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1. Proverbs, English - Collections
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4. English language - Figures of speech
5. Aphorisms, English - Collections
6. Simile, English
7. Alliteration, English



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LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.









*Vincent L. Lean*

# Lean's Collectanea

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COLLECTIONS

BY

VINCENT STUCKEY LEAN

OF

**Proverbs (English & Foreign), Folk Lore, and Superstitions,  
also Compilations towards Dictionaries of Proverbial  
Phrases and Words, old and disused.**

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Vol. I.

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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE MSS. of Mr. V. S. Lean have, in accordance with the directions of his will, been offered by his Executors to, and accepted by, the Trustees of the British Museum. Some of the beneficiaries under his will have thought that the devoted labour of so many years should be accessible to a larger number of students and others interested in Proverbs and Folk-lore than would be the case did his work remain open only to those who would frequent the British Museum. They determined, with the sanction of Mr. James Lean, one of the Executors, to print parts of the MSS.; and they have gratefully to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum in allowing such portions to be printed.

The time, however, allowed for this could only of necessity be limited, and it was therefore possible to do little more than print the MSS. as they were left by Mr. Lean: as the whole work practically consists of quotations, it would have been impossible to verify them unless a very considerable length of time was available for that purpose. The reader should bear this in mind if any parts of the work appear to him without form or arrangement. Had Mr. Lean revised the work for printing, he would probably have done much in the way of arrangement and collocation.

The use of the term "Editor" may therefore be deemed a presumption on the part of him who has seen the work through the press. As Matthew Arnold said of the term "Professor," so may be said of the term "Editor"; there is

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an editor of *The Times* and of *Tit-Bits*: the work might have been "overseen," but the phrase seems consecrated to the productions of the Kelmscott and other presses which would rival it: so for want of a less high-sounding word the term Editor has been used.

Two *facsimile* specimens of Mr. Lean's handwriting (happily calligraphy indeed) are given: his method of work is shown by one, viz. the MS. of p. 361 of Vol. I. Having found his original, he added to it from time to time as he came across fresh references bearing on his subject, until the note-paper is replete to exhaustion: this is the case with the greater part, indeed almost the whole, of the MSS.

His references to authorities are often Meredithian in their condensation, *e.g.*:—

Chamberlain, *W. W. W.*—*Sc. Sal.*—*Wr., V. of Voc.*—*B. Jon., Ev. M. out of H.*—*Bed., Ephem.*—*B. E. N. D. C. Cr.*—*G., M. Y. Ale*—*J. D., Ent.*—*Nun., 1555—Kn. to K. Kn.*—*Straff.*—*B. & F., K. of B. P.*—*Wander*—*Cotton, B. B.*—and numberless others.

The Editor has set out these references more fully and added the number of the line to the quotations from Shakespeare (using the Cambridge Edition), and so endeavoured to make all the references to authorities clear to those who, without special knowledge, might find themselves hindered in the work of verification or the desire to see any passage in its full context. The Editor is also responsible for the Index and the Bibliographical References: he would like gratefully to admit the great help he has derived from Mr. W. W. Greg's work, *A List of English Plays Written before 1643 and Printed before 1700*, and its Supplement, in the compilation of the latter.

The Executors and others concerned have also to thank the proprietors of *Notes and Queries* for their courtesy and kindness in permitting the use of the queries and the answers

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thereto supplied by Mr. Lean, printed at the end of the work ; and Mr. E. R. Norris Mathews (Bristol City Librarian) for extracting these queries and answers from the files of *Notes and Queries*, extending over a considerable number of years, to whom also thanks are due for verifying dates in connection with the Memoir.

The Memoir is from the pen of Miss Julia Lucy Woodward, of the Knoll, Clevedon, at whose request my duties were undertaken, and whose valuable help and co-operation I desire also to acknowledge.

T. W. WILLIAMS.

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## MEMOIR.

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VINCENT STUCKEY LEAN was born on the 10th of April, 1820, at 19 Bellevue, Clifton, Bristol. His great-grandfather, James Lean, came from Lesmahagow, in Lanark, early in the 18th century, and settled at Bridgwater, Somerset; afterwards, about the year 1737, removing to Wiveliscombe, in the same county, where his son also resided. James, the eldest son of the latter, having married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Stuckey, of Langport, the founder of the Somerset Bank (now known by his name), moved after a time to Clifton. He was one of the managers of the Bristol Branch, which was first settled on the Broad Quay, and later (before being moved to its present position) in the picturesque old Dutch house at the top of High Street, then known as the Castle Bank.

James Lean, then living at Clifton Hill House (now Church House), was Sheriff of Bristol, 1833-4. He afterwards resided at 19 Caledonia Place, Clifton; was a Whig in politics, and a member of the Anchor Society, that one of the local societies founded in honour of Edward Colston with which Whigs associated themselves. He died in 1849.

Vincent Stuckey, the youngest of nine children, was educated at private schools in Clifton and Failand, near Bristol, one of his masters being the Rev. J. Coles, of Clifton Wood, Bristol. Amongst his early playmates were John and Henry Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence and Sir Henry Lawrence, of Indian fame). In one of his letters he mentions his early love of Horace, and his recollection of reading him as a boy in their garden at Clifton. Another reminiscence was of the Bristol Riots in 1831, when his father and brothers were sworn in as special constables.

After leaving school he was for a time in Stuckey's Bank, Bristol. Either the work was uncongenial, or his thoughts



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may have been turned to the legal profession by the extraordinarily successful career of his cousin, Edward Jacob, who died about this time at the early age of 34. He entered the Middle Temple in 1840, reading in the Chambers of Sir John Rolt, with whom and whose family he contracted a life-long friendship. He was called to the Bar in 1843.

Miss Rolt, daughter of Sir John Rolt, says of V. S. Lean :

“He was one of my father’s earliest (I think he and Mr. Humphry were the first) pupils. He was always a great deal at our house, and his taste for poetry, general literature, music, &c., made him a congenial companion to my father. He had a pleasing soft voice, and read aloud charmingly, poetry especially. Mr. Lean and Mr. Humphry travelled abroad one autumn, and the latter was taken ill at Bologna. Mr. Lean stayed with him and nursed him.\* Mr. Lean, not being dependent upon his legal work, did not pursue his profession, and therefore indulged his taste for books and literature; and he preferred a quiet life to the bustle of a professional one—at least my father thought so. The collection of Proverbs was a work of years, for he always seemed to have a book on hand on the subject. He almost always when walking had a book in his hand, reading as he went along in his country walks.”

In the course of the tour above referred to, which took place in 1850, he visited Rome, and Mrs. Burdett (another daughter of Sir John Rolt), then a child staying there, tells of the many kindnesses he showed to her—how he would take her to the places of interest and tell her their history, and of the irresistible attraction old book and print shops had for him.

He remained abroad a considerable time; and, quite abandoning any intention of practising at the Bar, in 1854 gave up his Chambers and sold his law books. He never severed his connection with the Temple, however, frequently going to the Temple Church on Sundays and joining in the singing. Having a good tenor voice and a love of music, he joined one of the chief London Philharmonic Societies, and attended regularly the principal musical festivals as a listener. He was also an

\* Mr. Lean and Mr. Humphry remained friends through their lives, and the widow of the latter writes that her husband remembered with gratitude Mr. Lean’s loving kindness on this occasion.

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ardent admirer of painting, and well acquainted with the principal masterpieces, ancient and modern, at home and abroad.

After giving up his Chambers, he never again settled into rooms of his own, though always intending to do so. His books and other property were packed in cases and stored away in London from 1855 and after. He continually added to the store, and thus they remained until his death, though very many, if not most, of his books related to his life-study—the Proverbs of all Nations.

From this time he went frequently abroad, always adding to his stock. Many parts of Europe were visited, especially Italy; and being fond of walking, he trudged two or three times through this country.

His early friend, and connection, Alan Cheales, of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, accompanied him on some of these walking tours into the wilder parts between Capua and Rome, and was, like himself, occupied in the collection of folklore.

In reply to a request, Mr. Cheales has supplied the following recollections:—

“You ask me for some recollections of Vincent Stuckey Lean. Such memories at once take me back half a century, when I was a graduate fresh from Cambridge, proud to be the representative of Alma Mater for three years as her Travelling Bachelor, and he was fresh from that bedside of a sick friend at Bologna, which he had so tenderly guarded; staying on until at last professional business had left him, and instead of Themis, the Muses were henceforth his clients. We first met at Rome. It was in the apartments of his brother, John Stuckey Lean, who had recently married my cousin, Monique Bellingham; so that we were relatives and friends from the first. Then for five months we were thrown perpetually into the most intimate relationship; for five years more we met from time to time in England, and then drifted apart—myself buried those many years in a little country parish; Vincent Lean travelling far and wide, to build up the great work he had projected, a *resumé* and selection of the Proverbs of all Nations. Then at last, and of late, I suddenly awoke to find his name in all men’s mouths as one of the most liberal and enlightened public benefactors of his era.

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“But my chiefest recollections all go back to those Italian days, when we were so seldom separate. First, the winter at Rome, with its endless objects of interest, combined with the pleasant society of our little English community; we frequented the same house where his musical acquirements were in such request and appreciation.

“We both drank of Trevi’s fountain as we left Rome in early spring for pedestrian tours southward—Vincent Lean soon to be lured back thither, myself but to cherish memories. Then began that closest intimacy, which either effectually joins together or separates. ‘Can two walk together except they be agreed?’ Then we started on one long tramp through the Pontine marshes and Caserta to the dominions of King Bomba, where we found Naples dominated by the cannon he had trained on it; not that this disturbed the visitors. Here we picked up our old acquaintances, and began the same happy round of sight-seeing and social intimacies: some of these to come to nothing; others, perhaps more fortunate, to end in lasting relationships. Pompeii, Amalfi, Sorrento, Capri, not least Pæstum. What happy days and pleasant friendships these bring back! Then we two left for Rome again, for the Holy Week; this time by Capua, Monte Casino, and then through the Abruzzi, having more than one adventure in that wild and rough region. One night I remember the one inn could not receive us, and we had to fall back on the gendarmerie, who shared with us their rough lodgings. I rested, though not with repose, on a plank bed; my companion smoking cheerfully all night by the fire. Next morning, a wash at the public fountain, and the early cup of coffee, started us as fresh as ever on another long cheery journey. As your great Western poet has it—

‘What cared this body for wind or weather  
When youth and I were in it together?’

S. T. COLERIDGE.

And so we went towards Rome; and the Holy Week and its varied ceremonials passed over us, culminating with the at length again allowed illumination of St. Peter’s. And then we parted. I close with an example of his graceful diction and steadfast friendship.

“There lies before me his bridal present, three years later—a magnificent copy of that prince of uninspired works, the

## MEMOIR.

*Pilgrim's Progress*, and with this very happiest of wedding good wishes :—

‘To my fellow pedestrian in sunny Italy,  
Alan B. Cheales, and his Bride.  
At that stage of their pilgrimage  
Where their roads are no longer separate, but one,  
May each help the other to “run well,”  
And may much happiness attend them on the way!’

V. S. L., 1854.”

His very carefully-written MS. collection of Proverbs of All Nations and annotated books are the results of these and later travels, and were left by will to the British Museum. The following volumes are an endeavour to give a wider circle than the students there the opportunity of benefiting by his painstaking research. When in London, often for seven hours a day, day after day, he would be occupied in the Museum reading-room consulting, compiling, and noting down.

His life was of the simplest and most self-denying: after an early breakfast came the reading at the British Museum; then to the Windham Club for mid-day meal, papers, &c., of which his favourites were the *Daily News* and *Westminster Gazette*, he being an advanced Liberal in politics. In these times he would usually be found at the Temple dinners.

In relation to this phase of his life, Mr. C. F. Wade, his nephew by marriage, of the Inner Temple, has contributed the following note :—

“In the old hall of the Middle Temple, running crosswise near the top, and under the shadow of the Benchers’ table on its raised platform, is the celebrated table of the ‘Ancients.’ This table holds eight of these august remnants of antiquity, who have certain privileges both in food and drink over the common herd of juvenile barristers and students sitting at right angles to them in long rows down each side of the room. They are the senior members of the Bar present who are not Benchers; and though they do not change much in their attendance from night to night in Term time, they are a rather motley company. Here is an ex-Colonial judge; here a retired Indian civilian; a few bachelor barristers still in practice, and who have residential chambers in or near the Temple; and, commonest of all, some old members of the Bar who do not

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practice, but who like to keep in touch with the old legal surroundings, and who moreover get a very fair plain dinner at a very moderate price.

“Amongst these non-practising barristers was Mr. Vincent Lean, and it is doubtful whether any of the emeriti who sat there enjoyed the company and the rations more than he did. Unless he was really ill, he never missed a night, generally tramping it down the Strand from his club, the Windham, in all weathers, and nobody who sat there was better read and more apt at conversation than he.

“Talking, too, of his being really ill, nobody had more pluck in illness than he had. He always struggled to disregard and shake off not only passing maladies, but much more serious ailments, and it took a great deal to keep him away from his favourite haunts—the British Museum reading-room, the Windham Club, and the Temple. Besides the hall in the latter, the seats in the gardens and round the fountain in Fountain Court knew him well, as also did the Temple Church, where his tenor voice—sweet even in his old age—often joined in the harmony of the choir. He kept a good deal to himself, but when he did meet his friends at the Ancients’ table in the old hall no one there was better company. He had his peculiarities both in his habits and in his ideas; but such men as Mr. Lean are always missed and regretted, and when he was taken away, the Middle Temple lost one of those many links with the past, which may be renewed by fresh ones, but which can never be replaced.”

Although never married, he enjoyed quiet home life, and was specially kind to little children. Walks, especially country ones, were always an attraction; and being devoted to wild flowers, he would pluck and press some in any book which might then be his pocket companion. Later in life he would say he agreed with a writer who said he was “content to admire, not pick. Why should a flower not be allowed to enjoy its life?” Anticipating Mrs. Ewing’s idea in “*Mary’s Mcadow*,” he would, especially at Malvern, a favourite locality, plant seeds or roots in parts where they had not been found before. He also took interest in noting down and comparing the dates of spring flowers, the first bird’s notes, &c.; and in the autumn would bring home various species of fungi for the table, considered excellent abroad, but generally shunned in England.

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In 1853-5 Spain and Portugal deeply interested him, also Argentina. In 1856 he visited Egypt and Syria, returning by Turkey and Greece. America, a country with which he had great sympathy, followed, with Cuba in 1857; and in 1858 Algeria struck him with the difference in its beauty to the flat shores of the Nile, the part of Africa with which he had been previously acquainted.

He was a constant contributor to *Notes and Queries*, being especially interested in verifying quotations, often quoting the saying of Lord Chancellor Campbell: "Each man has his hobby, and mine is not to suffer a quotation to slip without identification. It is fortunate that I am not a despotic monarch, or I would certainly make it felony, without benefit of clergy, to quote a passage without giving a plain reference."

Being interested in word derivation, he occasionally sent contributions to Dr. Murray's great work, now in progress.

Though so saving and frugal in his habits, he was always ready to help a cause that appealed to him, and many were the kindnesses he did unknown except to the recipients. By judicious investments he was able year by year to increase his capital and income, so as to be enabled to make the noble bequests hereinafter mentioned.

In 1890 he had a serious illness, and he was thereafter constantly compelled to seek health resorts. In 1895, at Bordighera, bronchitis and heart failure again laid him low; from this illness he never thoroughly recovered. The winter of 1896 was spent at Clifton; the summer in London, which he used to say he considered the coolest place in all England, quoting the well-known lines, the *jeu d'esprit* of Captain Morris, once boon companion of the Prince Regent:

"In Town let me live, and in Town let me die,  
For in truth I can't relish the country, not I;  
If ever condemned in the country to dwell,  
Oh! give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall!"

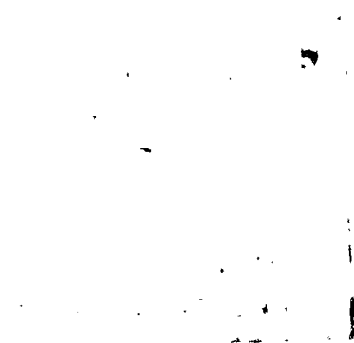
The years 1897 and 1898 were spent at the Knoll, Clevedon, the residence of his niece, Julia Lucy Woodward (with an interval in London and Weston-super-Mare), and there he died on the 24th March, 1899, having just fallen short of his seventy-ninth birthday, and was laid in the family vault at Clifton Parish Church.

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By his will, dated the 4th June, 1886, and a codicil, dated the 20th November, 1893, he gave to the trustees of the British Museum the sum of £50,000, which he requested them to appropriate at their discretion to the improvement and extension of the library and reading-room, and he directed his executors to offer to the trustees of the British Museum all his MSS. and books annotated in manuscript, relating to the subject of National Proverbs (English and Foreign) for public use in the said institution, and to form part of the national collection therein. He gave to the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Bristol the sum of £50,000, upon trust, to apply the same to the further development of the Free Libraries of the said city, and with especial regard to the formation and sustenance of a General Reference Library of a standard and scientific character for public use in the city of Bristol. And he requested the trustees of the British Museum and the Municipal Council in Bristol (but in nowise as a condition of the said bequests of £50,000 to each of them) to consider favourably the question of keeping open the libraries and collections under their charge during some part at least of each Sunday throughout the year. He also gave the following legacies to charitable institutions:—

To Müller's Orphanages, Bristol	... ..	£20,000
To the University College, Bristol	...	5,000
To the Bristol General Hospital	... ..	1,000
To the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children		1,000
To the Weston-super-Mare Sanatorium ..		1,000
To King's College Hospital, London	...	1,000

With the assent of the residuary legatees, his executors have given his books, about 5,000 volumes, relating principally to Proverbs, Folk-lore and the like, to the Corporation of Bristol for their Central Library, the books to be kept together in one room and called the Stuckey Lean Collection.





Veramente ti porto grande invidia: impero che fra un mese  
(se i venti non ti fanno torto) giugnerai nella ricca Isola di  
Sicilia, et mangerai de que' macherone i quali hanno preso il  
nome del beatificare (Macharius beator). Suoglionu cucere  
insieme con grassi caponi e caci freschi da ogni lato steli  
lanti butiro e latte, e poi con liberale e larga mano vi spre-  
ponzano zucchero e canella della piu fina che trovar si possa  
oime! che me viene la saliva in bocca sol à ricordarmene.  
Quando io ne mangiava mi dolera con Aristoxeno che  
l'Ides non mi aveja dato il collo di gru, perche sentiva  
nel tranquigliarsi maggior piacere, mi dolera che il corpo mio  
non se facesse una gran campana. Sol ti viene comodo di  
fare la quaresima in Taranto tu dovratara più largo che  
longo, tanta è la bontà de quei pesci, oltre che li cucinano  
e con l'aceto e col vino, con certe herbucine odorifere, e con  
alcune saporelle de noci, aglio, et mandorla. Ma quanta  
invidia ti porto ricordandome che tu mangerai in Napoli  
quel pane de puccia bianco nel più eccellente grado, dico  
quisto è veramente il pane che gustano gli Angoli in pa-  
diso. Oltre quel de puccia se ne fa d'un'altra sorte daffa  
Pane de S. Antonio in forma di diadema, ed è tale che in  
desidera con esso companatico e ben Re de Golosi.

Mangerai vitella de Surrento, la quale si strugge in bocca  
con maggior diletto che non fa il zucchero, e che meraviglia  
e se l'è di sì grato sapore, poi che non si cibano gli animali  
d'altro che de serpillo, nepitella, rosmarino, quico, maggiore,  
citornella, menta, ed altre simili herbe; tu squazzerai con que-  
caci cavallucci freschi, arrostiti, non con lento fuoco, ma presto  
il fumo, con sopraveste de zucchero e cinamomo: Io me struggo  
sol a pensarvi. Vedrai in Napoli la Loggia detta per soprano  
nome de Genovesi, piena de tutte quelle buone cose che  
per ungere la gola desideras di posare. mangerai in Napoli  
de susanoli mostaccioli, raffioli, pesci, funghi, castagne de  
zucchero, schiacciate de mandole, pasta reale, conserve rosate,  
bianco mangiare saranno ti appresentati de buoni caponi  
fà che tu elizi, groppe, et non coseggi cioè mangia tale e

of four things the month of May is four. Cod

The pleasant month of May

doth not last alway With

come it aye, come it late

in May comes the cow quake. 1578

Robertson is a cold rain with wind. 1578 suggests

the green tremulum of making grass

as flowers in May the

the four weather, the day

or the night, the night of the day

the garden in May. 1578. 1578. 1578.

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# PROVERBS

*Relating to the United Kingdom and  
to Localities therein.*

ARRANGED UNDER THE COUNTY DIVISIONS;

WITH ILLUSTRATIVE AND EXPLANATORY NOTES,

TOGETHER WITH A FEW

ENGLISH ESTIMATES OF OTHER NATIONS AND PLACES.

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" Books, like proverbs, receive their chief value from the stamp and  
esteem of ages through which they have passed."

Sir W. TEMPLE, *Anc. & Mod. Learning.*

" And Israel shall be a proverb and a by-word among all people."

*I Kings ix. 7.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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**M**ORE than two centuries have elapsed since Ray put the finishing touch to his great work on English Proverbs, and during that period they have fared but badly: little attention has been paid to them, and no one has so much as attempted to carry on or improve the system on which Ray proceeded.

Thos. Fuller, the physician, indeed, in his *Gnomologia*, 1732, added a few proverbs that had become current since 1678; but their value was greatly diminished by the intermixture of a farrago of feeble maxims manufactured by himself—perhaps to justify the pretentious title he had chosen for his book.

Of later issues it may be sufficient to say that Bohn by reprinting Ray and Ferguson, and adding a General Index, in which, too, a few modern proverbs—distinguishable by the absence of page reference—are inserted, did essential service.

I wish I could say as much of Mr. Hazlitt. He, on the contrary, in his compilation of 1871, has made “confusion worse confounded” by casting everything, good, bad and indifferent—the good seed-corn of Ray’s proverbs and phrases, the platitudinous chaff of Fuller, M.D., and his own scanty gleanings,—back into one heterogeneous chaotic mass. Perhaps a more perplexing or more provoking book of reference never passed the press.

Of the several branches of Proverbial literature, the one which stands most apart from the rest is undoubtedly that which embraces the local and personal sayings of a country, inasmuch as being rarely of general application they look at people and places from a

## INTRODUCTION.      LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

near and narrow standpoint—many, indeed, enunciating only a dry fact in the geography or weather-lore of a particular district.

To Thomas Fuller, the Divine, we are indebted for gathering together from Camden's *Britannia* and other sources those relating to England. They form a distinct and acknowledged feature of the charming portraiture of each county drawn in his *Worthies of England*, and published in 1662, the year after his death. Preceding paremiographers, such as Camden and Clarke, had admitted these sharp sentences only sparingly into their collections, and with great reserve, perhaps considering them too partial and personal, or possibly as too malicious. In the various provinces of France, however, many monographs on the subject have appeared during the last thirty or forty years, and notably in 1884 the *Blason Populaire de la France* of Messrs. H. Gaidoz and Sebillot has brought into a focus the Dictons and Sobriquets of the whole of France and her colonies, with the addition of others concerning the outside world as seen through French spectacles. The collaboration of many hands throughout the length and breadth of the land is undoubtedly needed for a satisfactory work of this nature. My sources of information for Proverbs not already gathered up have, of course, been the several County Histories and Glossaries, many of Murray's Handbooks for the United Kingdom, and the inexhaustible and perennial fountain of *Notes and Queries*. But people often seem indisposed to furnish the outside world with evidence of local jealousies and feuds which yet survive in the *dictons injurieux* (as the French have it) of their place of birth or residence, and which they would fain have consigned to oblivion—a perfectly natural and even laudable feeling, but sadly checking the elucidation of national and provincial character.

Many proverbs which no doubt have thus escaped me may, perhaps, come to hand before another edition of this work is called for. Meanwhile I need not say that communications of new material

will have my best thanks and attention. I have endeavoured to make the notes clear and concise, shortening Fuller's amusing observations, but giving with accuracy the gist of them.

For the reasons already adduced I have taken this section of a large subject for separate publication—as an *avant courier* it may be of a comprehensive Collection of English Proverbs, giving the dates of their first appearance in literature, which I hope will some day see the light.

It has occupied and interested me for a very long period, and now approaches completion, so far as such a word can be properly applied to work which is in reality “still beginning, never ending.”





## CHARACTER OF INSTITUTIONS.

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### CATHEDRALS.

*Q.* What three churches are those that have their several prerogatives before any others in the land?

*A.* Paul's, Westminster, and Salisbury. Paul's for his antiquity, spaciousness, and strength ; Westminster for curiosity and workmanship, being 42 years in building, as is afore recited ; Salisbury for variety of Pillars, Windows, and Gates: Secondly—Paul's for the continual society of the living, Westminster for her Royal Sepulture of the dead, Salisbury for her tripartite calculation of the year, having in it as many windows, pillars, and gates as there are days, hours, and months in the year.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 344, 1619.

Christ's Hospital. Dietary :

Sunday all saints,  
Monday all souls,  
Tuesday all trenchers,  
Wednesday all bowls:  
Thursday tough Jack,  
Friday no better,  
Saturday pea-soup with bread and butter.

Walter Thornbury.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Winchester for gentlemen,  
Harrow for scholars,  
Westminster for blackguards,  
And Eton Bucks.

Or—

Harrow for gentlemen, Eton for lords,  
Winchester for scholars, Westminster blackguards.

Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton.—*Attributed to D. of Wellington.*

### TRADE, MANUFACTURES.

Es ist nicht alles aus England, worauf London steht.—Wan.  
A compliment to English fabrics. Home-made articles are often sold as such bearing a forged impress. At a *table d'hôte* in Naples I saw a bottle of beer served at 3 francs, but the label of "Bass" had two clerical mistakes—one I remember was "Burton-opon-Trent."

Drap d'Angleterre/le meilleur qui courre sur terre. . . .  
Meurier.—*Colloques*, F. 4 Y., 1558. soy huy sus. . . .—*Id.*  
*Devis Familiars*, ii. 1590.

Ein Englischer hund macht so viel wie drei soldaten.—Hesekiel.

## CINQUE PORTS.

Instituted by William I. in 1078 for the better defence of the coast, consisting of Dover, Hythe, Sandwich, Romney, and Hastings. Then Rye and Winchelsea were added as "nobiliora membra," after which the Cinque Ports were enumerated in the Memoria Technica :

Has,—Dov,—Sea,—Hy,—  
Sand,—Rum,—Win,—Ry.—

Later on Pevensey and Seaford were added as corporate; then five almost unknown places — Bulverhithe, Petit Shaw, Hidney, Beakesbourne, and Grange as unincorporate.—*Sussex*, by Augs. Hare, 1894, p. xv. See also under Kent and Sussex.

## PRISONS.

Millbank for thick shins\* and graft† at the pump;  
Broadmoor for all laggs‡ as go off their chump;  
Brixton for good toke§ and cocoa with fat;  
Dartmoor for bad grub, but plenty of chat;  
Portsmouth a blooming bad place for hard work;  
Chatham on Sunday give four ounce of pork;  
Portland is worst of the lot for to joke in—  
For fetching a lagging|| there's no place like Woking.

Crutchy Quinn, 10 and a ticket.

\* ? of beef. † Work. ‡ Criminal lunatics. § Bread. || Serving a sentence.

Given by Michael Davitt (*Leaves from a Prison Diary*; 1885) as found scratched with a nail on the bottom of a dinner-can at Portland.

## CLIMATE.

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### EXCESS OF MOISTURE.

[feeds—F. W.]

When the sand doth feed the clay, [wet summer]  
England cryes, "Well-a-day!"

[England Woe and Well-a-day.—R., 1670.]

but when the clay doth feed the sand, [dry summer]

[feeds—F. W.]

it is merry with England.—F. W.

[then it's well with England.—R., 1670.]

Because the clay predominates in the proportion of five to one.

(?) If modern drainage has not greatly altered this.

Winter's thunder and summer flood  
never boded Englishmen good.—*Ho.*, R., 1670.

Summer in winter and a summer's flood  
never boded England good.—D.

In England a bushel of March dust is worth a King's ransom.—  
F. W.

Drought never bred [causeth a—F. W.] dearth in England.—R.

No dearth but breeds in the horse-manger.—C., 1636.

A famine in England begins first at the horse-manger.—F. W.,  
*i.e.* with grain, as distinguished from the horse-rack (hay),  
for the scarcity of any grain soon makes the others dear.

Whoso hath a mouth

Shall ne'er in England suffer drouth.—R., 1670.

(?) From the fog which he is obliged or the abundance of  
liquor he is tempted to swallow.

When England wrings, [*i.e.* is "wringing wet"]  
the Island sings.

*i.e.* the Isle of Thanet, where the chalky soil asks for much  
rain.—Murray, *Kent*.

Rain, rain, go to Spain;

Fair weather come again.—*Ho.*

Wenn es in England nicht regnet, so schneit's.—Wander.

An English summer: three fine days and a thunderstorm.

The English summer begins on July 31 and ends on August  
1st.—Ascribed to H. Walpole.

England produces but one ripe fruit—a roasted apple.—  
Talleyrand.

The old English rule was: All summer in the field, and all  
winter in the study.—Emerson, *New England Reformers*.

There are more days in the year in which you can take out-  
door exercise with pleasure in England than in any other  
country.—Ascribed to King Charles II.

Plenty of [? fine] weather, but no climate in England.—  
(American, only a number of samples).

## LANGUAGE.

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**Q.** Whither should a man with most profit travel to learn the languages?

**A.** To Orleance for the French, to Florence for the Italian, to Lypsick for the Dutch, to London for the English.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 115. 1638.

**Q.** What preheminance have our best linguists above others?

**A.** The Hebrews, that they drink at the fountains; the Grecians at the rivers; the Latines at the brooks; the English and some others at the lakes.—*Ib.*, p. 119.

The most auncient English wordes are of one sillable, so that the more monosyllables that you use the truer Englishman you shall seem, and the less you shall smell of the inkhorn.—Gascoyne Steel Glass, Arber *rep.*, p. 35. 1576.

## CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

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Sith God hath made al under one  
let Albione now Al-be-one.

Pontanus (Rob.), *De Unione Britannia*, 1604 (end).

All countries stand in need of Britain, and Britain of none.—Lyly,  
*Euph.*, p. 439—Arb.

Bona terra, mala gens.—A. Borde, 1542; E.E.T.S., p. 118.

Schloss, brücken, kirchen, berg und brunnen,  
der Konig weiberwolle gespunnen,  
haben England das lob der schönheit gewonnen.

Hesekiel, *Land u. Stadt*.

Anglia Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fæmina, Luna.—Lupton,  
*London and the Country Carbonadoed*, p. 97, 1632; *Books of Characters*, p. 303, 1857.

England amongst all nations is most full of hills, wells, bridges,  
churches, women, wool.—Drunken Barnaby's *Jourl.*

You can't see a three mile radius of level land in all England.—  
? Glastonbury Tor.

Triangularis forma.—*Angliæ Tr.*, 48 ro.

If there were a bridge over the narrow seas, all the women of  
Italy would show their husbands a light pair of heels and  
fly over to Eng<sup>d</sup>.—Webster, *West. Ho.*, iii. 3.

England, they say, is the only hell for horses and paradise for  
women.—Dekker, 2 *H. Who*. iv. 1.

England was called (in the days of our ancestors) the Purgatory of  
Servants, as it was and is still the Paradise of Wives and  
the Hell for Horses.—Chamberlayne, *Angliæ Notitia*, 1669,  
p. 513.

England's the Paradise of women, Hell of horses, Purgatory of  
servants.—F. W.

L'Inghilterra e il Paradise delle donne, Purgatorio degli borse et lo  
Inferno de cavalli.—Fynes Morison, *Itiny.*, iii. 53: Flo., 2d. tr.

Angleterre le paradis des femmes, le purgatoire des valets, l'enfer  
des chevaux.—Ho.—Bacon, *Promus*, 1648.

Cf. Paris est le purgatoire des plaideurs, [Hommes. *Cat. des Court.*—Fournier, v. 79, 1661,] l'enfer des mules et le  
paradis des femmes. Tournebu.—*Les Contens*, iv. 6, 1584  
(*An. Th. Fr.*, vii. 207); E. Fournier, *Var. Hist. et Lit.*, ii.  
284. And see *Plaisant Galimatias*, 1619.

Qu'une jeune fille arrête son cheval sous un grand arbre, et  
vous contemplerez groupées dans un seul tableau les trois  
merveilles de l'Angleterre.—Francs. Wey, *Les Anglais chez Eux*.

Planting of trees England's old thrift.—Ho. *New Sayings*, ii.

England is the ringing island (bells).—F. W.,—"having greater and more tuneable bells than any one country in Christendom, Italy itself not excepted."—p. 84.

"The ringing island can mean nothing but the clergy of the Church of Rome, whose mysteries are all performed at the sound of large, middle-sized, little, and very little bells."—Motteux, *Rabelais*, Bk. V.

Denison (*Church Buildg.*, p. 130, 2d. Ed.) and others explain it by saying that we are the only people who ring our bells at full swing and practise change-ringing.

Far feste alle campane, *i.e.* far allegria: tho' that is more used in Engl<sup>d</sup> than anywhere else, inasmuch as it is called the Ringing Island.—Torriano.

England were but a fling [*i.e.* a slight, light thing] save for the crooked stick and the grey-goose wing.—F. W., *i.e.* archery. Every English archer beareth under his girdle twenty-four Scots.—Ascham, *Tox.*, Arb. *rep.*, p. 84. See W. Scott.

Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden walls.—Refrain of "When Britain on her sea-girt isle."—Written\* and composed by Hook.  
\* or Henry Green, 1785.

Britannia rules the waves.—Thomson, "Rule Britannia."

England expects every man to do his duty. (Nelson's Message.)

Saint George to borrow: our Navy is afloat.—Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, i. 176.

Englishmen never know when they are beaten.

The English never fight better than in their first engagement. Quoted in Ch. Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* as the saying of an old chronicler.

England is a little garden, full of very sour weeds.—G. Said to have been often in Louis XIV.'s mouth during Marlborough's campaigns.

Do you know, sir, we Englishmen chiefly puzzle our heads about two things, that is to say, Religion and Trade?—J. Wilson, *Projectors*, iii. 1665.

A man in Amsterdam is suffered to have but one religion, whereas in London he may have two strings to his bow.—Tom Brown, *Wks.*, iv. 115.

High Church, and Low Church, and Little England.—Higson, 207.

Il y a en Angleterre soixante sectes religieuses différentes, et une seule sauce.—Voltaire.

Free to come, and free to go, free to stay a night or so ;  
free to eat, and free to drink, free to speak, and free to think.

*The Englishman's Welcome.*

I remember hearing Emerson say, in commencing an address at the London Working Men's College *circa* 1872, that the world over, though every man was convinced that his own country was the *best*, yet all agreed to this—that England was the *next best*.—V. S. L. Cf. Herefordsh.

## CHARACTER OF DISTRICTS.

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An Ox left to himself would of all England choose to live in the North; a Sheep in the South part hereof, and a Man in the Middle betwixt both, as partaking of the pleasure of the plain and the wealth of the deep country.—F. W., *Wilts*, p. 143.

largeness.—Aubrey, *MS. Colln. for Wiltsh.*,  
The North for greatness, [Ashmolean Musm.  
the East for health,  
the South for neatness, [buildings—A.]  
the West for wealth.—F. W., *Dorset*. Of Buildings.

England hath cloth. Burdeus hath store of wine,  
Cornwall hath tinne and lymster wools fine,  
London hath scarlet, and Bristowe pleasant red,  
Fen-land hath fishes; in other place is lead.

This is of our Lord disposed so, my brother,  
Because all costes should one have need of other.

Barclay, *Ecl.*, iv.

In the countrey of Canterbury most plenty of fish is,  
And most chase of wild beasts about Salisbury, I wis;  
At London ships most, and wine at Winchester;  
At Hertford sheep and oxen, and fruit at Worcester,  
Soape about Coventry, and yron at Gloucester,  
Metall, lead, and tynne in the country of Excester.  
Warwick of fairest wood, and Lincoln of fairest men,  
Cambridge and Huntingdon most plenty of deep venne [fen],  
Elie of fairest place, of fairest sight Rochester.

N., IV., xii.; Robert of Gloucester, *Chron.*, ed. Hearne.

*Knight*. What's that strange lady there?

*Wages*. I think it be mistress Babee, sir, master Nucome's  
mistress; for she looks like a Northern lass,  
made of a strange fashion, something like a lute,  
all belly to the neck [Sharpham]. — *Cupid's  
Whirligig*. D.

And here [N. of E.] it is, they say in jest, their women never  
die; as much as to say they live to exceeding great ages  
by eating no other sort of bread than oat-cakes. — Ellis,  
*Modn. Husby.*, Oct., p. 24, 1750.

There hath been an old saying that all evils rise out of the  
North.—Sir R. Barckley, *Felicitie of Man*, p. 339, 1636.

No good comes from the North.—Ford, *Sun's Darlg.* vi.



Three ills come out of [from—Ho.] the North,

A cold wind, a cunning Knave [crafty man—Ho.], and a sleezy cloth.—B. Jonson, *Bart. F.*, iv. 3.

Cold weather and crafty Knaves come from the North.—Ho.

Out of the North

All ill comes forth.—*A Winter Dream*, 1649, p. 13.

Northish. Over-reaching, grasping.—Baker, *Nhamptn. Gloss.*

As deep as the North.—Jackson, *Shropshire*, W. B.

You are too far North for me, *i.e.* too Knowing by half.

Old things must shrink as well as new Northern cloth.—Webster, *West. Ho.*, ii. 1.

Like Northern cloth. Shrunk in the wetting. — Taylor (W. P.), *Navy of Landships*.

A Northern man may speak broad.—Bacon, *Promus* (558), 1594.

Sir Oliver. The devil take my soul, but I did love her!

Taffeta. That oath doth show you are a Northern Knight,  
And of all men alive, I'll never trust  
A Northern man in love.

Sir O. And why, and why, slut?

T. Because the first word he speaks is—the devil  
Take his soul, and who will give him trust  
That once has given his soul unto the devil?—Barry,  
*Ram Alley*, v.

My conceit wandered like a Northern Shepherd's tongue when (half drowned in a wassail bowl) he tells the story of a lad that went to seek his fortunes.—T.M., *Life of a Satirical Puppy, called Nim*, p. 14, 1657.

Dam. What is your name sir, or your country?

Boy. John—Try just my name, a Cornish youth and the poet's servant.

D. West Country-bred, I thought: you were so bold.—  
B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady* iii. 1.

The West of England—that is to say, the Clothing Counties (which we call the West, though they are South-West).—Defoe, *Behav. of Servts.*, 1724.

Zedland. Great part of the West Country where the letter z is substituted for s.—*Devon, Dorset and Somerset. G. Dict.*

The East is formed only by the washings down from the West.—  
Wr. White, *Eastn. Engd.*, i. 2.

Clergymen who have consulted God's honour with their own credit and profit, could not desire better for themselves than to have a Lincolnshire Church, as best built; a Lancashire Parish as largest bounded; and a London audience as consisting of most intelligent people.—F. W. Lancashire, w<sup>h</sup> Camden says has only 36 parishes, while Rutland has 48.

To come out of the Shires (pronounced Sheres). This is a proverbial saying relative to any person who comes from a distance, and the ground of it is that the word Shire is not annexed to any one of the Counties bordering upon Kent, which are Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, and Essex; so that to come out of a Shire a man must necessarily come from beyond any of these neighbouring provinces.—Pegge, *Kent. Prov.* 71, E. D. S.

Cf. Rejoice, O English hearts, rejoice! rejoice, O lovers dear!  
Rejoice, O city, town, and country! rejoice eke every shere.  
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, iv. 5.

From Berwick to Dover  
Three hundred miles over.—F. W.

I doubt whether (the doors being shut) you shall speed of your desire (though you should run from Barwick to Dover, from Old England into new for it) and be admitted to believe.

Danl. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 367, 1642.

*Sir Gudgeon.* D'ye hear this, Mr. Driver? I shall order you, i' faith! if there be any law between the Mount in Cornwall and Berwick Stairs.—J. Wilson, *Projectors*, v. 1665.

When Dover and Calais meet.—F. W.

And yett not lowng agoo  
was prechars one or tooe  
that spake it plene enowgh  
to yow, to yow, and to yowe,  
Highe tyme for to repente  
this develyche intente  
of covitis the convente  
from Skottland into Kente  
this pracheng was be-sprent,  
and from the est frunt  
unto Saynt Mychell's montte.

*Vox Populi, Vox Dei: a complaynt of the commons against Taxes*,  
p. 4, 1549, repr. 1821.

Old England = the Provinces. "Tom Wisdom went to Lunnon and stopt a wik, and when a come back a said 'Giv' I old England."—Mrs. Parker, *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Sup.*

## CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

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See Scotland and Ireland also, and Wales.

Bustum Anglorum Gallia, Gallorum Italia.—Calfhill, *Answer to Martiall*, 1565, Parker Soc., 113.

Loyauté d'Anglois :

Le mutin Anglois.

Bonne terre, mauvaise gent.—*Prov. Flam. Fran.*, 16th Cy.

England a good land and bad people (French).—F.W.

Apt to revolt and willing to rebel,

And never are contented when they're well.

De Foe, *True Born Eng<sup>n</sup>*, II.

For Englishmen are ne'er contented long.—*Ib.*

Angli, velut Angeli. St. Gregory.—F.W.

The King of England is the King of devils.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*.—F.W.

[Emperor of Germany King of Kings, King of Spain King of Men, and the King of France King of Asses.]

Tres Inglesses : dos ladrones, el tercer rebelde.—Ho.

The English are the best masters and the worst servants in the world.—Defoe, *Behav. of Servts.*, 260, 1724.

The flour of England fine enough ; the bran very coarse ; viz., the gentry and commonalty.—Ho., *New Sayings*, i.

In 1877-8, during the Jingo delirium, the Germans added a new characteristic of "tall talk" to Speech is silver, silence is golden—"But Britannia metal is sound and fury, signifying nothing."

English reden und teuflich meinen.—Wander.

Foreigners say of us English that we are Lyncei foris, talpæ domi.—Aubrey, *N. H. Wilts*, Pref.

At Boughton, built by Ralph 1st Duke of Montagu, in 17th century, there is inscribed on a chimney-piece in the Audit gallery, Mille douleurs pour ung plasure. Ne sis Argus foris et domi talpa.—Murray, *Northants*.

Aimable comme un Anglois.—Gomes de Trier, *Jardn.*, 16th Cent.

Hilaris gens, cui libera mens et libera lingua: the old e[u]logium and character of the English nation.—Clement Walker, *Hist. of Independency*, 1648, pt. i., 93.

Topo el Breton/con su compañon.—Nuñez, 1555.

Tra puttana e Breton/no se tien rason.—Ital. Nuñez, 1555.

A nation of shopkeepers.—Napoleon I.

John Bull can stand many things, but he cannot stand two per cent. rate of interest.—Bagehot, *Lombd. St.*, vi.

J'ai payé tous mes Anglois (creanceirs).

Il y a des Anglais dans cette rue : je n'y veux pas aller.—Oudin C., *Fr.*

Der Engländer lässt seine Moralam Cap der guten Hoffnug, aber wenn er heimgekehrt ist, wird er wieder ein frommer mann.—Wander.

*Fal.* But it was always yet the trick of our English nation if they have a good thing to make it too common.—Shak., 2 *H. IV.*, i. 2, 201.

They say that the English only care for three things—Business, Politics, and Religion.—*Saty. Rev.*, 23/11, '85.

Spiritual pride the epidemical disease of England.—Ho., *N. Says.*, iv.

Scire Anglis sitis est, sitis est nescire Brittannis,

Fastus Normannis crescit crescentibus annis.

Camden, *Remains*, p. 19, ed. 1870.

*Williams.* Ah, damnation! God damn! [Lion, 1789.

*Blondel.* Goddam, Monsieur, est Anglais apparemment.—Cœur de Monsieur God-dam! Diable, c'est une belle langue que l'Anglais; il en faut peu pour aller loin; avec Goddam en Angleterre on ne manque de rien : les Anglais à la vente ajoutent par ci par là quelques autres mots en conversant, mais il est bien aisé de voir que Goddam est le fond de la langue.—Beaumarchais, *M. de Figaro*, iii. 5.

John Bull. G. ascribes this nickname to Swift's *Hist.*, where the Sovereigns of Austria, France, and Spain figure as Squire South, Louis Baboon, and Strut; the Republic of Holland as Nick Frog.

A Britisher, 1829.

Il ne chassera jamais les Anglais hors de France.—*Brantome*, I., ii.

d'Angleterre con todo il mondo guerra  
ne vient bon vent ne bonne guerre. y paz con Inglatierra. Ho.

The English never know when they are beaten.

The French say the English were beaten at Waterloo, but had not the wit to know it.—*Prov. Treasy.* Leipsig, 1880.

An English bug. (An Irish taunt.)—G. Founded on the supposition that the English first brought bugs into Ireland.—G.

This was one of the Travellers' observed faults in England, camini mali; that we had ill clothes and worse chimneys, for they smoked no charity.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 131.

The English are the Frenchman's apes, *i.e.* in language and fashion.—F.W.

Jack would be a gentleman if he could speak French.—F.W., 86.

In which respect (changeableness of dress) we are termed the Frenchmen's apes, imitating them in all their fantastic devised fashions of garbs.—Randle Holme, *Academy of Armorie*, iii. 5, 1688.

The Englishman drawn naked with a pair of Shears.—Boorde, *Intro. to Knowledge*, ch. i., 1547; Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, v., 1606.

The New Guise of the English.—Camden, *Rem.*, p. 13.

Besides, I turned him to that long-tailed beast (the Ape) because they of his country [England] are called Stertmen, that is men with long tails, for which there is both tradition and story.—Howell, *Parley of Beasts*, p. 29, 1660. Cf. Kent.

Les Anglois couez qui descendoient et prenoient terre à Dieppe (having tails).—*An. Theat. Fran.*, vii. 46.

Non Angli sed Angeli. (Exclamation of Gregory the Great (A.D. 578) on seeing the English slaves in the Market-place at Rome.)

Tout Anglais pris individuellement est un peu fou et tous les Anglais ensemble font le peuple le plus raisonnable de la terre.—John Lemoine, *J. des Debats*, June 21, 1887.

This is a free country. (An Englishman's apology for speaking his mind.)

The Peerage is the Englishman's Bible.

Did not the People's William once record  
That every true-born Briton loves a lord?

Thorold Rogers, *Epigrams*, p. 84.

John Bull loves a lord.—Quoted by Furnivall, *E.E.T.S. Extra*, vol. viii., p. xii.

A right Englishman, neither idle nor well occupied.—*Cl. (Curiositas)*.

A right Englishman sees with his ears and hears with his eyes.

Never content with what you had before,  
But true to change and Englishmen all o'er.

Dryden, *Pro. to "The Prophetess."*

A right Englishman knows not when a thing is well.—*Cl.*  
cannot tell when he is well.—*Ho.*

A true Englishman never knows when he is well.—*Cl.*, S.P.C., ii.

As wanton as the Englishman after a long peace.—*Ho.*, *New Sayings*, iii.

He can never hold his hand from the table; which proves him a true Englishman, for he cannot leave it when it is well.—Brathwait, *Whimzies*, A. Painter, 1631.

They say it is an Englishman's quality not to let things alone when they are well.—Strafford, *Letters*, ii. 157.

An Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; a Scotchman never at home but when he is abroad; and an Irishman never at peace but when he is fighting.—Quoted in *Cakes, Leeks, Puddings, and Potatoes* by Geo. Seton. Edinb., 1865.

England expects every man to do his duty.

The Englishman weeps,  
The Irishman sleeps,  
But the Scôchman goes till [*i.e.* while] he gets it.—*Ho.*  
gangs while he gets it.

In the meantime, patience, Courtine: that is the Englishman's virtue.—T. Otway, *Soldier's Fortune*, iv., 1681.

Compromise, the breath of the Englishman's nostrils.—*World*, 25/10, '93.

They have no fancy and never are surprised into a covert or witty word such as pleased the Athenians and Italians; but they delight in strong earthy expressions not mistakable.

What shall we go out and kill? (The after-breakfast enquiry.) An Englishman's idea of happiness is to find something he can kill and to hunt it. Like as children do with their babies [dolls] when they have played enough with them, they take sport to undo them.—Bacon, *Promus*, 356.

The children of England take pleasure in breaking  
What the children of Holland take pleasure in making—*i.e.* toys.  
Percival, *Span. Dial.*, ii.

Englishmen by making their children gentlemen before they are men cause that they are so seldom wise men.—F.W., 216.

*Cf.* Como los torneros engaña muchachos y saca dineros.

A foreigner's observation.

Moreover, of the English, especially [of the peasantry] it hath been [formerly and unhappily] observed that then it is happiest with them when when they are somewhat pressed and in a complaining condition; according to that old rhyming verse:

Anglica gens est optima flens  
[et] pessima ridens.  
Chamberlayne, *Angl. Not.*, p. 35, 1669; *Present State of England*, p. 44, 1673; Bliss, *Reliq. Hearn*, i. 40.

Rustica gens est optima flens  
sed pessima gaudens.

Greg. Richter, *Axiomata*, Gorlitz, 1604, 4.

Ils s'amusaient tristement, selon la coutume de leur pays.

When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather.—(Johnson) *Christy*.

L'Anglais remet son pantalon à Paris quand il pleut à Londres.

None but dogs and Englishmen walk in the sun. An Italian saying, D'après un proverbe Romain il n'y a que les chiens et les étrangers qui aillent au soleil, ces chrétiens vont à l'ombre.—Baedeker, *Italia Septentrionale*, VIII. Régime.

Ambassadors, Englishmen, and fools travel first-class.—N., VI., ii., 224.

The devil or an Englishman will go anywhere.—*Ib.*

Report of fashions in proud Italie  
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation  
Limps after in base imitation.—Sh., *Rich.* II., i. 1.

Utopian youth grown old Italian.—Donne, *Ep. to Wotton*, 46.

Inglese Italianato é il diavolo incarnato [Ho].—*Serdonati*.

I am English-born and I have English thoughts, not a devil incarnate because I am Italianate, but hating the pride of Italy, because I know their peevishness.—Nash, *Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

The English go mad once every seven years, *i.e.* at the elections.—Voltaire.

Ningun Ingles se va nunca a la cama sino haber hesto una extravaganza.—*St. J. G.*, 24/2, '86.

Anglia plena jocis, gens libera, et apta jocari,  
Libera gens cui libera mens, et libera lingua,  
Sed linguâ melior, liberiorque manus.

Alfred of Beverly.

Gli Inghilesi non sono più Inghilesi. Così dicono i popolani di Roma per significare che gli Inglesi non sono più così splendidi come in addietro.—Strafforello.

Chi promette mari monti, e montagna  
non ha credito in Bretagna.—*Fl., G.*

Côte Anglès passé, larzent poussé (ou passent les Anglais l'argent pousse.)—*M. C. Baissae, Patois Creole Mauricien*, Nancy, 1880, p. 159.

Ça qui Angles causé, zautes, meme tendé ce que disent les Anglais, eux seuls le comprennent.—*Ib.*, p. 156.

The labouring poor, in spite of double pay,  
Are saucy, mutinous, and beggarly;  
So lavish of their money and their time,  
That want of forecast is the nation's crime.  
Good drunken company is their delight,  
And what they get by day they spend by night.

Defoe, *True-born Englishman*, II.

Britain is

A world by itself, and we will nothing pay  
For wearing our own noses.—*Shak., Cymb.*, iii. 1.

An Englishman hath three qualities; he can suffer no partner in his love, no stranger to be his equal, nor to be dared by any.  
*Lyly, Euphues and his England*.

An Englishman does not travel to see Englishmen.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey*, Pref.

Civis Romanus sum.—Attributed to Palmerston, but anticipated by Cromwell.

Some of Blake's sailors had got into trouble at Malaga for showing disrespect to a procession of the Host. Blake demanded that the priest who had incited the mob in revenge to maltreat the sailors should be given up to him, and on his making his appearance and defending what he had done, Blake answered that if he had sent a complaint to him he would have punished them severely . . . but he took it ill that he had set on the Spaniards to do it; for he would have all the world to know that an Englishman was only to be punished by an Englishman. . . . Cromwell was much delighted with this, and read



the letters in Council with great satisfaction, and said he hoped he should make the name of an Englishman as great as ever that of a Roman had been.—Burnet, *History of his own Times*, Bk. I.

A witty foreigner once said that if three Englishmen were shipwrecked on a desert island, their first proceeding would be that one would propose, another second, that the third should take the chair.—Bp. Creighton (Peterborough, afterwards London), *Romanes Lecture at Oxford*, June 17th, 1896.

There are no people who sigh for the place of their birth like Englishmen. They make good colonists and wander to the most remote parts of the earth; but, as Carlyle has somewhere said, all these wanderers are home-sick to a man. The last of all the emigrants [immigrants] who become naturalised in the United States is the Englishman.—L. J. Jennings, *Rambles among the Hills*, 1880, p. 264.

Inside Sheppard's Hotel [Cairo] you will find just the Bel Alp in winter quarters. All the people who live in their boxes and grand hotels, who know all lands but no languages, who have been everywhere and done nothing, looked at everything and seen nothing, read everything and know nothing, who spoil the globe by trotting on it. And outside is the native complement of them, guides and donkey-boys, &c.—G. W. Steevens, *Egypt in 1898* (American), London, p. 49, 8vo.

They (the English) fare sumptuously, God is served in their churches devoutly, but treason and deceit among them is used craftily, ye more pity; for if they were true within themselves they need not to feare, although all nations were set against them.—Borde, *Boke of Introdn. of Knowledge*, A, 4.

If England's Peers and People join in one,  
Nor Pope, nor France, nor Spain can do them wrong.  
*King John*, 1591.

This England never did, nor never shall,  
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,  
But when it first did help to wound itself:  
Now these her princes are come home again,  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we shall shock them: nought shall make us rue,  
If England to itself do rest but true.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 7.

It was said of the British nation by Voltaire, that, like their beer, the top was froth, the bottom dregs, but the middle excellent. (Meaning the classes?)

#### PERMANENCE OF FAMILIES.

Some curious examples are cited to show the stability of English families. Their proverb is that 50 miles from London a family will last an hundred years; at 100 miles, two hundred years; and so on; but I doubt that steam, the enemy of time, as well as of space, will disturb these ancient rules.—Emerson, *English Traits—Aristocracy*.



## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER NATIONS.

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Neither one's self nor mankind is served by national vanity.--  
German. Quoted. M. Davitt's *Prison Diary*.

L'Anglais invente, le Français perfectionne.—Ausland, 1871, No. 18.

In Italien sind die Weiber eingezogen und böse, in Deutschland häuslich und kaltsinnig, in England Königinnen und allzu frei, in Frankreich Frauen und prächtig, in Spanien sklavisch und verliebt.—*Deutsche Romanzen*, iii. 45.

Wenn Italien Guitarre spielt, Spanien Castagnetten schlägt, Frankreich seine Lauten rührt, Irland dazu Harfe trägt, Deutschland die Trompete bläst, England Violinen streicht, die Schweiz pfeift, Holland lässt die Trommeln hören, nichts dem gleicht.—*Berckermeyer*.

Frenchmen synne in lechery  
and Englysmen yn enuye.

Rob. Brunne, *Handlyng of Synne*.

Cogli Inglesi i grandi servigi, coi Francesi i rigaardi, cogli Italiani le maniere.—Ted. Straff.

Il mondo per l'Inglese è una tragedia, e pel Francese una commedia.—*Ib.*

La podagra è la malattia degli Inglesi e la pietra dei Tedeschi.—*Ib.*

Unter drei Italiern findet man zwei geistliche, unter drei Spaniern zwei windmacher, unter drei Deutschen zwei Soldaten, unter drei Franzosen zwei Köche und unter drei Engländern zwei Hurenhengste.—*Der Gesellschafter* (Magdeburg, 1784).

The English love, the French make love.—Christy.

A Frenchman invented the dickey (false front), the Englishman added the shirt.—Emerson, *Lect. on France*, 1856.

Ane Ingliss man worthe Frenche twa.\*—Andrew of Wyntoun, *Ryming Chron. of Scotd.*, 1420, B. viii., ch. 43; Ed. Laing, ii. 489.

\* This, it must be remarked, is a British estimate.

I thought upon one pair of English legs. See Douce, *Illn. of Shak.*, ii. 346, where this prov. is referred to Odo de Ceriton (XII. Centy.).

Did march three Frenchmen.—Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii., 6.

One Frenchman can beat two Portugeeee  
one Englishman can lick all three.

Cited by Ch. Kingsley.

Another reading: Two skinny Frenchmen, one Portugee,  
one jolly Englishman will beat 'em all three.

Der König in Frankreich ist Rex asinorum, der König von Spanien  
Rex hominum, der König von England Rex diabolorum, der  
Kaiser aber Rex Regum.—Wander.

Der König von Frankreich ist ein König der Esel, denn was er  
seinen Unterthanen auferlegt, das müssen sie thun; der  
König in England ist ein König der Leute, was er ihnen  
auferlegt, das genehmigen sie; aber der Kaiser ist ein  
König der Fürsten, die than, was ihnen gefällt.—A saying of  
Maximilian I. (Zinkgref).

Germanie beginnes a dance  
that passes through Italie, Spain and France,  
but England must pay the pyper.

Patk. Gordon, *Britanes Distemper*, 1639  
(Spalding Club ed., p. 57).

Bere (alla Todesca) il vino: la matina puro, a descinar senza acqua,  
e a cena come viene dal tonello.—Florio, *2d Frutes*, 1591.

I learned [the song] in England, where indeed they are more potent  
in potting; your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied  
Hollander are—drink ho!—nothing to your Englishmen.—  
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 3.

It takes four Turks to overreach one Frank, two Franks to cheat  
one Greek, two Greeks to cheat one Jew, and six Jews to  
cheat one Armenian.—A saying on Liverpool Exchange.

GLOVE. It was anciently a popular saying that 'Three Kingdoms  
must contribute to the formation of a good glove: Spain to  
prepare the leather, France to cut it out, and England to sew  
it.—S. W. Singer, *N. I.*, ii. 165.

On, English fool! wanton Italianly; go Frenchly; Dutchly drink;  
breathe Indianly.—Hy. Buttes, *Dyot's Dry Dinner*, 1599;  
*Epilogue on Tobacco*, P. 4 r.

Non vogliate mai dar fede a Faremo de Roma; agli Adesso adesso  
d'Italia, a Magnana di Spagna, a By-and-by d'Inghilterra, a  
Warrant you di Scotia e a Tantost di Francia, perche tutte  
sono ciancie.—Florio, *2d Frutes*, 1591.

Lcd. There's a saying when they commend nations: it goes, the  
Irishman for his hand, the Welchman for a leg, the English-  
man for a face, the Dutchman for a beard.

Fon. I'faith they may make swabbers of them.

Lod. The Spaniard—let me see—for a little foot: I take it the  
Frenchman—what a pox hath he? and so of the rest.—  
Dekker, *Honest Who.*, II., i. 1.

Dal Tedesco negro, Spagnuolo bianco, Italiano rosso guarda mi Dio.

I Don di Spagna, i Conti d'Alemagna, i Monsieur di Francia, i  
Vescovi d'Italia, i Cavaglieri di Napoli, i Lordi di Scotia, gli  
Hidalgi di Portogallo, i minori Fratelli d'Inghilterra e i  
Nobili d'Ungaria fanno una povera compagnia.—Florio, *2d  
Frutes*, 1591; *Dial.*, vi.

The French hath valour, but with it vanitatem et levitatem ;  
the Dutch hath honest dealing, but gulam et ebrietatem ;  
the Italian discreet carriage, but procationem et libidinem.

*Help to Discourse*, p. 115, 1638.

An Italian traveller used to say that the Portuguese seems a fool and is so ; the Spaniard seems wise and is a fool ; the Frenchman seems a fool and is wise ; the Englishman is wise but cannot show it ; the Italian both is wise and seems so, and the Dutchman would be wise but for the pot.—Copley, *Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614, p. 109.

Franzosen und Russen gehört das Land,  
Das Meer gehört den Britten,  
Wir aber führen im Luftreich des Traums  
Die Herrschaft unbestritten.—J. P. Richter.

Quoted by De Stael, *Corinne*, i. 18, ed. 1833.

The Italian is wise before he undertakes a thing, the German [is wise in the acting—W.W.] while he is doing it, and the Frenchman [when it is over—Ital., *El. Ex.*] after it is done.—W. W., *New Help to Discourse*, p. 56, 1659.

Galli cantant, Angli jubilant, Hispani plangunt, Germani ululant, Itali caprizant, *i.e.* caper like a goat, alluding to their quaverings or divisions. XIV. to XVI. Cents.—Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*.

The nimble French, majestic Spanish, courtly Italian, masculine Dutch, happily-compounding Greek, mystical Hebrew, nor physical Arabic.—Poor Robin, *Prog.*, 1708.

Bread, butter, and green cheese,  
is very good English, and very good Freeze.

Bell's *Shakspeare's Puck*, i. 7.

The High Dutch pilgrims when they beg do sing ; the Frenchmen whine and cry ; the Spaniards curse, swear, and blaspheme ; the Irish and English steal (Spanish).—F. W.

A report of the witty German. The Germans beg by singing and going in troops, the Frenchmen by praying and shrugging, the Flemings by making of legs and by low and frequent conjies, the Gipsies by importuning, the Portuguese by their weeping, the Italians by their long circumlocution, and the Spaniards by their big looks and high language as if they would swagger a man out of his alms whether he will or no.—P. Robin, *Progn.*, 1704.

In settling an island the first building erected by a Spaniard will be a church ; by a Frenchman a fort ; by a Dutchman a warehouse, and by an Englishman an alehouse.—G.

The French, like a flea, quickly slipping into a country, and as soon skipping out of it ; the Dutch a louse, slowly mastering a place and as slowly being driven from their hold ; the Spaniard a crab,\* which being crept into a place almost unawares is so fast rooted there that nothing but the extremity of violence can force him out again.—W. W., *New Help to Dis.*, p. 55.

\* The crab is of course the crab-louse.

Die Italiëner sind wie die Wanzen, die haben überall einen schand-  
licker gestank von Sodomiterei, mord un verrath bei sich.  
—Hesekiel, p. 7.

The Russian, Poloniar, German, Belgian are excellent in the Art  
of Drink; the Spaniard will wench it; the Italian is  
revengeful; the Frenchman is for fashions; the Irishman,  
Usquebaugh makes him light-heeled; the Welshman, Cowss-  
body works (by infusion) to his fingers' ends, and translates  
them into the nature of lime-twigs; and it is said that a Scot  
will prove false to his father and dissemble with his brother;  
but for an Englishman, he is so clear from any of these vices  
that he is perfectly exquisite and excellently endued with  
all those noble aforesaid exercises.—Taylor (Water Poet),  
*Christmas In and Out*, 1652.

*Englands curse*

## EATING AND DRINKING.

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Der Engländer isst das meiste, aber der Deutsche trinkt das meiste.—Hesekiel.

Saoul comme un Anglois.

The English glutton.—F. W.

And God, he knows the English soldier's gut  
Must have his fill of victual once a day,  
Or else he will but homely earn his pay.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum*, 150.

For fighting we may say of our countrymen that give but Englishmen great meals of beef, iron and steel, and they will eat like wolves and fight like devils.—Poor Robin, Mar., 1703.

There is more good victuals in England than in seven other Kingdoms.—Cl.

Ha più da fare che i forni di Natale in Inghilterra.—Flo., *G. F.*

To stink of Muscadel like an English Christmas.—Beaumont & Fletcher, *The Pilgrim*.

Questo sempre sguazzar alla Inghilese e pastaggiare come fanno loro è causa di molte infirmità. La crapula ne ammazza più in Inghilterra che non se malattia alcuna.—Flo., *2nd Fruits*, ch. 10.

*Constable*. And then give them great meals of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves and fight like devils.

*Orl*. Ay, but these English are sadly out of beef.

*Constable*. Then shall we find to-morrow they have only stomachs to eat and none to fight.—Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7.

The Roast Beef of Old England.

Jack Roast Beef (French).—G.

Mandar conigli in Inghilterra.—Torr. (rabbits).

Der ochse ist England's rebhuhn.—Hesekiel.

English poke pudding.—G. A Scotch jest at the plum-pudding.

England lebt sein Steinkohlen, Thee und Plum-pudding.—Wander.

Nothing can be inaugurated in England without a dinner.

An Englishman's one idea of a celebration is a public dinner.—*P. M. G.*, 7/5, '85.

The way to an Englishman's heart is through his stomach.

In England they have but one sauce (melted butter), and forty religions.—Voltaire.

*Philip.* Look you, sir: the Northern man loves whitemeat; the Southerly man, sallads; the Essex man, a calf; the Kentish man, a wagtail; the Lancashire man, an egg-pie; the Welshman, leeks and cheese; and your Londoner, raw mutton; so father, God b' wi' you, I was born in London. (Of women).—Webster, *Northward Hoe*, i. 3.

He is an Englishman, and English dyet will serve his turn. If the Norfolk Dumplin and the Devonshire Whitepot be at variance, he will atone them; the Bag-puddings of Gloucestershire, the Black-puddings of Worcestershire, the Pan-puddings of Shropshire, the White-puddings of Somersetshire, the Hasty-puddings of Hamshire, the Pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him; nothing comes amiss.—Taylor (W. P.), *The Great Eater; or, Nicholas Wood*.

Now if you would know whither to go for several sorts of belly-timber, I shall inform you: to Devonshire for whitepots, to Essex for veal, to Norfolk for dumplings, to Tewkesbury for mustard, to Banbury for cakes, to King's Norton for cheese, and to Derby for ale.—Poor Robin, 1687.

## DRINKING.

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Li mieldre buvéor en Angleterre.—*Dits de l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.

Topo el Breton con su compañon.—Nunes, 1555.

Tra putana e Breton no se tien rason.—*Ib.*

Whoso hath a mouth,  
shall ne'er in England suffer drouth.—R., 1670.

Whether this alludes to the free flow of liquor or to the necessity of swallowing the fog is uncertain.

Excess of drinking was formerly more rare in England, as appears by an old poet:—

Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,  
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.

*Present State of England*, 1673, p. 45.

And though the Germans did bear away the bell for drinking, yet it was rather long than much, being content to pelt his enemy at a distance; whereas we are, after the modern way of fight, altogether for down blows, being impatient till the opposite have a total rout.—C. Trenchfield, *Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, ch. 14. 1678.

## ESTIMATES OF OTHER NATIONS.

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Italy to be born in, France to live in, and Spain to die in.—Sp., *El. Extr.*  
Adam was tempted in Italian, fell a-begging pardon in French,  
and was thrust out of Paradise in High Dutch.—Ho., *New Sayings*, IV.

Take heed of a slow foe in Italy, and a sudden friend in France.—  
Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, 191.

Americans are Vulgar; French are Immoral; Russians are Barbarians; Italians are Beggars; Spaniards are Cut-throats; Germans are Boors; Greeks are Sharpers; Australians are Convicts; Swiss are Harpies; Turks are unspeakable: and every other people below contempt. Foreigners are in fact deceitful, effeminate, irreligious, immoral, unclean and unwholesome. Any one Englishman is a match for any seven of them. (According to the popular estimate.)—*Truth*, 2/11, 1893, p. 928.

Der Engländer hat seinen Verstand in den Fingerspitzen, der Franzose auf der Zunge.—Russ., *Reinsberg*, V. 7.

Every Englishman is an island.—*Novalis*, iii. 301.

The Romans fight well in their councils (I had almost said fence-schools), the Italians in their shops, the Spaniards in their ships, the Frenchmen in a hold, the Scot with his lance, the Irishman on foot with his dart.—T. Adams, *Physic from Heaven: Wks.*, p. 280.

To smoke with the Indian, quarrel with the Frenchman, court a lady with the Venetian, plot villany with the Italian, be proud with the Spaniard, cog with a Jew, insult with a Turk, drink down a Dutchman, and tell lies with the Devil,—for a wager, are work for wolves, not for lambs.—*Ib.*, 386.

The German proud by imitation, the French by inclination.—  
Ho., *New Sayings*, V.

If thy son be given to drink send him to Spain, if to drabs send him to Germany to be reclaimed.—Ho., *New Sayings*, V.

And they shall spell as they do speak,  
And they shall sing as they do prick.

Colvil, *Whigs' Supplication*, p. 51.

Johnny Crapaud.—N., I., v. 439. Jacques Bonhomme is the modern nickname.

Wooden Shoes (Sabots).—Addison, *Drummer Prol.* Gay, *Trivia*, i. 86.



Gallis, hominibus levibus, perfidis et in ipsos Deos immortales impiis.—Cicero, *Oratio pro M. Fonteio*.

Moitie singe, moitie tigre.

As a Frenchman rides, all upon one buttock.—Webster, *Appius and Virginius*, iii. 2.

Like French falconers, fly at anything we see.—Shaks, *Ham.*, ii. 2.

It is said of the French that they are born with a Racket in one hand, and a pack of cards in the other (proficiency in Tennis and Piquet).—Torriano.

France is a meadow that cuts thrice a year.—H.

I've heard and I've read in a great many books  
Half the Frenchmen are tailors, and t' other half cooks.

Chapter on Proverbs, by Rev. T. Wilson, D.D., 1775—  
1813, in Harland and Wilkinson's *Lancashire Folk Lore*.

Wife. That I was larger I may swear  
Than well-fed ox or Flanders mare.

Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, II., v. 1710.

Like Flanders mares, fairest afar off (Fr.), *i.e.* Flemish prostitutes.  
See Riley, *Memoirs of Lon.*, p. 535, and Taylor (W.P.), *A Thief*.

Cf. purnel of Flanders.—P. Plow., C. vii. 367.

Leicester Square still has a supply.

A Flanders reckoning.—T. Heywood, 2d Pt. *Qu. Eliz. Troubles*,  
1606, p. 89., reprint.

A Flemish account.

As cruel as a Spaniard. (West Cornw.) The village of Paul-  
church was burnt by them.—Polwhele, *Hist. of Cornw.*, v. 37.

We may say of him, as of the Spaniard: He is a bad servant, but  
a worse master.—T. Adams, *The Sacrifice of Thankfulness*:  
*Wks.*, p. 85, 1629.

*Guiomar.* Are you a Castilian?

*Rutilio.* No, Madam. Italy claims my birth.

*Guiomar.* I ask not with purpose to betray you; if you were  
Ten thousand times a Spaniard, the nation  
We Portugals most hate, I yet would save you  
If it lay in my power.—

B. & Fl., *Custom of the Country*, ii. 4.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues  
Of heads and shoulders, nods and shrugs.

Butler, *Hud.*, III., ii. 1491.

As Dutchmen do in taverns, drink and be merry and be gone.—  
Dekker, *II. Hon. W.*, iv. 2.

Half steeped in grease like a Dutch dish.—Sh., *M. W. W.*, iii. 5.

In Germany auris Batava is taken by the poet (Martial, 16) for a dull  
ear which has no skill in witty conceits.—F. W., *Notts*, 316.

The Dutchman drinketh pure wine in the morning, at noon wine  
without water, and in the evening as it comes from the  
butt.—Ho.

Whosoever hath been in Rome and hath seen their usage there, except grace do work above nature, he shall never be good man after.—Boorde, *Breviaire of Health*, ii. 11.

It is a false rumour that there is no sound air but the Romish. Is it not rather true that thence cometh ill infection? and that they who have forsaken us to find health there have gone out of God's blessing into the warm sun?—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 327. Cf. *Inglese Italionato è il diavolo incarnato*.

An English wolf and Irish toad to see

Were as a chaste man nurs'd in Italy.

Hall, *Sat.*, IV., iii. 78.

In Roma vale più la putana  
che la moglie Romana.

Thomas, *Hist. of Italy*, 1546, f. 39.

The harlot hath a better life  
than she that is a Roman's wife.

In Roma più vala la cortigiana  
che la donna Romana.

Florio, *Prov.*, 2d *Frutes*, 1591.

Thereby it fareth thus with them to be a proverb rife  
To judge the Romaine harlot better than the wife.

E. More, *Defence of Women*, 125, 1557.

Some men do say I do smell of the smoke

I passe not for that I have money in my pooke.

Boorde, *Introduction to Knowledge*, 24.

The Venetians smell somewhat of the smoke of Rome.—Boorde, *Abuse of Rome*.

It is proverbially said that there are in Genoa mountains without wood, sea without fish, women without shame, and men without conscience; which makes them to be termed the White Moors.—Ho., *Instructions for Travel*, 67.

Les Dames Genevoises Donne senza vergonga, comme dit le proverbe.—Joubert, *Err. Pop.*, I., iv. 1.

Genoese are high in the instep and stondest in their own consayte.—Boorde, *Introduction to Knowledge*, 26.

Like a German that never goes to the wars without his Tannaken and her cock on his shoulder.—Nash. *Have with you to Saffron Walden*.—R., 2.

The wit seems to manifest itself in the hands; as the Italians say of the Dutchmen that their wit dwells in their fingers' end.—T. Adams, p. 891.

The German's wit is in his fingers.—Herb.

Cotgrave, *i.e.* in executing the designs of others.

If he be a High German (especially Swab) such as have wives that believe their husbands doth not love them except they be beaten.—Sir Balth. Gerbier, *On Buildings*, ii. 3, 1664.

A Prussian fights best when he sees his own breath [which is in frosty weather].—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 114.

As a German from the waist downwards ; all slops.—Sh., *Much Ado*, iii. 2.

A German quarrel : three fighting : each against the other two.—Southey, *C. P. Bk.*, iv. 675.

Après avoir longuement et fidèlement servi la patrie [in the office of Chancellor] on leur dresse des querelles d'Allemand et de fausses accusations pour les bannir des affaires.—Du Vair, *Ess. N.*, I., iii. 495.

Querelle d'Alleman.—Oudin, *Cur. Franc.*, p. 462. Scarron, *Gigantomachie*.

Gare la queue des Alleman.—*Prov. Dauphin*. A quarrel or brabble entered into upon a slight or drunken occasion.—Cotgrave.

If a man hath lost his religion he may find it in Poland, all sects being tolerated, and so in Amsterdam.—W. W., *New Help to Discourse*, p. 36, 1659.

Des Polognes malades, voire à l'extrémité qui se levent et vestent à l'heure que les medecins les doivent visitor.—Joubert, *Err. Pop.* (Cab. III.).

Where the Great Turk's horse once treads, the grass will never grow.—Ho.

Grattez le Russe, vous trouverez le Tartare.

Let him have Russian law for all his sins.—

Cf. Webster, *The White Devil*, p. 30. G. Fletcher, *Of the Russe Common Wealth*, p. 159.

"What's that?" A hundred blows on the bare shins.—J. Day, *Parliament of Bees*, 1641, p. 55, reprint.

## HISTORICAL AND PROPHETICAL.

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Tria regna titulo usurpant Reges Angliæ  
Angliam, Galliam, Hiberniam.—F., f. 48, ro.

The crown of Rich. III. was [after the battle of Bosworth] hidden by a soldier in a hawthorn bush, but was soon found and carried to Ld. Stanley, who placed it on the head of his son-in-law,\* saluting him by the title of Hen. VII. It was in memory of the picturesque fact that the red-berried hawthorn once sheltered the crown of Engd. that the house of Tudor assumed the device of a crown in a bush of the white hawthorn. To the same circumstance may be referred the loyal proverb, Cleave to the Crown, though it hang on a bush.—Strickland, *Queens of Eng.*, ii. 419.

\* NOTE.—This should be step-son.—ED.

Long beards heartless,  
painted hoods witless,  
gay coats graceless,  
make England thriftless.—F. W.

“A Scottish taunt,” *temp.* Edw. III., 14th Cy.

Puttenham, *Art of Eng. Poesie*, 1589, v. 2; Camden, *Remains*, 1637;  
Manningham, *Diary* (Camd. Soc.), 1602-3.

Great men graceless are the devil's special factors.—T. Adams,  
p. 893.

The Rat and the Cat, and Lovel the Dog  
do govern all England under the Hog.—F. W.

The Cat, the Rat, and Lovell the Dog  
rule all England under a Hog.—Ho.

See Ellis, *Original Letters*, II., ii. 161.

Sir Wm. Catesby was the Cat, Sir Richd. Radcliffe the Rat, and Lord Lovell the Dog. The Hog refers to the Boar which Richard III. had adopted as one of the supporters of his arms.—Murr., *N'hamp.*

The King and Pope, the lion and the wolf. A prov. used in K. John's time, in regard of the great exactions.—Ho.

Hops, Reformation, baise and beer  
came into England all in a year.\*

Brady, *Varieties of Literature*, 1826, p. 264.

\* Introduced by foreign Protestant refugees at Maidstone.

Heresy and beer  
came hopping into England both in a year.

Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, 1599 G. 4.

Turkeys, carps, hops, piccadell and beer  
came into England all in one year.

[about the 15th of Hen. VIII.] *Baker's Chron. ed.* 1696, p. 298.

When Hempe is sponne,\*

England's done.†—Bacon, *Ess.* xxxv.

\* Spun, *i.e.*, none left for sails and cordage.—F.W. † Is undone.—F.W.

The initials of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, Philip and Elizabeth:  
the Hemp is the cordage of ships F. W. gives this quasi-  
Popish prophecy relating to Bath Abbey:

“Be blithe, fair Kirck: when Hempe is past,  
Thine Olive, that ill winds did blast,  
Shall flourish green, for age to last.”

Yet, to keep this proverb in countenance, it may pretend to some  
truth, because then England, with the addition of Scotland,  
lost its name in Great Britain by royal proclamation.—F. W.

There shall be seen upon a day,  
between the Baugh and the May,\*  
the black fleet of Norway:  
When that is come and gone  
England, build houses of lime and stone,  
for after, wars you shall have none.

\* A writer in *N. VIII.*, ii. 362, suggests that the Bass and the May, two islands at  
the mouth of the Firth of Forth, were intended.

Bacon (*Ess.* xxx., “On Prophecies”) says the King of Spain  
[Philip II.'s] name was Norway. This prediction of the  
Armada was current in Bacon's childhood before the year 1588.

CARDINALS. *Cf.* Bacon, i. 124.

The comune *clamat cotidie* eche a man to other  
þe contre is þe curseder þat cardynales come inne.

Langland, *Piers Plowman Pass.*, xix. 415.

There was never Legatt nor Cardinall that did good in England.  
—E. Hall, *Chron.* p. 1548.

It was never merry in England while we had any Cardinals  
among us. Quoted by Duke of Suffolk against Cardl.  
Wolsey.—*Stowe's Chron.*, by Howes, 1631, p. 546.

But God that liveth ever,  
Grant that they never  
Have power to come hither;  
For wher they ones arive,  
So clene they do us shrive,  
The contry ther shall thrive  
Yeres tenne and five  
After them the wurse.

*Ym. of Hypocr.*, 1533. Ballads fr. *MS.* i.

Nevil for the Protestant, Lord Thomas\* for the Papist;  
Bromley for the Puritan, Lord Cobham for the Atheist.

(Courtiers of James I.) Manningham, *Diary*, p. 168, Camden Soc.

\* Howard.

Tres Principes maximis calamitatibus subjecti: Rex Scotiæ, Dux in  
Angliâ, Comes in Belgio.—Tr., f. 47 r<sup>o</sup> [Heine.

France rules the Land, England the Sea, and Germany the Air.—

New England hath undone the Old; viz., with distractions.—Ho.  
*New Says.*, ii. 1659.

England—the Mother of Parliaments.—John Bright, Speech at Rochdale, 1860.

Englands Verlegenheit  
ist Irland's Gelegenheit.—Wander.

England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.

Repeal the Union\*, restore the Heptarchy!—Ascribed to Canning: used first by Sir Rob. Peel [of Reform] in 1834, answering O'Connell.  
\* With Ireland.

Chronica si penses, cum pugnent Oxonienses,  
Post aliquot menses volat ira per Anglignenses.

Mark the Chronicles aright,  
When Oxford scholars fall to fight  
before many months are expir'd  
England will with war be fired.—F. W.

Chi vuol vincere Inghilterra cominci dall'Irlanda.—Giani.

It is a saying auncient, not  
Autenticall I win,  
That who so England will subdue  
With Ireland must begin.

Warner, *Albion's England.*, x., 1586.

He that England will win  
must with Ireland first begin.—F. W.

*i.e.* proceeding gradatim, methodically.—F. W.

G. says that men and rations are largely furnished by Ireland in war-time.

Get Ireland to-day, and England may be thine to-morrow.—Ho., *New Sayings* Cent. I.

And Our Lord lights in Our Lady's lap  
and therefore England must have a clap.

T. Adams, *The Soul's Sickness: Wks.*, p. 472, 1629.

When Christ falleth in Our Lady's lap  
then let England look for a clap.—Ho.

When Our Lady falls in our Lord's lap  
then let England beware a sad clap [a mishap].—F. W.  
the Clergyman look to his cap.—F. W.

Fuller laughs at this coincidence of Easter on March 25 being unfortunate.

If Chichester steeple fall  
in England there's no King at all.

Verified Feb. 21, 1861, in the reign of Queen Victoria, when the tower fell through the roof.

Truly, Sir, I find all things conspire to make strange mutations in this miserable island. I fear we shall fall from under the scepter to be under the sword, and since we speak of Prophecies I am afraid among others that which was made since the Reformation will be verified:

The Churchman was, the Lawyer is, the Soldier shall be. A Prophecy of England since the Reformation.—Ho., *Fam. Lett.*, III., xxii.

## RELATING TO COUNTIES.

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### BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedfordschir is not to lack  
Buckinghamschir is his make.—*MS. Harl.*

Bedfordshire is nought to lakke  
Bokynghamshire is his maakke.—*MS. Rawl.*

Of "Malthorse" Bedfordshire long since the blazon wan.—*Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii.

A slow, dull, heavy horse, such as brewers employ. Shak. uses the word as a word of contempt. You whoreson malthorse drudge.—*T. of Sh.*, I., vi.

Mome, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.—*C. of Er.*, iii. 1.

Bedfordshire bull-dogs, Hertfordshire hedgehogs, Buckinghamshire great fools.—*N.*, IV., iv. 507.

"I'm off to Bedfordshire," *i.e.* to bed.—*S.P.C. Gr.* This ancient joke appears in Middleton (an Elizabethan writer). *A Mad World, my Masters.*—ii. 5.

Bedfordshire for naked flesh.—*See Chesh.*

Rufes de Bedford.—*Douce MS.* 98. The Ruffe or Pope, a species of Perch.

The bailiff of Bedford is coming, *i.e.* the river Ouse.—*F.W.* So called in Cambridgeshire because of its floods.

As crooked as Crawley brook.—*F.W.* Falling into the Ouse (to which *F.W.* suggests it would be more applicable), near Woburn.

### DUNSTABLE.

Herbergerie de Donestaple.—*Douce MS.* 98.

Larks.—*F.W.*

As plain as Dunstable highway (hieway). He, *i.e.* smooth.—*F.W.*

*Cf.* The crooked shall be made straight ("simple," obvious), and the rough places plain.—*Isaiah* xi. 4.

Some good walkers . . . that walked in the King's highway, ordinarily, uprightly, playne Dunstable waye.—*Latimer, Seven Sermons*, 1549.

I am plain Dunstable.—*Witch of Edmon.*, i. 2.

Downright Dunstable, *i.e.* a plain, simple, honest person.—*Gr.*

In the Dunstable highway to Needham and beggary.—*Cl.*  
*Cf.* Facilis descensus Avern.

It would be an unknown encouragement to goodness if honour still might not be dealt but upon these terms. Then should many worthy spirits get up the Highgate of preferment, and idle drones should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1084.

Wherein I judge him the more to be esteemed, because he useth no going about the bush, but treads Dunstable way in all his travel.—Gesson, *Ephemerides of Phialo*, 1586, *Epist. Ded.*

**LEIGHTON BUZZARD.**

Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe, [first two in Bucks]  
three dirty villages all in a row  
and never without a rogue or two.  
Would you know the reason why?  
Leighton Buzzard is hard by.—*N.*, I., v. 619.

**POTTON** [10 m. E. of Bedford].—*See* Sutton.

**SUTTON** [3 m. N.E. of Biggleswade].

I, John of Gaunt,  
do give and do grant  
unto Roger Burgoyne  
and the heirs of his loin  
both Sutton and Potton  
until the world's rotten.—*N.*, I., vi. 156.

*Beauties of England and Wales, Bedfordsh.*, i. 76, 1801.

**BERKSHIRE.**

Barkschir fill vaine.—*MS.* Harl.

Barkshyre fyll the wayne.—*MS.* Rawl.

As Berkshire has for her's "Let's to't and toss the ball."—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii. (her's, *i.e.* her blazon).

Berkshire for dogs.—*See* Chesh.  
Hampshire hog  
Berkshire dog  
Yorkshire bite  
London white.—Higson, 123.

He is a representative of Barkshire, *i.e.* afflicted with a cough.—*Gr.*

**ABINGDON LAW.**—Pineda, *Span. Dict.*, 1740, Art. Peralvillo.

"A garrison was established at Abingdon by Charles I., which became the head-quarters of his horse, and thither the whole Royal family came Ap. 7, 1644. Their custom of hanging all Irish prisoners without a trial made 'Abingdon law' proverbial."—Murr.

I showed my Papers in Manuscript to divers who I presumed were Intelligent and Learned, desiring them to try them and pass judgment and execute them who deserved not to live. To work they went with Abington law.—Pearson, *Raptures of a Flaming Spirit*, B. 2, 1682.



ALDERMASTON [10 m. S.W. of Reading].—Haz., p. 457.

When clubs are trumps Aldermaston House shakes.

Murr. refers this to the notorious gambling propensities of Lord Stawell, who married the heiress of this house and estate.

BRAY (adjoining Maidenhead).

The Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still.—F. W.

“The vivacious Vicar [Simon Aleyn d. 1588], living under Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary and Eliz<sup>th</sup>, was first a Papist then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again. He had seen some martyrs burnt two miles off Windsor and found this fire too hot for his tender temper. This Vicar being taxed by one with being a turncoat and an unconstant changeling, ‘Not so,’ said he, ‘for I have always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die the Vicar of Bray.’”—Fuller.

Wastel de Hungerford. Douce MS. 98, *i.e.* fine white bread.

ILSLEY, remote amidst the Berkshire downs, [14 m. N.W. of Reading] Claims these distinctions o’er her sister towns;

Far-famed for sheep and wool, though not for spinners,  
For sportsmen, doctors, publicans, and sinners.—Murr.

LAMBOURN [25 m. W.N.W. of Reading] and stream of same name.

The earlier it dries up, the higher will be the price of corn (and *see* Pang).—Lowsley, *B. Wds. & Ph.*

*Cf.* Drought never bred dearth.

NEWBURY.

Troyte de Neubery.—Douce MS.  
Trout of the river Kennet.

Long noted for its corn-market. . . . The old custom here that everything must be paid for on delivery gave rise to the local proverb, The farmer doth take back his money in his sack.—Murr.

PANGBOURNE [5 m. W.N.W. of Reading]. The Pang w<sup>h</sup> rises at Hampstead Norreys never begins to rise much before the shortest day, nor to sink much before the shortest day.—Lowsley, *Berksh. Wds. & Phr.*

READING. Scarlet town. Ballad of Barbara Allen.

Teule de Redinges.—Douce MS. 98. ? draining pipes or tiles.

To show the way to Reading.

“In Madame Knight’s Journal . . . she speaks of a tavern-keeper’s daughter who ‘drew a chair, bid me sitt. And then run up stairs and putts on two or three Rings (or else I had not seen them before), and returning sett herself just before me, showing the way to Reding, that I might see her Ornaments, perhaps to gain the more respect.”—*N.*, II., vi. 233.

WINDSOR. Forest de Wyndesoure.—Douce MS. 98.

Soap.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**

Bedfordschir is not to lack.

Buckinghamschir is his make.—*MS. Harl.*

Bedforshire is nought to lakke

Bokynghamshire is his maakke.—*MS. Rawl.*

Rich Buckingham doth bear the term of "Bread and beef,"

Where if you beat a bush 'tis odds you start a thief.

*Drayt. Pol., xxiii., 1622.*

Buckinghamshire bread and beef;

Here, if you beat a bush, it's odds you'd start a thief.

*F. W., referring to Drayt.*

This alludes to the dense forest of beech-trees which at one time covered the Chilterns.

Bedfordshire bull-dogs, Hertfordshire hedge-hogs and Buckinghamshire great fools.—*N., IV., iv. 507.*

When William conquer'd English ground

Bulstrode had per annum three hundred pound.

Bulstrode Park 3 m. E.S.E. of Beaconsfield now belongs to the Duke of Somerset.—*Murr.*

**BLDLOW.** 2 m. S.W. of Prince's Risborough.

They who live and do abide

Shall see Bledlow church fall into the Lyde.

*Sharp, Br. Gaz.*

This is one of Mother Shipton's prophecies. The church stands on a rock which a pool underneath, where a number of springs flow out, is wearing away the chalk.—*Lysons, Buckingh., p. 516.*

**BRICKHILL.**

Here stand three Brickhills all in a row,

Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, and Brickhill of the Bow.

Three villages near Bow Brickhill, an eminence 683 ft. high, one mile E.N.E. of Fenny Stratford.—*N., IV., iv. 507.*

**BRILL UPON THE HILL**, 6 m. N.W. by N. of Thame,

Oakley in the hole, 5 m. N.W. of Thame,

Shabby little Ickford, 3 m. W.N.W. of Thame,

Dirty Worminghall, or Wornall.—*N., I., viii. 427.*

(All near Thame.)

At Brill on the Hill, the wind blows shrill,

the cook no meat can dress;

at Stow in the Wold the wind blows cold,

I know no more than this.

*Halliwell, Nursery Rh. of Eng., 1853.*

**BUCKINGHAM.** Pronounced to be the most uninteresting town in England.—*All the Year Round, xxxii. 64.*

Women are born in Wiltshire, brought up in Cumberland, lead their lives in Bedfordshire, bring their husbands to Buckingham, and die in Shrewsbury.—*Wit Restored, 1658.*

An old man who weds a buxom young maiden biddeth fair to  
become a freeman of Buckingham, *i.e.* a cuckold.—*Gr.*

CASTLETHORPE (par. of Hanslope, 5 m. N.W. of Newport Pagnell).

If it hadn't been for Cobb-bush Hill

Thorpe Castle would have stood there still.

[There would have been a castle at Thorpe still.]

*N., I., viii. 387.*

To take the Chiltern Hundreds. A voluntary "happy despatch"  
of a Member of Parliament. The acceptance of the  
Stewardship of Burnham, Desborough and Stoke being an  
office of profit under the Crown *eo instante* vacates the seat.

ETON. Winchester for gentlemen, Harrow for scholars,  
Westminster blackguards, and Eton Bucks.  
or Harrow for gentlemen, Eton for lords,  
Winchester for scholars, Westminster blackguards.

(Once the only recognised "Public Schools.")

GRENDON UNDERWOOD [1 m. from Ludgershall]. G. under Bern-  
wood.

The dirtiest town that ever stood.—Murr.

ICKFORD. *See Brill.*

IVINGHOE. *See Wing.*

LILLINGSTON DAYRELL [4 m. N. of Buckingham].

The Dayrells have been seated here since the Conquest. Also  
at Littlecote in Wiltshire. Of them it has been said—

The luck of the Dayrells, whatever it be,  
Shall come by the sea and go by the sea.

GREAT MARLOW. Here is fish for catching,  
corn for snatching,  
and wood for fatching, *i.e.* thatching. (?)

*Reliq. Hearniana, p. 485.*

NORTH CRAWLEY [3 m. E. of Newport Pagnell].

How North Crawley her bonnet stands, *i.e.* not straight.—  
Baker, *N'hants Gloss.*

OAKLEY. *See Brill.*

OLNEY. Sle, sla, stuck in the mud;  
Oh it is pretty to wade through a flood.

Murr. gives this referring to the roads hereabouts. The lines  
occur in Cowper's *Distrest Travellers*.

SLAPTON. 3 m. S. of Leighton Buzzard, near Towcester.

Where fools will happen.—Sternberg, *N'hants Gloss.*

THORP. *See Castlethorp.*

If it hadn't been for Cobb-bush Hill

Thorpe Castle would have stood there still.

[There would have been a castle at \* Thorpe still.]

*N., I., viii. 387, Northolt.]*

\* Pronounced Thrup.

**WING.**

Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe, [Tring is in Herts]  
 three dirty villages all in a row  
 and never without a rogue or two.  
 Would you know the reason why?  
 Leighton Buzzard is hard by.—*N.*, I., v. 619.  
*i.e.* in the adjoining co. Bedfordsh.

Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,  
 for striking of a blow  
 Hampden did forego  
 and glad he could escape so.—*N.*, III., v. 176.

or Hampden of Hampden did forego  
 the manors of Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe  
 for striking the Black Prince a blow.—*Hun. Pop. Rhy.*

Manors forfeited by the Hampdens in consequence of a blow  
 received by the Black Prince [from a racket in a quarrel at  
 tennis—*N.*, III., v. 176] when on a visit with Edward III.  
 at Great Hampden.—*Murr.*

Wing and Ivinghoe are in Bucks.

Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe  
 three churches all of a row.—*N.*, IV., iv. 507.

(*See Gentleman's Mag.*, 1820, ii. 326,)

**WORMINGHALL.** *See Brill.*

**SYMNELS DE WYCOMBE.**—*Douce MS.*, 98.

Simnels are rich cakes of fine quality, varying according to  
 locality. Those now made at Worcester for Mid-Lent, or  
 Mothering Sunday, resemble a "Scotch bun," and are highly  
 flavoured with saffron.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**

Cambridgeschir full of pikes.—*Harl. MS.*

Cambrygeshire ful of pykes.—*Rawl. MS.*

Cambridgeshire camels.—*F. W.* From the practice of stilt-walking  
 in the Fens, he suggests doubtingly.

Cambridgeshire oaks. Willows are so called as the only tree that  
 will grow in the marshy soil of some parts of the county.—*G.*

*Haz.* has blundered stupidly in making this the text for the pre-  
 ceding prov. from *F. W.*

So Cambridge hath been call'd "Hold nets and let us win!"—  
*Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii.

. . . Hard it is for weather to please the concernments of this  
 County, whose Northern part, being moist and fenny, desires  
 fair weather; South and South-Eastern, dry and heathy,  
 delighteth so much rain that it can well digest (save in  
 harvest-time). One shower every day and two every  
 Sunday.—*F. W.*, p. 170. *Cf.* Cornwall and Hampsh.

**CALDECOT.** 13 m. E.S.E. of Caxton. *See Hardwick.*

**CAMBRIDGE.**—Anguyles de Cantebrigge.—*Douce MS.*, 98.  
 Sausages.

Fortune. A windmill and watermill—used to signify a woman without any but personal endowments—*G. Dicty.*

Cantabrigia petit æquales. Cambridge requires all to be equal.—*F. W.* All graduates of the same degree rank alike.

Cantabrigia petit æqualia.—*F. W.* All paying the same for commons.

It is used also in Oxford.—*F. W.*

See Royston.

A Soph. An undergraduate in his second year.—*G. Dict.*

An Henry Sophister.—*F. W.* See *Haz.*, 53. A man of 4 years' standing who does not become B.A. in order to remain eligible for preferment under the changes temp. H. VIII.

Who robs a Cambridge scholar, robs twenty.—*F. W.* This prov. appears in *Withal's Dict.*, 1616, and in *Draxe and Howell* of any scholar without reference to Cambridge in particular.

Though there be better air in Oxford, yet is there more in the Colleges of Cambridge; for Oxford is an University in a town, Cambridge a town in an University.—*F. W.*, 149.

There is a common saying w<sup>h</sup> remaineth unto this day: "When mayster Stafford and mayster Latimer preached, then was Cambryge blessed."—*Becon*, ii. 10, 1560.

Twittle-twattle, drink up your posset-drink. This prov. had its original in Cambridge, and is scarce known elsewhere.—*R.*, 1678.

Plodding and dunstically, like a clown of Cherry Hinton [2 m. E.S.E. of Cambridge] Nash, "Have with you."—*C.* 2, 1596

ELY. Cerveyse de Ely (*Douce MS.*, 98), *i.e.* ale. It is now famous for Asparagus.

Quatuor Eliæ: lanterna, capella Mariæ,  
Atque molendinum, et multum [necnon] dans vinia vinum.—  
*Withal's Dict.*, 1586.

What! forsake garlike, leekes, and butter sweet?

Nay, rather would I go to Ely on my feet.—*Barclay, Eclogue*, ii.

*Cf.* To go to Rome with a mortar on my head.

Hungry Hardwick, greedy Toft, [all in S. Divis.],  
Hang-up Kingston, Cawcott [Caldecot] nought.—*N. I.*, viii. 305.

KINGSTON. 3 m. S.E. of Caxton. See Hardwick.

NEWMARKET. A fine morning to catch herrings on Newmarket heath.—*Cl.*

Take away the praying for the dead, and ye purgatory-rakers  
may pick your meat upon Newmarket heath.—*Becon*, iii.  
48. 1564. See also *Ashcam. Toxoph.* [Arber], p. 97.

Thersites (of his mother)

I will with a cushion stop her breath,

Till she have forgot Newmarket Heath.

Thersites, *H.O.P.*, i. 428.

This woman thanked me chiefly  
 That she was rid of the endless death,  
 And so we departed on Newmarket heath;  
 And if that any man do mind her,  
 Who lists to seek her there shall he find her.  
 [Margery Corron] *He Four Ps.* H.O.P. i., 379.

ROYSTON. The bailiff of Royston.—Haz.

Royston was a hunting-seat of James I.—F W., *Gr.*  
 And for to somoun alle them to the fest  
 The baily of Royston thereto is the best.  
 Colin Blowboll's *Test.* Haz. *E.P.P.*, i. 103.

A Royston [Boisten] horse and a Cambridge Master of Arts  
 will give way to nobody.—F. W. Town and Gown  
 antipathies lurk here.—*See my n.* Haz., p. 33.

STOURBRIDGE. Stirbitch Fair.—Webst., *North. Ho.*, i. 1. Nash  
 Have, &c., M. 4.

Groundwork of Coney catching.

Sturbidge Fair.—Taylor (W. P.). It is held at Barnwell, near  
 Cambridge.

A new master, a new and hang up the old, as the porters cry in  
 Stirbridge Fair.—Becon, iii. 228.

At Stourbridge Fair are hops and ships,  
 And whores that kiss with flattering lips.  
 P. Robin, *Ap.*, 1738.

This Fair, which lasted a fortnight, and was under the control  
 of the University of Cambridge, was held on the 19th  
 Sept. (for cheese, hops, and household goods), near the  
 river Sture, between Chesterton and Cambridge.

See further particulars in Coles' *MSS.*, vol. 42, in Brit. Mus.

THORNEY. Entrie de Thorneye.—Douce *MS.*, 98, *i.e.* Entrance-gate  
 of the Abbey.

TOFT. 3 m. S.E. of Caxton. See Hardwick.

TRUMPINGTON [2 m. S. of Cambridge].

Trumpington, Trumpington, God be thee with  
 Thy steeple looks like a knife in a sheath.  
 Cole says "attributed to Chaucer."

[A comparison of which the justice is by no means evident.—  
 Murr.]

Youth. Wert thou born in Trumpington,  
 And brought up at Hogs Norton?  
 By my faith it seemeth so—  
 Well, go, knave, go!

*Int. of Youth*, H.O.P., ii. 30.

WHITTLESEA MERE [20 m. N.W. of Ely] has folded (foaled), *i.e.*  
 such a flood as drives fish plentifully from the mere into the  
 dykes and rivers.—Wr. White, *Eastn. Engd.*, i. 254.

**CHESHIRE.**

See Chesh. Idioms, Metaphors, and Proverbs, by Robt. Holland, in  
*Lancash. & Chesh. Antiquarian Notes.* 1885.

Cheschir thacker.—Harl. MS.

Chestreshire thwakkere.—Rawlinson MS.

Old Cheshire is well known to be the "Chief of men."—Drayt. *Pol.*,  
xi., xxiii.

Cheshire, Chief of men.—F. W.

Lancashire for fair women.—*Ho.*

Cheshire-men whose county is called nobilitatis altrix, and those of  
Lancashire (most commendable ad bonitatem habitudinis et  
decorum aspectûs) are in this [Brasenose] College most proper  
for preferment.—Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, IV., xv. 33.

Cheshire bred,

Strong i' th' arm, weak i' th' head.—Higson 51; *N.*, V., viii. 226.

Mwy nag un bwa yro Ynghaer. More than one yew-bow in Chester.

Modern use applieth this proverb to such who seize on other folks'  
goods (not with intent to steal, but mistaken with the simili-  
tude of their own goods). But give me leave to conjecture  
the original hereof, seeing Cheshire men have been so famous  
for Archery.—F. W., Flint.

Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent.—R., 1678. Cf. Kent.

(Chawbent is a town in Lancash.—R., 1678.)

This should be Cheshire.

Cheshire of Castria took the name,

As if that Castria were the same.—*N.*, I., viii. 615.

A Welsh bitch makes a Cheshire cat, and a Cheshire cat makes a  
Lancashire witch. "The harlot's progress in factory towns."  
—*N.*, IX., ii. 134.

To grin like a Cheshire cat.—*N.*, I., v. 402. Said to allude to the  
crest of the Grosvenors (a talbot). Said of any one who  
shows his teeth and grins in laughing.—G.

So like a Cheshire cat our court will grin.—P. Pindar, ii. 91. 1830.

Harland & Wilkinson (*Lancashire Legends*, 1873, p. 194) has "Grinnin'  
like a Cheshire cat chewing gravel" comes from the old-  
fashioned cheeses formerly sold in Chesh. and which were  
moulded like a grinning cat.—*Globe*, 25/10/97.

Cheshire cheese.

Stout Cheshire, thou no praise shalt leese  
For making of the purest cheese,  
Whilst in those places nigh to London  
By making butter and cheese is undone ;  
For, taking all the butter from't,  
It makes the cheese look bluely on't ;  
But cream and milk in Cheshire ever,  
As they do come, so go together.

P. Robin, *April*, 1700.

Cheshire for men, Berkshire for dogs,  
Bedfordshire for naked flesh, and Lincolnshire for hogs,\*  
Derbyshire for lead, Devonshire for tin,  
Wiltshire for hunting plomes [? plains] and Middlesex for sin.  
\* Bogs, Northolt.

*Westn. Antiqy.*, v. 262, where it is ascribed to the "*Help to Discourse*, 1631." I do not find it in the B. M. copy, 1636.

Better wed over the mixen than over the moor.—F. W.  
(Noted for its intermarriages.)

The mayor of Altringham\* and the mayor of Over\*;  
The one is a thatcher, the other a dauber, *i.e.* a plasterer.—R., 1678.  
\* Two petty corporate towns.

The mayor of Altringham lies in bed while his breeches are mending.  
—R., 1678.

Two jeers at the absurdities of small corporate towns.

Torriano has this fleer at "the Gentlemen of Furnival's Inn,"  
London.

Blacon Point  
From Birkenhead to Hibree  
A squirrel might leap from tree to tree.

Pennant Pour in Wales.—Haz., 138.  
[Hilbree Point at the mouth of the Dee]

From Birchen haven to Hiltre  
A squirrel might hop from tree to tree.—Murray.

Every man cannot be Vicar of Bowdon.—R., 1678. A good living—  
the aristocratic suburb of Manchester.

Bowdon downs (Potatoes).—N., V., viii. 226.

CHEADLE. See Northen. [4 m. E.N.E. of Altrincham].

Cheadle swingers (a peculiar-shaped coat).—N., V., viii. 226.

CHESTER. Cæstria Gallis. See York.

Not a more gagging gander hence to Chester.—He.

When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper Gate.—F. W. This  
[also called New Gate] is one of the supplementary gates  
of the city. It refers to the elopement of a mayor's  
daughter, and in revenge he ordered that the gate should be  
shut up through which she was carried off when playing  
with other maidens at handball.—F. W.

If thou had'st the rent of Dee Mills thou would'st spend it all,  
*i.e.* the City Mills on the river.—R., 1670.

To be sent to West Chester, *i.e.* into banishment, being on the  
road to Ireland. The city of Chester was formerly so  
designated. After giving the Roman, British and Saxon  
names, Camden adds, Nos contractius West Chester ab  
occidentali situ. *Britannia*, p. 458, ed. 1607.

CONGLETON bears.—R. 1813. [28 m. E. of Chester.]—N., V.,  
viii. 226.



Congleton points [tagged laces] made of tough white leather with metal tips for fastening dresses.—Holland.

Congleton rare, Congleton rare,  
Sold the Bible to pay for a bear.—Higson, 170.

DIDSBURY [3 m. S. of Stockport]. See Northen.

HOLT lions. See Wales.

HOOLE [2 m. N.E. of Chester]. Hooton [7 m. N. of Chester].

Hutton an' Huyton, Ditton and Hoo [le]

Are three of the merriest towns a man e'er rode thro'.—Higson, 37.

Huyton and Ditton are in S.W. Lancash.

As long as Helsby Hill \* wears a hood

The weather's never very good.—R. Holland, *Chesh. Gloss.*

\* An ancient camp N.E. of Chester.

KNUTSFORD. See Peover.

She hath given Lawton-gate a clap.—R., 1678. Spoken of one gotten with child who, to conceal it, has gone to London, passing through Church Lawton [5 m. S.W. of Congleton]. Clap to: To shut with a bang.—Holland, *Ches. Gloss.*

To lick it up like Lim hay. Lim [Lymm, 6 m. W.S.W. of Altrincham] is a village on the river Mersey that parts Cheshire and Lancashire, where the best hay is gotten.—R., 1670. Others have supposed the grass elymus is intended.

MACCLESFIELD. Maxfield measure heap [as opposed to strike measure, where the top is levelled with a stick], and thrutch [thrust].—R., 1678.

Upyeped and thrutched, *i.e.* heaped up and pressed down.—*N.*, V., x. 284.

He feeds like a freeholder of Maxfield (or Macklesfield), who hath neither corn nor hay at Michaelmas, *i.e.* the needy button-makers there.—R., 1678.

Higgledy-piggledy like Malpas shot.—*N.*, IV., iii. 194. [13 m. S.S.E. of Chester.]

MOBBERLEY [2 m. E.N.E. of Knutsford]. Mobberley crabs, applied figuratively.—R. Holland, *Chesh. Glossary*.

NORTHEN.

Northen, sweet music, [or Northenden, 4 m. E.N.E. of Al-  
And Didsbury pans, [4 m. S. of Manchester]

Cheadle old kettles,

And Stockport old cans.—Higson, 43, *The Church Bells*.

When a hare shall run through the town  
The walls of Northwick shall fall down.

Nixon's *Chesh. Prophecy*.

Verified at the subsidences of 1888.

SADDLEWORTH. The parson of.—R., 1670. See in Yorkshire.

G. has Saddlewick, but neither are in Cheshire.

**SMETHWICK.** You been like Smethwick either clemm'd or bossten  
[starved or bursting].—R., 1678.

[Brereton cum Smethwick, S.E. Chesh.]

See Wilbraham, *Cheshire Gloss.*, pp. 21, 26. 1826.

**STOCKPORT.** A Stockport chaise,  
two women riding sideways.—Carr, *Craven Gloss.*

When the world was made the rubbish was sent to Stockport.—  
*The Ladye Shakerley*, p. 279. N., IV., viii. 549.

See Northen.

**STOPFORD.** Stopford law,  
No stake, no draw.—R., 1670.

[Stockport is so written in Richd. Blome's *Britannia*, p. 57, 1672].

Only those who pay their shot, drink.—G.

Stockport, which is partly in Lancashire, is probably intended,  
there being no place named Stopford.

Cf. Lancashire law.

Higher Peover kettles, [2 m. W.S.W.]

Lower Peover pans (*Church Bells*) [2 m. E. of Knutsford.]

Knutsford sweet roses, [24 m. E.N.E. of Chester.]

And Rosthern great drones.—Murr. [3 m. S.W. of Altrincham.]

Middlewich is a pretty town seated in a valley,  
With a church and market-cross and eke a bowling alley;  
All the men are loyal there, pretty girls are plenty;  
Church and King and down with the Rump: there's not  
such a town in twenty.—Egerton Legh,

*Ballads and Legends of Chesh.*, p. 60, 1867.

Cf. King's Sutton (Notts).

**ROSTHERN.** See Peover.

She hath been at London to call a "strea" a straw, and a  
"waw" a wall. This the common people use in scorn of  
those who, having been at London, are ashamed to speak  
their own country dialect.—R., 1678.

To scold like a wych-waller, *i.e.* a boiler of salt from the  
mines.—R., 1670.

(There are several other proverbs marked "Cheshire" in R.,  
but they do not seem to have any local bearings.)

Peter of Wood, church and mills are all his.—R., 1678.

"Rynt you, witch!" quoth Bessie Lockit to her mother.—R.,  
*N. C. Wds.*

To be bout [without] as Barrow was.—R., 1678. So better  
bad than bout.

As fair as Lady Done. Cheshire nurses used to call their girls  
Lady Dones, and boys Earls of Derby.—R., 1670.

Efe a aeth ya Glough. (He is become a Clough).—Haz., 2nd ed. Equivalent to a Cræsus. Sir Rd. Clough was a rich merchant *temp.* Eliz. See *Denbigh and its Lordship*, by Jno. Williams, 1860, p. 179.

Offley three dishes had of daily roast,  
An egg, an apple, and the third a toast.—F. W.

Sir Thos. Offley, Ld. Mayor of London, d. 1560, buried St. Andrew Undershaft. A Cheshire philanthropist, the Zaccheus of London.—F. W.

As many Leghs  
as fleas ;  
[as many Masseys\*  
as asses ; —Pegge, *Anonym.* iii. 53, 176. 1776]  
as many Higson, 71.  
and Davenports as dogs' tails.—G.

- \* The Papist trusts Antichrist with his soul : he's like to have it well kept. If Masses and Asses can keep it (for so the Jesuits term their Secular Priests) it shall not be lost.—T. Adams (Puritan), *Wks.*, p. 914, 1629. This may have suggested the interpolation.

There Dutton Dutton kills ; a Done doth kill a Done,  
A Booth a Booth ; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown.  
A Venables against a Venables doth stand,  
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand.  
Then Molineux doth make a Molineux to die,  
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try.  
O Cheshire, wert thou mad, of thine own native gore  
So much until this day thou never shed'st before.

(Battle betw. H. IV. & Hotspur)—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxii.

Swing 'em, Swang 'em,  
bells at Wrangham,  
three dogs in a string  
hang 'em, hang 'em.—*Hll.*

A hit at the Cheshire pronunciation of the ng.

## CORNWALL.

The White Island.—Southey, *Madoc*, vi.

Pars Corinea datur Corineo de duce nomen Patria ; deque viro gens  
Corinensis habet.—*N.*, I., vi. 156.

Long life to the Pope, and death to thousands.—Murr. [Fisheries.]  
See St. Ives.

Fish, Tin and Copper. Cornish toast.

Tin and Fish.—Murr. Tin and Taters (13th Cy.).

Cornewayle ful of tynne.—Rawl. *MS.*

Estinals de Cornwaile.—Douce *MS.* 98.

Cornewall full of tyne.—*MS.* Harl.

Cornewall hath tinne.—Barclay, *Ecl.*, iv.

One and all (Motto of Arms).

All Cornish gentlemen are cousins.—Carew, *Survey*, 1602. From their marrying “in and in.”

Cousin Jockey.—Haz.

Jackey.—*All Year Rd.*, xvii. 425, 1867.

Like Uncle Acky Sloddem, the picture of ill luck.—R. N. Cotton, *Burlesque on B 202*.

To give one a Cornish hug (in wrestling).

Cornwal and Devonshire say “We’ll wrestle for a fall.”—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

A Cornishman is never in spirits, but during drisly weather.

You may lead a Cornishman, but you cannot drive him.

The land will bear a shower every week-day and two upon a Sunday.—G. B. Worgan, *Agr. of C.*, p. 3. Cf. Cambridge-shire. Cf. Hampshire.

My Cornish chofe! (chough). A nickname given to a Cornishman.  
—Yarranton, *Eng<sup>d</sup>s. Improve<sup>t</sup>*, ii. 169, 1677.  
? churl.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Cornish blessings. Wrecks were so called up to middle of 18th Cy.  
—See *In the Hebrides*, by C. Gordon Cumming, ch. ix.

It is an ill wind that blows no good to Cornwall.

(Both coasts have their harvest of wrecks.)

Oh master Vier, we cannot pay you your rent, for we had no grace of God this year. (No shipwreck upon our coast. A saying of the Cornish.—Ho.)

Cornish people say they would be in the world and like the rest if Devonshire did not stand in the way.

Master Atty. Gen. Noy was wont pleasantly to say that his house had no fault in it save only that it was too near unto London, though indeed distanced thence full 300 miles in the remoter part of this co. But seriously one may say and defend it that the distance of Cornwall from that metropolis is a convenient inconvenience.—F. W.

He doth sail into Cornwall without a bark (is cuckolded) Ital.—F. W.

Andar senza barca in Cornovaglia.—Flo., G., 1591.

Chevalier de Cornevaille.—Bacon, *Promus*.

There are more Saints in Cornwall than in Heaven.—N., III., v. 275.

My bedaver will to London to try the law  
to sue Tre, Pol and Pen

For waggyng of a straw.

they will go to law,

and all not worth a straw,

playing so the dawe.—Boorde, *Int. of Kn.*, ch. i., 1542.

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and Pen

You may know the most Cornishmen.

Camden, *Remains* (surnames).

By Tre, Pol, and Pen

[Ros, Car, and Lan—N., III., v. 208.]

You shall know the Cornishmen.—Carew, f. 115.

By Lan, Law, Les,  
by Tre, Pol, Pan,  
you soon may guess  
a Cornishman.—n Haz., 96.

Some add Car.—F. W.

Car and Pen, Pol and Tre,  
will make the devil run away.—*Wn. Antiq.*, ii. 41.

In Cornwall are the best gentlemen.—*See* Borrow's *Lavengro*, pp. 1, 2.

The natives of the Scilly Islands are feigned to eke out a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washing.—*D.N.*, 20/10, 85.

For one who dies a natural death, nine are drowned (*Scilly*).—Murray.

A feast or a famine in Scilly.—Heath, *Acct. of the Is. of Sc.*, 1750.

Always a feast or a fast in Scilly.—*N.*, III., v. 275. The prodigality of the Scillonians in old times was proverbial.—*Ib.*

A Scilly ling  
is a dish for a King.—*N.*, III., v. 208.

God may be said in this County to rain meat and give dishes too, *i.e.* pilchards and tin.—F. W.

Heat and pilchards. A saying on the coast, because a warm July or August haze on the sea occurs when the fish are expected.—*Illd. Itin. of Corn.*, 1842, p. 108.

Meat, money and light [oil]  
All in one night.—Couch, *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 129.

*Cf.* A good pilchard take.

One and All, the motto of the county arms, is said to refer to the share principle in the gains of the coast fisheries.—Nall., *G. Yarmouth, &c.*

If the proverb be true that the fame of our pies  
Prevents us from falling to Satan a prey,  
It is clear that his friends the attorneys are wise  
In moving such obstacles out of the way.

Dr. Paris, *Guide to St. Mount's Bay*, p. 77.

This alludes to a decision of lawyers at Quarter Sessions to abstain from pastry during a period of scarcity.

The devil will not come into Carnwall for fear of being put into a pie.—Gr.

Squab-pie, herby-pie, pilchard pie or star-gazy pie, muggety pie are a few of them.

Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon whitepot brings,  
And Leicester beans and bacon fit for [food of] Kings.

King, *Art of Cooky.*, n. Ed. of 1744. *Hud.*, i. 37.

God keep us from rocks and shelving sands  
and save us from Breage and Germo men's hands.

[The 1st 3 m. W. and the 2nd 5½ m. N.W. of Helston]

Two seabord villages, noted for wrecks and wreckers.—

*F. L. Journ.*, v. 18.

I'll send you to Bodmin, *i.e.* to gaol.—Haz.

Out of the world and into Bodmin.—Haz. *See n*, p. 326, *i.e.* a sleepy town.

All play and no play, like Boscastle fair, which begins at 12 o'clock and ends at noon.—*N.*, III., v. 275. *Cf.* At St. Tib's Eve. *See N.*, II., ii. 269.

Backwards and forwards, like Boscastle fair.—*N.*, III., v. 275.

Like the Mayor of Calenich, who walked two miles to ride one.

Give him Camborne! a peculiar kick in wrestling. Used as a rallying cry in an attack on the Salvation Army in 1882 (Feb.). *See Redruth.*

When Caradon's\* capped and St. Cleer† hooded,  
Liskeard town will soon be flooded.—*Western Antiquary*, ii. 145.

\* 4½ m. N.

† 2½ m. N. of Liskeard.

When Dudman and Ramhead meet, *i.e.* never.—F.W. Two forelands on the coast, well-nigh 20 miles asunder: Deadman\* Point, 9 m. S. by W. of St. Austell; Rame Head, the W. horn of Plymouth Bay.

\* Dod-maen, W. point of Veryan Bay.

Like the Mayor of Falmouth, who thanked God when the town gaol was enlarged.

The gallants of Fowey.—*R.*, 1813. [Foy.]—Carew, *i.e.* bold privateers, temp. Edw. IV.—*Gr.*

Germow Mahtearn: Breage Lavethas. [Germo was a King, Breage but a midwife.]—Pollok.

He is to be summoned before the Mayor of Halgaver.—Carew, f. 126.

He shall be presented at Halagaver Court for slovenliness.—*R.* (A periodical mock tribunal where laxity of dress was punished as well as other ludicrous offences of the young Bodminese. It was held on Halgaver Moor.)

Like the mad Mayor of Gantick, who was wise for one day and then died of it.

As naughty as Gantick, where the devil struck for shorter hours.

Hengston Down well ywrought

is worth London town dear ybought.—Carew, f. 115—F. W.

Hinckeson (Ho. spells it) is supposed to contain Cornish diamonds as well as tin.—Polwhele. In E. Cornwall, near Callington.

Trapolpen, *N.*, III., v. 276, calls it Kingston, and when capped a weather-sign.

Keep your eye to Hingston.—Haz. The high downs near Callington in E. Cornwall serve as a weather-guide to their Devonshire neighbours.

Hensbarrow Hill [4 m. N. of St. Austell], 1,034 ft. above sea level.

Haynsborough's wide prospect at once both feeds and gluts your eye  
With Cornwall's whole extent as it in length and breadth doth lie.

Walter White, *Londoner's Walk to the Land's End*, p. 194, 1856.

ILLOGAN [2½ m. N.W. of Redruth]. See Redruth.

Meet him at [the] Land's End. 'He' in Haz.?

One day the devil having nothing to do  
built a great hedge from Lerrin to Looe (Fowey).

Couch, *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 80, 1871.

This is the Giant Hedge of Kilmenawth in E. Cornw.

LIZARD. The *Globe*, 16/6, 1884, asserts a deadly feud between the inhabitants of Mullion and those of the Lizard Point.

Like the Mayor of Market Jew, sitting in their own light.—*N.*, III., v. 275. His pew in the church was so placed as to cause this. Marazion (*see* below) is the present name of the town, which is at the eastern end of Penzance Bay.

You must go to Marazion to learn manners.—*N.*, III., v. 275.

Aga fyth tyer, war an meyne Merlyn  
Ara neb fyth Leskey, Paul, Penzance, Newlyn.  
There shall stand on the stone Merlyn  
those who shall burn Paul, Penzance & Newlyn.

Polwh., II., ch. xi.

MOOR-STONE CROSS, near Bodmin, called the Prior's Cross in memory of his having given rights to cut wood in Dun-mear "by hook or crook," these words being cut in the cross.—Dav. Gilbert, *Parochl. Hist. of Col.*, i. 354.

Like Moroah Downs, hard and never ploughed.—*N.*, III., v. 275.

All of a motion, like a Mulfra toad on a hot shawl—*N.*, III., v. 275.

Blown about like a Mulfrea toad in a gale of wind.—*Ib.*

From Padstow Point to Lundy Light  
its a watery grave by day or night.

The good-fellowship of Padstow.—*N.*, III., v. 275.

When Meeth and Martin shall go down,  
Padstow shall be a haven town.—Polwh., v.

Meeth on the Torridge and Comb Martin are both in  
N. Devon.

By Penhale fair (Sep. 25)

wheat should cover a hare, *i.e.* have grown high enough to hide  
her back.

This was in times of early tillage.—G. B. Worgan, *Agric. Hist. of C.*, p. 60.

PENRYN. Old Penryners up in a tree,  
looking as whist as whist can be.  
Falmouth boys as strong as oak,  
knock them down with a single stroke.

*Wn. Antiq.*, ii. 6.

REDRUTH boys, Redruth boys up in the tree  
looking as whist as whist can be.

Illogan boys, Illogan boys up in the oak [2½ m. N.W. of Redruth.  
knocking down Redruth boys at every stroke. Cf. Penryn.]

*Westn. Antiq.*, ii. 37.

Camborne men enquire scornfully of Redruth men, "Who crowned the donkey?" And Redruth men remember with contrition an act of jeering disloyalty committed on the accession of George IV. Another taunt flung at them is that they have all three chocks [or slits] in their heels.—Arthur H. Norway, *Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 311, 1897.

Not a word of Penzance! [Pensants.—*P. in R.*, 1678]—*N.*, III., v. 275. Accused of cowardice during the Spanish invasion 1595.—*See Heath's Scilly*.

There is always a wind from Penzance to Mousehole (Capt. Tregarthen).—White, *Londoner's Walk*, p. 266.

When Pons-an-dane calls to Lariggan river,  
there will be fine weather;  
but when Lariggan calls to Pons-an-dane,  
there will be rain.

Two streams entering the sea at Mount's Bay on  
N.E. and S.W.—*N.*, VII., ix. 213.

Stean san Agnes anguella stean en Kernow.  
(St. Agnes' tin is the best tin in Cornwall.)—Polwh.

ST. AUSTELL [14 m. N.E. of Truro].

Now farmers, now farmers, take care of your hay,  
for its the Quaker's great meeting to-day.

The annual Friends' meeting about hay harvest, generally wet.  
*W. Antiq.*, ii. 37.

He is gone to St. Colomb, *i.e.* is in the sulks.—Polw., v. 39.

ST. GERMANS. In Craftehole\* twelve houses and thirteen cuckolds  
and never a house between.—Norden, *Spec. Brit.*;  
Carew, p. 92.

\* A creek or hamlet in Shevicke par., and a great thoroughfare.

ST. IVES. The Pope, our best customer. Toast at the Corporation  
dinners. *See Prely*. n.

No metal will run within the sound of St. Keverne's bells  
(Lizard).

The Saint being offended has made the country unproductive of  
minerals.

ST. JUST. Sav a man kebner thali ha ker tha'n hal  
Morte'd a metten travouth ne dal.

*i.e.* Get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor.

At St. Just stream or Penwith, where are both fishermen  
and tinmen.—Polwh., ii. 30, 1826.

STRATTON [15 m. N.W. of Launceston]. As big as Tom Payne of  
Stratton, *i.e.* the celebrated Cornish giant, servant to Sir  
Bevil Grenvil (Devonshire).—*N.*, VIII., ii. 368.

When with panniers astride  
a pack-horse can ride  
through Saint Levan's stone,\*  
the world will be done.

\* A great rock in chyd. of St. Levan, 7 m. S.W. of Penzance.—*Hll.*



There is in Cornwall, near the parish of St. Neots, a well arched over with the robes of four kinds of trees—withy, oak, elm, and ash, dedicated to St. Keyne aforesaid. The reported value of the water is this, That whether husband or wife come first to drink thereof they get the mastery thereby.—F. W., *Wales*, p. 22.

The pride of TRURO.—*N.*, III., v. 275. Ther is not a towne in the weste part of the Shire more commendable for neatness of buildings and for being served of all kyndd of necessities, nor more discommendable for pryde of the people.—Norden.

Tru-ru. Truru consisteth of three streets, and it shall in time be said "Here stood Truru."—F. W. *Ru-ru* (in English *Woe*).

Triveth-eu.

Ombdina geveth Try-ru.—Carew, f. 141.

No cock, no charter. A woodcock is bound to be served at the banquet of the Mayor of Truro (Oct. 9).—Polwh., v. 38.

TALLAND [8 m. S. of Liskeard].

If you will my wish fulfil  
build the church on Talland Hill.—*F. L. J.*, v.

The church was commenced at Pulpit, but in obedience to this injunction was removed to near the coast.

WELLCOMBE [3 m. from Morwenstow].—Baring Gould, *Life of Hawker*, p. 140.

Grained like a Wellcombe woman (Haz., 2nd E.), *i.e.* of dark complexion.

TOWEDNACK [2 m. S.W. of St. Ives]. "Who built a wall round the cuckoo?" retort taunt of the St. Ives men. Some natives of the bleak village of Zennor resolved to keep the warm weather always with them by detaining a cuckoo. So they caught him and began to build a wall round him, but had only completed 2 or 3 courses when the bird flew out. "Ef us'd got another coorse an' us'd a kep'n in," they said regretfully, as they watched their treasure fly away.—Norway, *Highways and Byways*, p. 253.

ZENNOR [5 m. N.N.W. of Penzance]. The Zennor people ask the St. Ives men "Who whipped the hake?" The fishers of St. Ives were much distressed by the ravages made by the hake, then very numerous along the coast, among the mackerel. So they took the natural and simple course of catching the largest they could find, whipped him soundly with little rods to teach him better manners, and put him back to tell his brothers what he had undergone.—Norway, *Highways of Dev. and Cornw.*, p. 311.

Never a Granville wanted loyalty\*, a Godolphin wit, or a Trelawny courage.—Haz.

The four wheels of Charles' wain, [Cavalier, W.C. leaders]  
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning, slain.

Worth's *W. Country Garland*.

And shall Trelawny die? (bis)  
 Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen  
 Will know the reason why.

Introduced by the Rev. R. S. Hawker in his *Song of the Western Men*, is really old, having been a popular prov. in Cornwall since the days of James II.—*Spectator*, 10/6, 1893.

**CUMBERLAND.**

Cumberland grey-coats. From their home-spun garb.—Murr.

He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury must carry her into Shrewsbury, or else shall live in Cumberland.—F. W. *See also* Wiltshire.

The devil and John of Cumberland.—*Ho.*

If that glass either break or fall,

farewell the luck of Edenhall [3 m. E.N.E. of Penrith].

*See* Brand, *P. A.*, ii. 335.

A ballad on this subject by Uhland has been translated by Longfellow.

The luck of Muncaster. An enamelled glass vase preserved at Muncaster Castle nr. Ravenglass [S. W. Cumbd.]. The virtue ascribed to it that the ancient family of Pennington would never want a male heir to the estates while it remained unbroken.—Murr.

The Percys' profit was the Lucys' loss.—F. W. This was the settlement of the honour of Cockermouth on Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland by the Lady Maude Lucy, on condition of his bearing her arms (3 luces quarterly) in lieu of taking her name on marriage.—*See* Metrl. Chron. of the family of Percy, by Wm. Peeris 1500, in M. A. Denham's *Folk Lore of Northumb.*, 1858, p. 2.

It will do in spite of the devil and Dick Senhouse. Brady, *Var. of Lit.*

The Senhouses were a family of accomplished gamesters.—Hutchinson, *His. of Cumberland*, 1794.

The Allonby midge-fleet, *i.e.* the small herring boats of this bathing-place [9 m. N. W. of Cockermouth].—Gibson.

He's a Bewcastler, *i.e.* a bad one.—M. A. Denham, *Nn. F. L.*, p. 44. [N. Cumbd., 9 m. E.N.E. of Brampton.]

BLACK COMB. A mountain at the foot of which the road dividing Cumbd. from Lancashire passes. The people of Broughton in Furness and of Bootle in Cumberland hold that nothing good ever came round that nook.—Gibbon, i. 54.

A BORROWDALE cuckoo. Like the men of Gotham's attempt to detain the cuckoo, a wall is said to have been built across the narrow gorge of Borrowdale [5 m. S. of Keswick] for that purpose.—Gibson.

BOWNESS [10 m. S.W. of Longtown, N.W. Cumbd.].

Low church, high steeple,  
drunken priest and wicked people.

*Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh.*, ii. 168 n.

"Carry me back," says Bowness bell. Supposed to have been stolen from Tundergarth on the opposite side of the Solway.—Gn.

## CALDBECK.

Caldbeck and Caldbeck fells [N. of Skiddaw]  
Are worth all England else, *i.e.* for mineral wealth.—Gn.

CARLISLE. Nearer God's blessing than Carlisle fair.—Scot. You need but go to your closet for the one, but you must go out of the kingdom for the other.—K.

*Cf.* Out of God's blessing, and  
The grace of God is worth a fair.

Merrie Carlisle.—Adam Bell, *Clym of the Clough*. *Pf.*

In by the Flosk to Caryl = the longest way round is the nearest way home.

Let us gang together like t' lads o' Drigg and t' lasses o' Beckermet. *See* Ferguson's Northmen of Cumbd. and Westmd.—Gibson.

When Ehen meets the Calder tkere's an end to the world. Two streams running parallel into the sea nr. Seascale, within a mile of each other.—Walter White, *Nhd. and Border*, p. 432.

When Gelt puts on his nightcap 'tis sure to rain. [N.E. Cumbd.].—Denham, *F. L. N. of E.*, p. 13, 1850.

HARRINGTON [5 m. N.N.E. of Whitehaven].—*See* Whitehaven. As old as Walker Brow.—Gibson.

He breaks bands like a Herdwick tip. A breed of small active sheep said to have been introduced from Norway and constantly breaking bounds.—Gn.

INGLEWOOD [3 m. N. of Penrith]. Chase de Engelwode.—Douce MS. 98.

LAMPLUGH hawkies. Inhabitants of a par. adjoining Loweswater, so called from a local breed of cattle, now extinct.—Gn.

From Lamplugh fell to Moresbee [2 m. N. of Whitehaven]  
A squirrel could hop from tree to tree.—Gn.

"It's a big world when yan seen it o'" as t' Loweswater lad said when he got on Mowerkin How.—Gn. A small elevation at the head of the vale of Loweswater [6 m. S.E. of Cockermouth].

MARYPORT. *See* Whitehaven.

The Isle of Man seen fair and clear  
Is the sign of westerly breezes here.—Gibson.

MORESBBE. *See* Lamplugh.

PLUMBLAND [6 m. N.E. of Cockermouth].

Sec a seet as ne'er was seen  
Plimlan Church on Arkleby Green.

W. Dickinson, *Dialect of Cumberland*.

Saint Bees Head seen fair and clear  
Is a sign of westerly breezes here.

The Isle of Man may be substituted. A saying about Maryport,  
W. Cumbd.—Gn.

If Skiddaw bath.—*Ho.*

wears a cap,

Scruffel wots full well of that.—F. W. *i.e.* Criffel in Annandale,  
Kirkcudbrightshire on the Scottish border.

When Skiddaws fell puts on a cap  
Criffel Hill begins to drap.—Gibson.

[Helvellyn and Catchedecam.]

Skiddaw, Lanvelling [Lavellyn.—*Ho.* Lauvelling.—F. W.] and  
Casticand are the highest hills in all England.—*Camd. Brit.*  
Fuller adds: Every county is given to magnify (not to say  
altify) their own things therein. Cattstee cam, signifying  
the top of a ladder or track, available only to cats, is the  
proper name of this height. The old rhymester has altered  
it to meet a rhyming emergency, and Scott has made it  
Catchedecam.—Gibson.

“If it rains we mun dee as they dee under Skiddaw.” “How's  
that?” “Why they let it come down.” Said to be one of  
the rainiest spots in England.—Gn.

WARDHALL [in the par. of Seabraham betw<sup>n</sup> Egremont and  
Ambleside], or Bridekirk near the Derwent.

A lady of the Warthole family was addicted to gambling at high  
stakes, and having set all upon a cast, when lifting the last  
card she exclaimed:

“Up a deuce or else a trey,  
Or Warthole's lost for ever and aye.”—Gibn., i. 61.

the game was Put where the trey is the best card.—  
[Whellan's *Cumbd. and Westmd.*, 290.] The card came as the  
player wished, and to perpetuate the trick the owner had it—the  
ace of clubs—cut in stone and placed on the building. It still  
exists.—Hutchinson's *Cumbd.*, i. 349. Higson's version:

“Up now, ace, and down with the trey,  
Or Wardhall's gone for ever and aye.”—27.

WASTDALE HEAD possesses (says the country saying) the highest  
mountain, the deepest lake, and the smallest church in  
England. There are two other superlatives that complete  
the dalesman's epigram, but these we suppress out of  
reverence towards the dead and kindness to the living.  
The saying is truer than such witticisms are apt to be.—  
*D. N.*, 22/10, '83, Mountaineering in Cumberland.

The wicked of Water Millock.\*—Brady, *Var. of Lit.*

\* 6 m. S.W. of Penrith.

WHILLIMOOR cheese [4 m. N.E. of Whitehaven].

Lank and lean,

But cheap and clean. Poor skim-milk cheese.—Gn.

A Whillimoor lion ? a sheep.—Gn.

WHITEHAVEN fortune.—Gn.

Whitehaven blackbirds, Harrington crows

Workington\*sweeps, and Maryport beaux.—Gn., W. Cumb.

The first three are colliers by trade.

\* 5 m. N. of Whitehaven.

WORKINGTON. Three in a gig, Workington fashion.—Gn.

Whatever may hap or whatever befall,

I'll be lady of Workington Hall.

A prophecy of one of the housemaids as she decked herself in her deceased mistress's clothes. She married a younger son, who ultimately succeeded to the Curwen estate.—Gn.

## DERBYSHIRE.

[There are no Derbysh. Prov. either in F. W. or R.]

Darbyschir full of doggys.—MS. Harl.

Derbyshire full of dogges.—MS. Rawl.

To Derby is assign'd the name of "wool and lead,"

As Nottingham's of old is "common ale and bread."

Drayt. *Pol.*, 1622.

Derbyshire for wool and lead.—W. W. *New Help to Discourse*, p. 113, 1659.

Derbyshire for lead, Devonshire for tin.—*Help to Discourse*, 1631 (?).

Wiltshire for plains, and Middlesex for sin.—*Globe*, 16/6, 1884. See Chesh.

To send lead into Derbyshire and pippins into Kent.—Torriano.

Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred,

Strong i' th' arm and thick [weak] i' the yed.—N., I., v. 573, F.L.J.ii.

Strong i' th' back.—Addy. *Sheffield Gloss*.

Var.: With a very strong arm and a very thick head.

A Darby is slow and easy, but goes far in a day.—N., V., viii. 226.

I will discover it [the jest] not as a Derbyshire woman discovers her great teeth, in laughter.—Webster, *North Ho.*, iii. 2.

Derbyshire neck. The goitre enlargement of the neck, which is found in the county and attributed to the presence of lime and other minerals in the drinking water.

Everyone coming across Whaley Bridge (the division of the counties of Derby and Chester, near Macclesfield) has hooked fingers *i.e.* is careful and close-fisted.—N., V., viii. 226.

Two words for money, Darbyshirian wise,

(That's one too many) is a naughty guise;

Who looks for double biddings to a feast,

May dine at home for an importune guest.

N., VIII., xii. 207, 330. Bp. Hall, *Satires*, III., iii. 11.

An allusion to a Derbyshire saying, the point of which seems to be that it is foolish to decline accepting money the first time it is offered.—Maitland, n. in Edinburgh edn., 1825.

? whether the point is not that money is hard to get in Derbyshire. See above.

Strike Dawkin: the devil is in the hemp.—R., 1678. (The motto of the Dakyns.)—Lower, *Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 155.

If I have not an ace, a deuce, and a tray,  
Farewell Alfreton for ever and aye.

Said of the town, and also of Carnfield Hall in its neighbourhood.—A.

Alfreton kettles, Pentrich pans,  
Crich great rollers, Wingfield ting-tangs [bells].—A.

ALFRETON [13 m. N.N.E. of Derby.] See Ripley.

ASHBOURN has, which is a kind of riddle, always in it the best malt and the worst ale in England.—Cotton, *Complete Angler*.

Ashbourn. Angliæ umbilicus.

ASHFORD.

Ashford in the water,  
Bakewell in the spice,  
Sheldon in the nutwood,  
And Longdon in the lice.

Murr., *Reliquary*, iv. 61.

[The first three in N. Derbyshire, the last in N. Staffordsh.]

BAKEWELL.

Ding-dong for Timington, ten bells at Birmingham;  
Two slippers and a trash, say the bells of Moneyash.

“We will ring ‘em down,” say the bells of Tideswell\* (or Taddington) town.

“We will ring a merry peal,” say the bells of Bakewell.

\* 5½ m. N.W. of Bakewell. N., VI., iv. 529.

BARROW.

Barrow’s big boulders, Repton merry bells,  
Feremark’s crackt pancheons and Newton egg-shells,  
[Faremark.—A.] i.e. Newton-Solney.  
All in S. Derbysh. N., VI., ii. 514.

Pancheons. A large glazed earthenware pan used, in bread-making, &c.—Bigsby, *Hist. of Repton*, p. 394. N., VII., xii. 17.

Bolder. A loud report. A cloudy thundering day is called a boldering day.—North. Hll.

Pancheon. A large broad pan.—East. Hll.

BUTTERLEY [5 m. N.W. of Alfreton]. See Ripley.

CHATSWORTH. See Peak.

CHESTERFIELD. You cannot spell Chesterfield steeple right.—G. [i.e. straight].

Satan was once flying over Scarsdale, and rested on the spire of Chesterfield Church. Just then the incense was burning, and a whiff came up which so disturbed his sable Majesty that he gave a violent kick and knocked the steeple out of shape.

When Chesterfield was heath and broom,  
 Leech Fend was a market town.  
 Now Leech Fend\* is all heath and broom,  
 And Chesterfield a market town.—Addy.

\* A boggy piece of ground on the Sheffield Road.

When Codenor's† pond runs dry  
 The lordes may say "Good-bye."

† E. Derbyshire, near Belper.

Codnor Park, an ancient seat of the Zouches, now occupied  
 by iron-works.—Murr.

CRICH [4 m. N. of Belper]. See Alfreton.

Crich two roller-boulders, Wingfield ting-tangs  
 Alfreton kettles and Pentrich pans;  
 Kirk Hallam candlesticks, Cossall cow-bells,  
 Denby cracked pancheons and Horsley merry bells.—A.

COSSALL [6 m. W.N.W. of Notthm.]. See Crich.

DERBY ale and London beer.—Ho.

Derby for ale.—P. Robin, 1687.

"Pancakes and fritters," say All Saints' and St. Peter's.

"When will the ball come?" say the bells of St. Alkmun.

"At two they will throw," says St. Werabo (St. Werburgh).

"Oh, very well," says little Michael.—A.

Refers to a game of football on Shrove Tuesday.

St. Alkmund's five bells—"Fresh fish come to town."

St. Michael's three (one crackt)—"They stink'en."

All Saints' (repeat quickly)—"Put a little more salt on them,  
 brave boys,"

St. Peter's four—"They'll do to fry."

St. Werburgh's six—"Old Harry take them all."—A.

DOVEDALE.

In April Dove's flood

Is worth a King's good.

Camd., *Brit.* See Staffordsh.

The Dove whose banks so fertile be.—Drayt. *Pol.*

It overflows suddenly and quickly subsides.

It's nearly as good as Doveland.—A.

If a stick be laid down there overnight in spring, it will not be  
 found for grass the next morning.—A. *cf.* Gloucester.

It is a proverb in England that the men of Tividal, borderers  
 on the English middle marches, have likers, lemmans, and  
 lyerbies. —Brian Melbancke. *Philotimus*, 1583. [Three  
 varieties of mistress.]

DETHWICK [2 m. S.E. of Matlock].

The clerk o' Dethick, the piper of Lea,

Old England's fiddler, Billy Bunting and me.

Spencer Hall, *Days in Derbyshire*.

The answer made by one who filled all these positions. He had secured himself in a bedroom at a crowded inn the night of Ashover feast, and when challenged from the outside as to who occupied the room, kept it to himself by this "pious fraud." This is the converse of the Welshman claiming shelter late at night and frightening the innkeeper by the length of his titles of descent. Ashover is 5 m. S.W. of Chesterfield.

ELDEN hole wants filling up. Spoken of a liar.—F.W.

N.W. Derby, near Castleton; one of the wonders of the Peak, which *see*. Denham (*F.L. of Northd.*, p. 59) seems to allude to this prov. as spoken of persons whose place of birth and former residence are alike unknown to the party questioned.

FOREMARK [5 m. N.E. of Burton]. *See* Barrow.

HARDWICK for bigness, Worksop for height.—N., IV., ix. 160.

*See* Notts.

Hardwick Hall,

More window [glass—A.] than wall.—Sharp, *Brit. Gaz.*

In windows than in wall.—Higson, '149. *See* Haz., p. 150.

The Duke of Devonshire's seat, N.E. Derbyshire. [6 m. S.E. of Chesterfield].

The picture gallery, 170 ft. long, is lighted by 18 windows, each of which is believed to contain 1,500 panes of glass.—A.

HORSLEY [2 m. S.W. of Belper]. *See* Crich.

KINDER SCOUT, [Scout a high rock.—Lanc., Hll.]

The cowdest place areawt.—Higson.

A hill 1,800 feet high. In the Peak near Chapel-le-Frith.

KIRK HALLAM [7 m. E.N.E. of Derby]. *See* Crich.

MASSON. Masson top has got a cap [above Matlock]  
an' Darley Dale must pay for that.—A.

Masson Low or the Heights of Abraham, 800 ft. high.

NEWTON SOLNEY [2 m. N.E. of Burton]. *See* Barrow.

PADLEY. [N. Derbysh., nr. Bakewell.]

Go, pipe at Padley, there's a peascod feast.—R., 1678.

Spoken in derision of busybodies.

Some have it: Go pipe at Colston (Notts).—R., 1678.

THE PEAK. Yet was he to sight a stout and lusty freake,  
And as he bosted he borne was in the peake.

Barclay, *Ecl.* i.

King of the Peak. *See* *Tour of Gt. Brit.*, iii. 98.

Peakrels. A name given to the inhabitants of the Peak.—Hll.

To send your wife to the Peak, *i.e.* when she vexes you.—Pepys  
*Dy.*, Jan. 19, 1662-3.

The devil's arse a peak. The end of the world.—Torriano.

He comes from the devil's arse at Peak and a peak beyond.  
Said of persons whose birthplace and former residence are  
unknown.



The Devil's Arse is a natural cavern at Castleton, called one of the Wonders of the Peak.—*Cf.* Elden hole.

Mira alto Pecco tria sunt, barathrum specus, antrum  
Commodat tot, Plumbum, Gramen, Ovile pecus  
Tot speciosa simul sunt Castrum, Balnea Chatsworth  
Plura sed occurrunt qua speciosa minus.

Camd., *Brit.*, f. 495.

Nine things that please us at the Peak we see,  
A Cave, a Den, a Hole, a Wonder be;  
Lead, Sheep, and Pasture are the useful Three. }  
Chatsworth the Castle and the Bath delight;  
Much more you see: all little worth the sight.—*Ib.*

PENTRICH [4 m. N.E. of Belper]. See Alfreton and Crich.

REPTON. See Ashford.

RIPLEY [4 m. N.E. of Belper].

Ripley ruffians, Butterley blacks,\*  
Swanwick bull-dogs, Alfreton shacks.

\* Ironworks in vicinity.

(Abt. 1800.)—Andrews' *Book of Oddities*, p. 84.

SHELDON [3 m. W. of Bakewell]. See Ashford.

SPONDON [3½ m. S.E. of Derby]. Paroche de Espanding—Douce  
*MS.*, 98.

SWANWICK [1 m. S.S.W. of Alfreton]. See Ripley.

SWARKESTON.

He is driving his hogs over Swarston bridge, *i.e.* snoring.—G.

Swarkeston Bridge, near Repton, consists of 29 arches and 3,912 ft. to cross the Trent, which is at that point only 514 feet wide, so that when a drove of pigs is driven over the narrowness causes them to grunt.—Gr.

WINGFIELD. South Wingfield [2 m. W. of Alfreton]. See Alfreton and Crich.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Devinschir mizt and strong.—*MS.* Harl.

Devenshire myghty and strong.—Rawlin. *MS.*

A Devonshire man=a buccanier. So spoken of by Elizabeth's Cecil.—Hamilton's *Quarter Sessions fr. Eliz. to Anne.*

Clouted cream. The County of Cream and the Cream of Counties.

White ale. This is commonly pronounced Whit ale, w<sup>h</sup> may be a corruption from Wheat, but more probably derives its appellation from the quantity of air which rises from it and gives it a turbid whiteness.—Gough, n. to Camden.

(I tasted and liked it at Dartmouth in 1885.) See Salcombe.

Devonshire for whitepots—P. Rob., 1687. See Cornwall.

**Strawberries.** In Latin *fraga*, most toothsome to the palate (I mean if with Claret wine or sweet cream), and so plentiful in this county that a traveller may gather them sitting on horseback in their hollow highways. They delight to grow on the North side of a bank, and are great coolers.—F. W., p. 246.

**A Devonshire dumpling.** A short, thick, and plump young woman. The clannish feeling of cousinship is said to have outlasted in Devonshire, while it has died out in Cornwall.—Polwhele, *Traditions of Cornwall*, p. 721, 1822.

**Devonshire for dawdles.**—*Globe*, 16/6, 1884.

**Dull Devonshire.**—Rob. Herrick. A sprightly book published in 1886 by Miss Gibbons, of Budleigh Salterton, had for title "*We Donkeys*" in *Devon*, seems to put this cap on.

**Cornish people** say that Cornwall would be a very good county and like the rest of the world if Devonshire didn't stand in the way.

**Cornwall and Devonshire** say: "We'll wrestle for a fall."—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

**Summer.** Many people this quarter shall be troubled with the Devonshire man's disease, who, being asked how he did, replied: "Che's not zick nor che's not well: che can eat and drink most woundily, but che cannot work."—Poor Rob., *Progn.*, 1684.

See also P. Rob., *Alm.*, July, 1672.

**The soil** [of the Lord's Meadow, a broad, open field extending from the Crediton valley to the Creedy river] is very fertile both for corn and pasture, insomuch that it is grown to a general proverb throughout the whole kingdom, "as good hay as any in Denshire," and here in the country "as good hay as any in Kirton," and there "as good as any in my lord's meadow," than which there can be no better.—Westcott.

**Devonshire for tin.** See Derbysh. and Chesh.

**Herrings.** These still are taken in great, and were formerly in greater, plenty in this co.; for I read of great quantities of them for 6 or 7 years together taken at Limmouth, until the Proctor (as is said), not contented with reasonable and indifferent tithes, vexed the poor fishermen with unusual and extraordinary payment.

**To Denshere land.** [To Devonshire ground.—F. W.] That is, to pare off the surface or top turf thereof, and to lay it up in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren land (F. W.) [by reason of the fixed salt which they contain. This course they take with their barren, spungy, heathy land in many counties in England, and call it "Denshiring." Land so used will bear two or three good crops of corn, and then must be thrown down again.—R. W., 70.] They say 'tis good for the father, but naught for the son, by reason it does so wear out the heart of the land.—Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts.* Thus they may be said to stew the land in its own liquor.—F. W.

Hurt-berries. In Latin *Vaccinia*, most wholesome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature, so plentiful in this shire that it is a kind of harvest to poor people, whose children nigh Axminster will earn 8d. a day for a month together in gathering them. First they are green, then red, and at last a dark blue.

The Gubbings-Land is a Scythia within England, and they pure heathens therein. It lieth nigh Brent-Tor, on the edge of Dartmoor. . . . They live in cots (rather holes than houses) like swine, having all in common, multiplied without marriage, into many hundreds. Their language is the dross of the dregs of the vulgar Devonian. . . . Their wealth consisteth in other men's goods, and they live by stealing the sheep on the moor, &c.—F. W.

Crocker, Cruwys, and Coplestone, when the Conqueror came, were all at home.—*See n. in Haz.*

The Bulteels trace their descent from the Crockers.—Murr.

Copplestone, Crewys, and Crocker were home when the Conqueror come.—*N., V., vi. 476.*

Please God and Lord Mount Edgcumbe (*Haz., 94*),—current at Plymouth and Devonport, where *Ld. M.* occupies the place of the "Herr Gott-Militar" of S. Germany.

One of Crocker's showers (that lasts four-and-twenty hours).—*N., VIII., ii. 368.*

The four wheels of Charles' wain,  
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevannion, Slanning, slain.

(All Devonshire families, adherents of the Stuarts.) Never a Grenvile wanted loyalty.—*Norway, H. & B. in D. & C., 183.*

As big a liar as Tom Payne (or Pepper), and he got kicked out of hell for telling lies.—*N., VIII., ii. 368.*

The Tracys

Have always the wind in their faces.

Sir Wm. Tracy was one of the four knights who compassed the death of Thomas Á'Beckett.—F. W. *See note in Gloucestershire.*

BISHOP'S NYMPTON [3 m. S.E. of South Molton] for length, South Molton for strength, and Chittlehampton for beauty. The church towers, all three built by the same architect.—*N., VII., vii. 274. Cf. Oxfordsh.*

BARNSTABLE. The capital of North Devon.

When Black down's white, black hay's good.—*Polwhele, Cornw.*

BURROW, or BURR ISLAND (in Bigbury par., South Hams).

The Avon rises in Dartmoor.

Where Avon's waters with the sea are mixt,  
St. Michael firmly on a rock is fixt.

BRIXHAM dabs.—*N., V., vi. 476.*

The master built Broadhembury [5 m. N.W. of Honiton], the man Broad Clyst [5 m. N.E. of Exeter].—*Polwhele, Cornw. i.e., the churches and towers, and the man's being best, the master hung himself.*

A Brixham lord. One having a share of the manorial fishery rights.—White, 194.

Budleigh boys. Straight hair and long teeth.—*N.*, *V.*, v.

When Cadbury Castle and Dolbury Hill down delved were,  
Then Denshire might plough with a golden coulter and eke with  
a gilded sheer.

Caderbyr Castle now belongs to the Carews. From it you may  
see 5 m. S.E. Dolbury, in par. of Broad Clyst.—Westcott.

As fine as Kerton [Crediton] spinning, *i.e.* as delicate hay. See  
Prely. on County.

Which, to express the better to your belief, it was very true  
140 threads of woollen yarn spun in that town were drawn  
together through the eye of a taylor's needle, which needle  
and thread were for many years together to be seen in  
Watling Street in London, in the shop of Mr. Dunscomb,  
at the sign of the Golden Bottle.—Westcott's *Devonsh.*

Kerdon was a market town  
When Exeter was a fuzzy down.—Haz.

When Ex'ter was a fuzzy down  
Kerton was a mayor town.—*N.*, *V.*, vi. 364.

CHAGGE VORD [Chagford].

Good Lord! (cold country on Dartmoor).—*N.*, *V.*, vi. 476.

In summer. Chaggiford and what d'ye think?—*N.*, *I.*, ii. 452.

CHITTLEHAMPTON [5 m. W. of South Molton]. See Bishop's  
Nympton.

Of all rogues beware of CHULMLEIGH rogues [20 m. N.W. of  
Exeter].—Polw., *Corn.*, v. 39.

CORNWOOD [8½ m. N.E. of Plymouth]. See Ugborough.

CHURSTON [FERRERS] liver-eaters. [7 m. S.E. of Totnes on  
Torbay.].—*N.*, *V.*, vi. 476.

CULMSTOCK [6 m. N.E. of Cullompton].

Till Culmstock Fair be come and gone, [May 21]  
There mid be apples and mid be none.

Elworthy, *W. Som. Wd. Bk.*

*Cf.* Olaus Wormius Monumenta Danæa, i. 7.

River of Dart, river of Dart,

Every year thou claimest a heart (dangerous from its rapidity).

*N.*, *I.*, ii. 511.

The "crying" of the Dart foretells rain. "We shall have a  
change. I hear 'the Broadstones' [in the bed of the  
river] crying, or else 'tis Jordan Ball."—*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*,  
viii. 58.

He that will not happy be  
With a pretty girl by the fire,  
I wish he were atop of Dartmoor  
A-slugging in the mire.—Murr.

If you scratch my back, I'll scratch your face. Said by "The Demon of Dartmoor" to spectators who have attempted to reclaim the moor and come to grief.—*Cornhill Mag.*, Nov., 1887.

*Cf.* Scratch my back and pay vort.—*Quart. Rev.*, 178, p. 425.

Blow the wind high, blow the wind low,  
It bloweth good to Hawley's Hoe [Dartmouth].  
[vair.—*N.*, V., vi.]

The family of Haule or Haulley were eminent merchants long resident in Dartmouth [from the time of Hen. IV.]. Their extensive transactions led to this saying. (?) The Hole family of to-day.—*Fifth Report on Historl. MSS.*, by H. T. Riley.

It is popularly said that no one born and bred on Dartmoor ever was consumptive.—*Murray's Mag.*, 1889, p. 247.

DARTMOUTH dicky-birds.—*N.*, V., vi. 476.

There is a local saying that [the Tors of Dartmoor] were raised when there were flying serpents on the hills and wolves in the valleys. . . . Wistman's Wood, overhanging the E. Dart, between Crockern Tor and Bairdown. Here may be seen 500 oaks 500 feet high—*i.e.* each oak one foot in height. So stunted and gnarled are they that an ordinary man's hand can measure them.—*Cornhill Mag.*, Nov., '87.

As old as Dumpn. (Dumpdon Hill, a Roman or British earth-work near Honiton.—*N.*, V., vi. 364.

Nothing is good in ex-tremes [Exe-streams].—*Polwh., Corn.*, v. 39.

That's extra [Exeter], as the old woman said when she saw Kirton.—*N.*, II., ii. 246; V., ii. 332.

When Ex'ter was a fuzzy down  
Kerton was a mayor town.—*N.*, V., vi. 364.

Exeter jail-birds.—*N.*, V., vi. 474.

Excestria clara metallis. *See* York.

FARDELL [on the skirts of Dartmoor, near Ivy Bridge].

Between this stone and Fardell Hall  
Lies as much money as the devil can haul.

*i.e.* treasure supposed to have been buried by Raleigh, whose father owned Fardell.—*Murr.*

When \*HALDON hath a hat [*Cf. Sir Gawayn*, ed. Madden, p. 77]  
Kenton may beware a skat [*i.e.* a skat or shower].—*N.*, I., ii. 511.  
[6½ m. S.E. of Exeter.]

\* A hill range betw. the rivers Exe and Teign.

HARFORD [12 m. N.E. of Plymouth]. *See* Ugborough.

When HEYTOR rock wears a hood [one of the Dartmoor range]  
Manxton folk may expect no good.—*Haz.*

[? Manaton, 3 m. S. of Moreton Hampsted.]

The people are poor  
at \*HATHERLEIGH MOOR,  
and so they have been  
for ever and ever.—*Haz.*

\* 430 acres, N.W. Devon, near Torrington.

I John o' Gaunt  
do give and do grant  
unto Hatherleigh poor  
Hatherleigh Moor  
from this time forth for evermore.

Wm. White, *History of Devon*, 1878.

HONITON. For if one can flater and bere a hawke on his fyst,  
He shall be made Person of Honyngton or of Clyst.  
Barclay, *Ship of Fods*, i. 22.

Lace.—F. W.

IVYBRIDGE [10 m. N.E. of Plymouth]. See Ugborough.

All on one side, like Kingswear boys.—5 N., V.

[S.E. Devon, opposite Dartmouth.]

First hang and draw,  
then hear the cause by Lydford law.—F. W.

This was one of the Stannaries Courts.

Now be the lawe of lydfford in londe and in water.—J. Westcott,  
*Devonshire*, 1630.

þilke lewde ladde oughthe eyylle to pryve  
þat hongith on his hippis more than he wynneth.

*Richard the Redeles*, 1399, iii. 145.

E.E.T.S., P. Plow., *Vis.*, p. 491.

I oft have heard of Lydford law,  
How in the morn they hang and draw  
And sit in judgment after.

Wm. Browne, *Lansd. MSS.* 777, p. 360.

See Chambers, *B. of Days*, ii. 327, and Haz., p. 132.

As it is reported of a Judge of the Stannery at Lydford, in  
Devon, who having hanged a felon among the Tinnars in  
the forenoon sate in judgment upon him in the afternoon.—  
T. Adams, *Lycanthropy*, *Wks.*, p. 389.

MEETH, MARTIN. See in Cornwall, under Padstow.

MORETON [HAMPSTED] tatie eaters.—N., V., vi. 476.  
[11 m. S.W. of Exeter.]

He may remove Mort stone.—F. W. A rock guarding the  
entrance of Barnstaple Bay. It has been supposed to refer  
to the large upright Druidical stone on the high ground  
near Bull Point.—Tugwell.

Spoken of one who is master of his wife.—F. W. No power  
on earth can remove it but that of a number of wives who  
have dominion over their husbands.—Murr.

MORTHOE was the last place God made and the first that the devil  
will take.—Murr. This is a village on a neighbouring  
headland, which is a great resort of visitors to Ilfracombe  
from the luxurious footing of the Woolacombe sands.

MODBURY. Hark to Modbury\* bells, how they do quiver,  
better than Ermington† bells down by the river.

Worth, *S. Devon*.

\* 7½ m. N.W. of Kingsbridge. † 2 m. N.W. of Modbury on the Erme.

A PAIGNTON cabbage. Monstrous in size, but of the finest flavour.

To go to Paignton to meet the French. A Totnes saying, meaning to meet danger half-way unnecessarily. Napoleon was expected to invade England, like William III., by landing in Torbay.—*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, ix. 101.

PLYMOUTH, the Cornishman's London.

A Plymouth cloak, *i.e.* a staff.—F. W. *Mass. N. Way*, i. 1.  
See Haz., p. 30.

"Clad in a cloak of Plymouth."—Denham, *To Sir Jno. Mennis*.

Rather it seems to be a leafy branch which shipwreckt sailors who had lost their clothes provided themselves with as a covering. Cf. Homer, *Odyssey*, vi. 129.—[ED.]

When Plymouth was a vuzzy down  
Plympton was a borough town.

R. J. King, in *N.*, I., ii. 511.

A Plymouth rain is a Dock fair. In the last century Dock,\* *i.e.* Devonport, suffered from lack of water. Plymouth would not help them, and so they depended on the rainfall (*Athenæum*, 11/8, 1877).

\* So called up to 1824. In the beginning of the 18th century it was a desolate common.

One o'clock  
all over, Dock, *i.e.* work ceases.

It takes three towns to make a metropolis for the West, say up-country folk [*i.e.* Plymouth, Devonport, and Stoke].—*Quart. Rev.*, vol. 178, p. 425. The Three Towns is the collective name.

SALCOMBE. The Montpellier of the North.—Murr.

Noted for White Ale.

Whoever shall find the treasure hidden in Ringmore Down shall plough with a golden ploughshare and yoke his oxen with golden cross-sticks.—R. J. King, *N.*, I., ii. 513.

This is 5 m. W. of Kingsbridge.

SOUTH HAMS. The district bounded by the rivers Tamar and Teign, Dartmouth, and the Channel is called The Garden of Devonshire.—Murr.

SOUTH MOLTON. See Bishop's Nympton..

SIDBURY peace and good neighbourhood. So characterised some years ago by a writer, no lawyer having ever resided there.—Polwhele, *Cornwall*, v. 39.

See "A curious story of the Tamar and the Torridge," parallel with "Annan, Tweed and Clyde," in Westcott's *View of Devonsh.*, rep. Exr., 1845, p. 348.

Tamar, "The English Rhine," *Cornhill Mag.*, Nov., 1887.

**TAMERTON.** Is there any origin for the absurd reference often made to Tamerton Treacle Mines, and another saying also applied to the same neighbourhood that the potatoes which are grown there can be fried in their own fat?—Kearley, *Westn. Antiq.*, v. 61.

**TAWSTOCK COURT** [2 m. S. of Barnstaple], seat of the Wrey family. The view from the Terrace includes the most valuable manor, the best mansion, the finest church, and the richest rectory in the county.—*World*, 16/7, 1884.

Hll., in his *Dicty.*, has "Tawstock-grace. Finis. Devon," an enigmatical entry.

**TIVERTON.** He must go to Tiverton and ask Mr. Able.—Haz.

Let 'en go: he's only a Tavistock man. (Contempt.)  
*Globe*, 16/6, 1884.

**TOPSHAM.** Topsham, thou'rt a pretty town,  
I think thee very pretty,  
And when I come to wear a crown  
I'll make of thee a city.  
Attributed to Monmouth.—Hamilton, *Qr. Sess.*

See Lyme, in Dorset.

**TOTNESS horseheads.**—*N.*, V., vi. 476.

Here I sit and here I rest,  
And this town shall be called Totness.—*N.*, I., ii. 511.

Said to have been pronounced by Brutus on his landing.—  
R. J. King.

At **TORQUAY** all is blue—sky, water, and women.—*Land and Water*,  
6/3, 1886.

A Torquay marriage. Two single women keeping house together.

**THURLESTONE.** Brave every shock  
Like Thurlestone's Rock.

A perforated arch of conglomerate, near Bolt Tail, in the South  
Hams.—Morris, *Devonshire*.

**UGBOROUGH** [1½ m. S.W. of Kingsbridge Road Station].

Ubber lubbers, Harford gads,  
Cornwood robbers and Ivybridge lads.—*Wn. Antiq.*, iii. 98.  
var.: Brent . . . Buckfastleigh.

**WIDDICOME** in the cold country, good Lord! [on Dartmoor].—  
*N.*, I., ii. 452.

Widdecombe hills are picking their geese;  
faster, faster, faster, *i.e.* it is snowing.  
R. J. K., *N.*, I., ii. 511.

These hills lie E.S.E. of Kingsbridge, on Start Bay.

Another correspondent [*N.*, I., x. 173] suggests that Widdicote  
[the sky] is alluded to, so called in a nursery ballad.



**DORSETSHIRE.**

Dorcetschir will have no wronge.—*MS. Harl.*

Dorseteshire wil have no wronge.—*MS. Rawl.*

So Dorsetshire of long they "Dorsers" us'd to call.—*Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii. 1622.

Dorsetshire dorsers, *i.e.* the peds or panniers of fish-jobbers carried on the backs of horses, on which haglers use to ride and carry their commodities above an hundred miles, from Lyme to London.—*F. W.* And see *Diary of Walter Yonge* (1604–28), ed. Roberts, Camden Soc., *Introd.*, p. xxiii.

Dorset butter.

Let the Latin proverb, "Albo gallo," &c., in Dorsetshire, be turned into "Albo cervo ne manum admoliaris."—*F. W., Dor.*, 284.

BINCOMBE [ $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Weymouth]. *Cf.* Somerset, Stogursey.

Out of the world into Bincombe. An outlandish village lying in a hollow of the hills under a coronal of barrows.

BINDON. *See* Wool.

BEAMINSTER. "Bimmister zingers," sheep and cattle driven.

BRIDPORT. Corde de Bredeport.—*Douce MS.*, 98.

The best if not the most hemp growing there.—*F. W.*

Stabbed with a Bridport dagger [*i.e.* hanged] = a hempen halter.—*F. W.*

*Freewill* :

And what life have they there, [prison] all that great sort ?

*Imagination* :

By God, sir, once a year some taw halts of Burport :

Yea, at Tyburn there standeth the great frame,

And some take a fall that maketh their necks lame.

*Hickscorner, H.O.P.*, i. 158.

COMBE. *See* Wool.

DORCHESTER. As big as a Dorchester butt.—*O'Keeffe. The Poor Soldier* : "Dear Tom, this brown jug."

*See* Weymouth.

The City of Avenues.

The devil piss'd piddles about Dorchester. This saying arises from the number of small streams running through different villages hereabouts, which from that circumstance have their names terminating in puddle (pronounced piddle), as Piddletown, Toll-piddle, Aff-piddle, &c. These waters are very improperly called puddles, being most of them clear and running.—*G.*

FORDINGTON [close to Dorchester]. *See* Wool.

KNOWLTON [3 m. S.W. of Cranborne].

Knowlton bell is stole

and thrown into White Mill Hole.—*Murr.*

There is a tradition that it now forms part of the peal at Sturminster Marshall.

LEWSON HILL. As much akin [*i.e.* no kin at all]  
as Lewson Hill\* to Pilson Pen†.

Two eminences of the green sand, much alike, called by sailors "The Cow and Calf." The correct names, Lewesdon Hill and Pillesden Pen.—Murr.

\* 3 m. W. of Beaminster.

† In the parish of Broadwinsor [F. W.] where Fuller was Rector.

LYME REGIS. Lyme, although a little place, [? town]  
I think it wondrous pretty;  
If 'tis my fate to wear a crown,  
I'll make of it a city.

This is traditionally said to have been the exclamation of Monmouth, when he visited Lyme.—*A Summer Trip to Weymouth and Portland*. From the Note Books of an Old Traveller. Weymouth, 1842.

See Topsham (Dev.), to which this speech has been assigned.

POOLE. If Poole was a fish-pond and the men of Poole fish,  
there 'd be a pool for the Devil and fish for his dish.—G.

This satirical distich was written a long time ago. Poole is at present a respectable place, and has in it several rich merchants trading to Newfoundland.—G.

"When do you fetch the five pounds?" It is said that a rich merchant of Poole left by his will the sum of £5, to be given every year to set up any poor man who had served an apprenticeship in that town, on condition that he should produce a certificate of his honesty, properly authenticated. This bequest has not, it is pretended, been yet claimed, and it is a common water-joke to ask the crew of a Poole ship whether anyone has yet received that five pounds.—G.

"Shoot zaftly; doey now!" Another gird at the Poolites. A privateer of that town having it is said loaded their guns, on their return to port wished to draw out the shot, but did not know how; nor could they think of any other method than that of firing them off and receiving the shot in a kettle. The person employed to hold the kettle being somewhat apprehensive, prayed of their companion who was to hold the gun to "shoot zaftly." Told of other ports also.—G.

OLD HARRY AND HIS WIFE.—Haz. The pinnacles of chalk forming Handfast Point, between Studland and Swanage.

PORTLAND. The word of a Portland man is a proverb for sincerity and faith.—Mackenzie Walcott, *South Coast*, p. 395.

They have a peculiar custom called Portland custom, that the man never marries till his intended wife is pregnant; and it was hardly ever broken in the memory of man [because in that case he would be disgraced and nevermore acknowledged by his countrymen.—Smeaton, *Hist. of Edystone Lighthouse*, 1791], but when the woman falsely assure the man that she was breeding.—Hutchins, *Dorset*, 1803, ii. 354.

PURBECK. Marbre de Corfe.—Douce *M.S.*, 98, *i.e.* Corfe Castle.

The marble of the Isle of Purbeck is still famous. It was resorted to, in 1840, to renew the pillars of the Temple Church (London) where they had perished from time.

SHAFTSBURY. Coverches de Shaftesbury.—Douce *M.S.*, 98, *i.e.* covrechefs or head cloths. The woollen trade still lingers here.

The Nunnery of Shaftesbury was so well endowed that it was a common proverb to say that "If the Abbess of Shaftesbury were to marry the Abbot of Glastonbury, their heir would have more land than the King of England." (The rental was £1,300 a year at the Suppression.)—*A Summer Trip to Weymouth*, 1842, p. 177. See Lyme. Cf. Somerset, Glaston.

SWANAGE (Swanwich). See Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH. Dr. Arbuthnot quitted it, saying that "a doctor could neither live nor die there" (from its healthiness)—Walcott, p. 395. Murray, ed. 1882, ascribes this to Dorchester, which is doubtless right.

Jeffery and Joan,  
and little dog Denty and Edy alone.

Four upright columns near The Demon's Quoit, at Portisham, 6 m. N.W. of Weymouth.—Walcott, p. 395.

Weymouth was, Bournemouth is, and Swanage will be. An adaptation of the prophecy, "Lincoln, was," &c.

WOOL. Wool streams and Combe wells,  
Fordington cuckolds stole Bindon bells.—Murr.

Villages near Wareham, said to possess the twelve bells of Bindon Abbey, now belonging to the Welds of Lulworth.

## DURHAM.

[No Durham Prov. in F. W. or R.]

Durham, the most Northern County in England.—D., 66. *i.e.* while Northumberland was a separate Kingdom extending to Edinburgh.

Durham folks are troubled with after-wit.—Murray, *Hdbk.*, Intr. ["An old proverb."]

Fye, fye for a guide to Durham! The exclamation of the English cavalry at Newcastle on their retreat before the Scotch at the battle of Newburn, 1640.—D., 25.

Out o' Bisho'brigg into Yorkshire, *i.e.* a change for the worse.—D., 53.

Tute [*i.e.* do it] again made the lad leave Yorkshire, and when he gat into Bisho'brig he was niver dune.—D.

F. W. speaking of Westmorland, says "it has Bishopric and Yorkshire on the East," p. 135.

The Bysshopricks used for Durham in 1404.—

*Testam. Ebor.*, iii. 25, Surtees Soc.

**Beef to the heels, like a Durham heifer.**—D., 38. (Applied to women with thick ankles.)

**AISLABY.** When Yarm sinks, and Egglescliffe swims, Aislaby [1 m. from Yarm] will be a market town.—D., *Supp.*, 6. Yarm lies low on the Yorksh. bank of the Tees, Egglescliffe high on the Bisho'brigg side. There are remains of a market cross there.

From Axwell Park to Shotley [par. of Ryton]  
a squirrel could leap from tree to tree.—D., 66.

[i.e. Shotley Bridge, S. side of Derwent, in par. of Lanchester.]

**BISHOP'S AUCKLAND** for the Bishop's Palace and Jock's Row.

Durham for wealthy priests, old maids, good mustard, simple magistrates, and uncorrupt jurors.

Darlington for quakers, tammy weavers and a bad foundation.—D., 28.

**Bishop's Auckland i' Bisho'brigg, God help me!** Beggar's answer to enquiry where he comes from, as the haunt of wretchedness.—D., 67.

**Little London.** A resort of Muggers Tinkers, Faws and Gipsies in the town.—D., 77.

By 'grees and 'grees, as the West Auckland lasses get their fortunes.—D., 35.

**BARNARD CASTLE.** The last place that God made.—D., 58.

A coward, a coward of Barney Castle  
dare na come out to fight a battle.—D., 6.

He refers this to the Rising in the North, 1569, when Sir Geo. Bowes, acting on the defensive, shut himself up in Barnard Castle. And he further mentions that a feud has always existed between the town's folk and the Hee-landers above the town. (p. 47.)

Come! come! that's Barney Castle. An expression often uttered when a person is heard making a bad excuse in a still worse cause.—D., 58.

A [Barney Cassel] Briggate-bred-un. A female of a certain class born and bred in that Billingsgate portion of the town: a foul, filthy, and fetid alley, sometimes dignified to Bridge Street.—D., 75.

Barney Cassel farmers may be known by the holes in their sacks, and the women by the holes in their stockings.—Walter White.

A Barney Cassel Wisp. A handful of straw, used by slovens to mend their corn sacks.

**Bonny Barney.** Popularly so called, but more truly Black or Blackguard Barney.—D., 58. Barnard Castle has always been the butt of the Bishoprick. It must be confessed that personal frays are more scandalously conducted there than elsewhere.—Longstaffe, *Richmondsh.*, p. 132.

**Barney Cassel gingerbread.** The best in the world.—Brockett. See Lartington and Richmond, in Yorksh.

BENFIELDSIDE [near Lanchester], where the devil stole the key of the Quakers' meeting-house.—D., 67.

Go to BIDDICK! *i.e.* go the devil.—D., 22. N. Biddick, near Chester-le-Street, is in the neighbourhood of Worm Hill, the habitat of the great dragon serpent or worm of Lambton.

BINCHESTER pennies. Roman copper coins found there.—D., 66.

Black Boy and Billy Row,  
Sunny-side and shiney Row,  
White Smocks and Mally Bow.—D., 21.

First five near Bp's. Auckland, Durham and Sunderland. The last, Mary-le-bow in Durham city.

The City of BLAYDON. A sneer at an improving village, 4 m. W. of Newcastle, affixed by the envy of the large town of a rival county.—N., III., iii. 233.

A BRUSSELTON cracker. [Near W. Auckland.] Primarily a bad coal raised there, full of pyrites.—D., 65.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Chester-le-Street has a bonny, bonny church,  
With a broach upon the steeple;  
But Chester-le-Street is a dirty, dirty town,  
And mair sham' for the people.—D., 53.

Chester-le-Street, where the folks play at Putt for bairns.—D., 41.

Picktree and Pelaw and Rickleton on the hill,  
Lambton and Biddick and Johnnie Floater's mill.  
(on the Wear.)

Four parishes in Ch.-l.-St.—D., *Supp.*, 7.

COCKFIELD, the last place that God made.—D., 59.

COX'S GREEN 's\* a bonny place, where water washes clean,  
And Painshaw's† on a hill, where we have merry been.—D., 53.

\* 5 m. West of Sunderland. † 3 m. N. of Houghton-le-Spring.

DARLINGTON. Dirty Darnton, or Darnton-in-the-dirt.

The last sobriquet affixed by Jas. II. travelling to Scotland in 1579.—Defoe, *Tour*.

He takes Darnton trod [N. of Darlington]. Said of one wishing to elude pursuit. D., 54, considers that it was a resort of thieves.

Deep as the Hell Kettles. Three pits (supposed to be bottomless) at Oxle Hall [1 m. from Darln.]. Harrison, 1577, calls them "three little poles, which the people call the Kettles of Hell or ye Devil's Kettles, as if he should seethe souls of sinful men and women in them." Many centuries ago the occupier of fields on this spot was going to load his hay on the feast day of St. Barnabas (June 11), and being remonstrated with for his impiety, he replied:

Barnaby yea! Barnaby nay!

A cart-load of hay whether God will or nay.

[I'll hae my hay.] When instantly he, his carts and horses, were all swallowed up in the pools.—D., 55.

Darnton, where the wind once blew a dog's tongue out.—D., 55.

In Darnton Towne ther is a stane and most strange it is to tell that yt turns nine times round about when yt hears the clock strike twell [opposite Northgate House.—Longstaffe's *Darln.*, p. 164].—D., *F. L. N. of E.*, 1850, p. 19. It is called Bulmer Stone.

Darlington's a bonny town,  
with a broach upon the steeple.

*i.e.* a spire on the tower.—N., VII., v., 428.

Brave DURHAM I behold, that stately seated town.—Drayton, *Polyolb.*

Durham, the only finished town in England.—D., 22.

The City of Durham is famous for seven things: Wood, Water, and pleasant Walks, Law and Gospel, Old Maids and Mustard.—D., 26.

As peppery as Durham mustard.—D., 16.

He is a Durham man; he's Knocker-Kneed, *i.e.* grinds mustard with his knees.—Grose, *Dict.*, VI. Durham is famous for its mustard.—G.

Durham the English Sion on Seven Hills.—Hegge, *Legd. of St. Cuthbert*, 1626.

The City of Priests.—D., 24. The golden Prebends of Durham.—D., 17.

York has the highest Rack, but Durham has the deepest manger (Tobias Matthew).—D., 19.

Quicquid Rex habet extra, Episcopus habet intra. A maxim applicable to the Palatinate up to the reign of Hen. VIII.—D., 10.

Half church of God, half castle, 'gainst the Scot.—Scott, *Harold the Dauntless*, III., ii.

Solum Dunelmense stola jus dicat et ense.—D., 7.

*or*, Dunelmia solo judicat ense et stola.—*Ib.*

Ye're like the Bishop's mother, ye're nivver content, nowther full nor fasting. Robert de Insula's mother. On his being made Bishop he gave her Lindisfarne, in his diocese; but the greatness of the position overwhelmed her.—D., 23.

Too dear for the Bishop of Durham.—D., 16.

The Dun cow's milk  
makes the prebends' wives go in silk.

The legend of St. Cuthbert's final resting-place being indicated by the milkmaid who was in search of her cow. She directed his bearers to Dunholme.

Durham lads hae gowd and silver,  
Chester lads hae nou't but brass.

*i.e.* Chester-le-Street where St. Cuthbert's remains first reposed, but wealth flowed into Durham when they were permanently settled there, in 995.—[Murray.]

Runaway Doctor Bokanki. Walter Balcanquall, Dean of Durham, who fled at the approach of the Scots.—Surtees, i. 96.

The Devil's Dean. Whittingham (a Calvinist), d. 1579.—D., 76.

Short rede is good rede, slea ye the Bishop (*i.e.* Walcher, slain in 1080 by the mob at Gateshead).—D., 5.

Ah Dunelmia! nimium vicina Scotia. Bp. Morton's hospitality was severely taxed by Jas. I. on his journeys to Scotl<sup>a</sup>—D., *Sup.*, 5.

A Dunelm of Crab. A toothsome dish.—D., 23.

A Butterby church-goer. One who attends no church, who, if asked What church have you attended? would answer, "I have been attending service at Butterby"—Hone. *Ev. D. Bk.* It is a pleasant Sunday walk from the city and there is an old manor house (Beautrood) there.

EVENWOOD. Evenwood,  
Where never straight tree stood.

*Bishopric Garland*, p. 73.

A village 5 m. W.S.W. of Bp. Auckland, standing high above the river Gaunless and much exposed to S.W. gales.

FINCHALE. The Prior of Finchale has got a fair wife,  
and every old monk will soon have the like.—D., 29.

The first-fruits of the Reformation.

FERRYHILL. Round about Ferryhill, Hey for Hett  
there's many a bonny lass, but few to get.

[Two villages at no great distance from Durham].—D., 68.

GAINFORD, where the parson married a Pigg, christened a Lamb,  
and buried a Hogg.—D., 75.

All the world and part of GATESIDE. (Gateshead).—D., 56.

Gateshead, a long dirty lane leading into Newcastle. Said to be Mr. Fox's answer in *H. of C.* to a Southerner who asked: Gateshead! Gateshead! where is Gateshead?—D., 56.

A Gatesider. A low vulgar fellow.—D., *Sup.*, 3.

Let's have no Gateshead (unfair play at cards).—N., III., iii. 232.

GILLING. When Gilling brews [near Richmond]  
Durham rues.—Longstaffe, *Richmondsh.*, p. 120.

HAMSTERLY.

Hamsterly\* hunger-town stands on a hill,  
Witton-le-Wear † lies in a gill (or stands on a sill,  
metalliferous ground).

Wolsingham's ‡ full of pride and that at's donnat,  
[of the devil]

Frosterly's § poor, but has a good stomach (*i.e.* pluck).

D., *Sup.*, 6.

\*6 m. W. of Bp. Auckland.

†4 m. W.N.W. of Bp. Auckland.

‡12 m. W.S.W. of Durham.

§3 m. W. of Wolsingham.

Hang-bank, Legs-Cross and Bildershaw  
make many a horse to puff and blaw.

[Three long and lofty hills: first in Ykshr. near Melsonby, the  
others between Piersebridge and W. Auckland.]—D., 67.

**HARTLEPOOL**, where the man was smooored to death, sinking for a  
draw-well in his father's backside.—D., 64.

Like the Mayor of Hartlepool, you cannot do that [*i.e.* work im-  
possibilities.—R., 1813], as he himself owned, "being but  
a man."—D., 31.

See Seaton and Stockton.

**HEADLAM** Hens lay twice a day [par. Gainford], *i.e.* "You're  
lying."—D., 64.

A walk to **HENDON** Gardens=a trip to Gretna Green.—D., 69.

**HUNGRY HEATON**, *i.e.* Hutton Henry near Monk Hesleton.—D., 65.

The water of Hezzle Well  
will make tea by itsel.

[A wayside spring W. of Stainton, near Barnard Castle.]  
D., *Sup.*, 7.

**JARROW**. Bump against Jarrow, to run foul.—D., 64.

The laddie ran sweaten, ran sweaten,  
The laddie ran sweaten about,  
Till the Keel went bump against Jarrow,  
And three o' the bullies lap out.—Song, *The Pee Dee*.

It is never dark in Jarrow Church.—D., 64.

Jollybody and Spittlehope side all of a raw,  
and then Bonny Stanhope, the best o' them a'.—D., *Sup.*, 5.

**KELLOE** [6 m. S.E. of Durham].

Here lies John Lively, vicar of Kelloe,  
had seven daughters and never a fellow.

Hll., *Pop. Ry.*, 202. D., 33.

**LARTINGTON**. Lartington for frogs,  
and Barney Cassel for butchers' dogs.

or Lartington frogs,  
Barney Castle, butchers' dogs.—D., 57.

Lartington in N.R. of Yorksh., 2 m. W.S.W. of Barnard Castle.

**MAINSFORTH**. Seat of the Surtees family, 7 m. E. of Bp. Auckland,  
on a dry gravel soil.

Rain in April, rain in May,  
or, Mainsforth, farewell [to] corn and hay!  
*Bishopric Garland*, p. 73.

**BISHOP MIDDLEHAM**, where might rules right.—D., 68.

**OVINGTON EDGE**.

Ovington Edge\* and Cockfield Fell†  
are the coldest spots twixt heaven and hell.—D., 62.

\* Near Greta Bridge.

† Near Staindrop.



SEATON. Seaton Sluice and Hartlepool Mill,  
the one goes round, the other stands still.—D., *Supp.*, 7.  
[Seaton Delaval.]

SEDGEFIELD [11 m. S.S.E. of Durham].

When Roseberry Topping wears a hat,  
Morden-Carrs will suffer for that.

[A large level of many hundred acres, frequently overflowed  
in winter].—D., 63.

I've been as far South as Sedgefield, where they call strea,  
straw.—*Bk. Garland*, p. 74.

A Sedgefield chap. The Knave of Clubs.—D., 61.

To go at a thing like a Sedgefield hunt.—D., 61.

The Montpellier of the North. So called from its healthiness  
by Dr. Askew.—D., 61.

See Trimdon.

SHIELDS. Go to Shields  
and fish for eels  
[or, and shave ducks].—D., 22, 61.

A Newcastle taunt.

Shields Geordies.—D., 44. A sailors' nickname for their  
brethren of this port.

We'll a' gan together, like the folks o' Shields.—D., 33,  
refers this to a boat called a Comfortable, in which pleasure  
parties came up the river.

The folks o' Shields (S.) are often the butt of the Newcastle  
wits. If you ask an inhabitant of Shields to name the  
four quarters of the world, he will reply, "Rooshia,  
Prooshia, Manch, and Shields." Such being the countries  
and ports which are all the world to him in a pecuniary  
point of view.—*N. III.*, iii. 232.

He's like a STANHOPE [5 m. W.N.W. of Wolsingham] pan—  
black both inside and outside. A Scottish border saying.  
—D., 76.

A Stanhope Wolf.—D., *Supp.*, 3.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

He has found a pot of gold in the Castle garth. Said of any  
one grown suddenly rich; there being a tradition of buried  
treasure.—D., *Supp.*, 4.

The mayor of Stockton town, and the mayor of Hartlepule,  
the first's a silly young fellow, the second's an awde fule.

D., 40.

SUNDERLAND sowies=women.—D., 41.

A Sunderland fitter. A name for the Knave of Clubs.

D., *F. of N. of E.*, p. 14, 1852.

Sunderland Jammies. A nickname for the sailors of the  
port.—D., 45.

A Sunderland ball (at cricket). An inartistic one.—D., 66.

TANFIELD fools and Anfield lubberts, [All near source of river Derwent]  
hungry Iceton with its empty cupboards.—D., 42.  
[Iveston.]

TEESDALE folk are all kin to one another. (From inter-marriage.)—  
Murray.

May the Tees prove a teaser to the Tyne and the Thames —  
D., 62.

Tees has made hisself a good bed long ago, and he wad be  
loathe to leave it. From the depth of the bed of the  
river floods are unusual.—Murr.

TOFT-HILL.—The last place that God made.—D., 59.  
[between Evenswood and Wolsingham.]

A Toft-hiller. One rough and uncouth.—D., 39.

They're like Toft-hill stockings—they'll fit owther lad or  
man.—D., *Supp.*, 6.

Trimdon Trough-Legs\* stands on a hill,  
poor silly Fishburn stands stock still :  
Butterwick walls are like to fall,  
but Sedgfield is the flower o' them all.—D., 69.

\*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Sedgfield, in which parish are the other two.

I gave her [or him] Washington.—D., 67. (Unexplained.)

Up wi' leede [lead] and down wi' breede [bread]  
is what we drink at Wardale heede [Weardale head].

A population of lead miners. D., 65.

WEARDALE. Weardale weaker and wiser,  
Harwood bigger and fonder [*i.e.* foolisher].  
D., *Supp.*, 4.

A comparison of the bodily and intellectual strength of the  
two places. Harwood is near the head of the Tees  
and is separated from Weardale by a narrow mountain  
range.—D., *Supp.*

Weardale gowks.—D., 4.

A Weardale Wolf.—D., 4.

An otter in the Wear  
you may find but once a year,  
but an otter in the Tees  
you may find at your ease.—D., 62.

Thir Weardale men, they have good hearts,  
They are as stiff as any tree,  
For if they'd every man been slain,  
Never a foot back man would flee.

"Ballad of the Rookhope Ryde," *Bk. Gard.*, p. 27.

WHORLTON. Whorlton snobs [par. Gainford]  
are all called Bobs.—D., 44.

WILLINGTON shags.—D., 42.

He's a WINTLATER, *i.e.* a bad 'un.—D., 45.

## PERSONAL.

There never was an Allan a Parson.—D., 43 Spoken of the family of Allan of Blackwell, Co. Durham, and of Barton, Yorksh.—Haz. 251.

Johnny tu th' Bellas daft was thy poll  
when thou chang'd Bellas for Hen Knoll.—*Bpk. Garld.*

Other versions :

Belasize, Bellasis, daft was thy [nowle, Collins] [sowel, Hutchinson]  
when thou gave Ballasis for Hen Knowle.

In one of the windows of St. Andrew's C<sup>h</sup>, Auckland, a belt encircles the arms of Bellasis with this motto.—*See Varia.*, D., 4.

In 1380 John de Bellasis made this unfavourable exchange with the Chief of Durham in order to detach himself from family ties and go to the Crusades.—D., 4.

"Better luck still," quoth Rowley Burdon. An extremely popular Toast and saying through nearly the whole of the N. of Engd.—D., 43 (?) of Castle Eden.

The Collingwoods have borne the name  
since in the Bush the Buck was ta'en;  
but when the Bush shall hold the Buck  
then farewell faith and farewell luck.—D., 8.  
[welcome]

The family crest is a stag at full gaze. Origy. of Eslington, North<sup>a</sup>; now of Palden, Eppleton, and Hetton on the hill, Co. Durham.

Sockburne\* where Conyers so trusty  
A huge serpent did dish up  
That had also eat the Bish up  
But now his old falchion's grown rusty, grown rusty.—*Bpk. Garld.*

\* 7 m. from Darlington.

The Apostle of the North.—Bernard Gilpin. Of whom it was said: "If a horse was turned loose in any part of the country it would immediately make its way to the Rector of Houghton's."—D., 33.

Like Shankey Hall, he taks ne hints. Referred to a recent Bellman of the city, who bore this nickname.—D., 43.

Never trust a Little. (A family of Border rievvers ?)—D., 39.

He's fit to keep company with the Lambtons. Said of a dashing, flashing, stylish fellow.—D., 78.

To kill all, like Andrew Mills. (A sportsman who spared nothing.)—D., 43.

Neville. I'll Neville you! (An unexplained threat.)—D., 8.  
Cf. Washington.

God save the Bull of Westmoreland, *i.e.* the house of Nevill of Durham (whose heraldic bearing is a Bull), 1567.

A posy. Kempe's *Losely Mss.*, p. 213, Lottery of 1567.

Cicely of Raby  
never so good a lady.—D., 47.

[Youngest and 21st child of Ralph Neville, E. of Westd. She was married to Richd. D. of York.—Died 1495 in reign of H. VII., who married her grand-daughter.

Lost in a wood like Geordie Potter [of Sadberge], *i.e.* a pedlar who when in the stocks thus spoke of his detention.—D., 49.

Sir Harry, oh, Sir Harry Vane! The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!—Spoken by Cromwell when dissolving the Long Parliament through his opposition. He was beheaded 1662. He it was who called Raby Castle "a hurrock of Stones" when bargaining for it with the Crown, though the price came to £10,000.—D., 77. See also Ludlow's *Memoirs*.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BISHOPRICK FAMILIES.—DENHAM, 73.

The beggarly Baliols.  
The base Bellasis.  
The bloody Brackenburys.  
See N.D. 7.  
The bold Bertrams.  
The bauld Blakestones.  
The brave Bowes.  
The bare-boned Bulmers.  
The bacchanalian Burdons.  
The clacking Claxtons.  
The confident Conyers.  
The crafty Craddocks.  
The cozening Croziers.  
The eventful Evers.  
The friendly Forsters.  
The filthy Foulthorpes.  
The generous Garths.  
The handsome Hansards.

The hoary Hyltons.  
The jealous Jennisons.  
The lamb-like Lambtons.  
See N.D. 78.  
The light Lilburnes.  
The lofty Lumleys.  
The mad Maddisons.  
The manly Mairs.  
The noble Nevilles.  
The politic Pollards.  
The placid Places.  
The ruthless Ruths.  
The salvable Salvins.  
The shrewd Shadforths.  
The sure Surtees's.  
The testy Talboys.  
The wily Wilkinsons.  
The wrathful Wrens.

ESSEX.

Essex ful of good hoswyfes.—Rawlinson MS. Leland by Hearne, v. *Int.* [i. 269.

Essex good huswives.—MS. Harl. 7371. Wright & Hill, *Rel. Ant.*, Lanes. A mouse could hardly pass a carriage in the narrow lanes in the 17th Cy.

Miles. Long as compared to Middlesex, but not as to N. of Engd. miles.—F. W. Nall. suggests that the flatness of the country makes them appear so.

Cheese (thin, hard and poor).

I never saw Banbery cheese thick enough,  
But I have oft seen Essex cheese quick enough.

He., *Ep.*, v 24.

Calves.—F. W.

As Essex hath of old been named "Calves and stiles."

Drayt. *Pol.*

Essex calves the proverb praiseth, and some are of the mind that Waltome calf was also that countryman.—Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, i. 1599.

Foes must be friends quoth an Essex calf.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, 135. 1573.

Essex calves, Kentish long-tails, Yorkshire tykes, Norfolk bumkins.—Ho.

As valiant as an Essex lion, *i.e.* a calf.—F. W.

Essex calves, called lions.—Taylor, *Wit & Mirth*, 79.

The Essex calf.—Taylor, *Jack a Lent*.

She read the fool in my face, the Essex calf.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., v. 11.

W. An Essex man, sir: your servant.

D. The better flesh, I warrant.

Tatham, *The Scots Figaries*, iii., 1652.

A creature bounceth from a bush, which made them all to laugh; "Mylord!" he cried, "a hare, a hare!" but it proved an Essex calf.

D'Urfey's *Pills to purge Melancholy*. The Lord Mayor's Field-day.

If a man beats a bush in Essex, out jumps a calf.—Haz.

Veal.—*Poor Robin*, 1687.

Essex stiles.—F. W. An Essex stile. A ditch.—G.

Kentish miles

Norfolk wiles

many men beguiles.—Cl. T. Brown, i. 212, iv. 198.

Yellow bellies. People born in the fens.—R., 1813.

Tadpoles. The children of the district between Tilbury and Leigh.—White, *E.E.*, ii. 230.

The three Hundreds, *i.e.* Barstaple, Rochford and Denge, lying between the Colne and the Crouch, a continuous level of unhealthy marshes.—*Tour thro' Gt. Britain*, i. 7, 1761.

Autumn will introduce with it abundance of distempers and the inhabitants of the Hundreds of Essex will look as white as their nightcaps.—*The World Bewitched*, p. 30, 1699.

The English Goshen.—Norden [*Descr. of E.*, p. 7, repr. Camd. Soc.] in 1594, gives this name to the fat fertile lands of Essex, and he specifies the following as notably so:—

Baron-park\* is fruitful and fat

[Marney]

How-field is better than that [in Layre Marney Park, Lord Copt Hall [2 m. W. of Epping nr. Ambresbury Camp]

is best of all,

Yet Hubbledown [Sir T. Heneage]

may wear the crown [parcel of Peldo Hall]

\* Barne Hall, nr. Salcott, Lord Morley's. See a legend relating to it—*Antiquary*, iv. 279.

1, 2 & 4 are S. of Colchester and near the Colne.—Norden, *Ess.*, p. 8

**BOCKING** [1 m. N. of Braintree]. *See* Braintree.

**BRAINTREE** for the pure, Bocking\* for the poor,  
Cogshall† for the jeering town, and Kelvedon‡ for the whore.—R., 1670.

\* 1 m. N.E. of Braintree. † 6 m. E. of Braintree ‡ 12 m. S.W. of Colchester.

Braintree boys, brave boys; Bocking boys, rats;  
Church Street\* puppy dogs, High Garrett† cats.—R. 1813.

\* Edmonton. † 2 m. N.E. of Braintree (scene of Foote's farce).

**CHELMSFORD.** Trespas de Chelmerford.—Douce MS. 98, xiii. Cy.,  
*i.e.* the toll taken on crossing the river Chelmer.

*Cf. Trespas de Loire.*—Cotgr.

He has gone to Jericho. According to some—to a manor and  
palace of that name nr. Chelmsford, once belonging to  
Henry VIII.—Haz.

**CHIGNALL ST. JAMES** [3 m. N.W. of Chelmsford]

There is a good ale  
at Saint Jameses Chignele.

(A posy). Lottery of 1567. Kempe's *Losely MS.*, p. 212.

**COGGESHALL (GREAT)** [3 m. N.E. of Chelmsford]. *See* Braintree.

Jeering Coggeshall. F.W. says they were Martyrs, and no  
jeerers.

A Coggeshall job.—Haz.

Fairs, Jan. 1. At Coggeshall in Essex for jeers.—*P. Robin*, 1674.

Some of the jeers at Coggeshall are their having a regiment of  
volunteers [trainbands] wherein all were officers—lighting  
fires under plum-trees to hasten the ripening of the fruit,  
and putting hurdles across a meadow to stay the spreading  
of a flood.—E. Walford in *N.*, VI., vi. 365. An earlier note  
says: Placing hurdles in the stream to turn the river, and  
chaining up the wheelbarrow when the mad dog bit it.—  
*N.*, I., iii. 285.

**COLCHESTER OYSTERS.**—Ho.

Weaver's Beef of Colchester, *i.e.* Sprats. F.W., who says that  
"the poor weavers (numerous in this city) make much of  
their repast; cutting rands [rande of befe, giste de beuf—  
Palsgr.], rumps, sirloins, chines, and all joints of beef out of  
them as [he goes on—R.] lasting in season well-nigh a  
quarter of a year.—F.W. *Diary of Rev. Jno. Ward*, 112.

*Bell.* 'Sfoot ye all talk

Like a company of sprat-fed mechanics.

B. & F., *Faithf. Friend*, i.

Russet de Colcestre.—Douce MS., 13th Cy. *i.e.* dingy brown  
cloth.

**DOVERCOURT** [13 m. W. of Harwich]. All speakers and no hearers.  
—F.W. *See* Kent.

This proverb has been assigned to Essex, but on no sufficient  
grounds: the local historians do not mention it.

DUNMOW. He may fetch a flitch of bacon from Dunmow.—F. W.

Dunmow bacon.—Ho.

Who fetcheth a wife from Dunmow  
Carrieth home two sides of a sow.—Ho.

He who repents him not of his marriage, sleepin' or wakin', in a year and a day may lawfully go to Dunmow and fetch a gammon of bacon.—*Antiq. Reposy.*, iii. 342, 1807.

*Strife.* And fain myself sick : there is no such trick  
To dolt with a daw and keep him in awe.  
I will teach him to know the way to Dunmoe,  
So shall I be sure to keep him in ure  
To serve like a knave and live like a slave.

[Apocryphal]. *Tom Tyler and his Wife*, 1598, printed 1661, p. 4.

El tocino de Parayso para al casado que no arrepise.—Ho.

You may now go for bacon to Dunmoe.—*Ib.*, p. 211.

In the Chartulary of Dunmow Priory in the Brit. Mus. instances of the receipt of the Bacon in 1445 & 1467 are recorded.—*See* the form of oath, Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, ii. 429.

There or thereabouts, as parson Smith says [Dunmow].

To be up at Harwich [hariage = trouble : Fr. harier].—*N.*, III., ix. 325.

INGATESTONE [6 m. S.W. of Chelmsford]. They have a Charter for a Fair at Salem, but it begins like Ingerstone Market, half an hour after eleven and ends half an hour before twelve.—Ned Ward, *Trip to New England : Wks.*, ii. 180.

KELVEDON [3 m. N.E. of Witham]. *See* Braintree.

LONDON OVER THE BORDER. A name given to the district E. of Bow Creek beyond the E. India Docks consisting of Canning Town, &c.—White, *E. Eng.*, ii. 320.

THE RODINGS. A cluster of eight little agricultural parishes, so called from the name of the little sedgy river near which they stand.—*N.*, VI., ix. 246.

This part of Essex, wooded and rich in pasture, is very remote from urban or scholastic influence. In the language of the inhabitants of the Rodings, the world or at least the isle of Britain is divided into three parts, looked on most likely as three concentric circles. The hallowed centre the bull's eye, the γὰρ ὀμφαλὸς, the inner Ecbatana is "the Rudings" : round about them in the middle circle lie "the Hundreds"—the rest of Essex ; further still on the outer circle lie "the Shires"—the rest of Britain. As for the rest of Europe and of the world, they are doubtless looked upon as utterly barbarous so as to deserve no place at all in the geography of the favoured Rudingas.—E. A. F[reeman] Murray.

- ROMFORD.** There is a proverb to thy comfort  
Known as "the ready way to Romford."  
*Musarum Deliciæ*, 1651, p. 31, ed. 1874.  
Go to Romford to have your backside new-bottomed.—G.  
To ride to Rumford. To have a new pair of leather-breeches—  
a famous manufacture there.—G.  
(The play of course is on the first syllable).
- ROYDON.** The colliers of Croydon,  
the rustics of Roydon [6 m. N.W. of Epping]  
and the fishers of Kent. *See Surrey.*
- SAFFRON WALDEN:** God help me!—*N.*, I., iii. 167. A beggar's  
answer when asked (in Suffolk) where he comes from, as  
the *raison d'être* of his poverty and a sneer at the neighbour  
county.  
Haz. (p. 327) has given a wrong explanation.  
Norden (*Descr'n. of Essex*, 1594, Camd. Soc.) speaks of the  
expense, uncertainty and occasional profitableness of a crop  
of saffron, so that it may be referred to this.
- TAKELEY STREET.** [Between Dunmow and Bishop Stortford]. All  
on one side like Takeley Street. The cottages are all on  
one side of the road, the squire's park on the other.—*N.*,  
VI., ii. 307.
- TILBURY** [opposite Gravesend]. Passage [*i.e.* ferry] de Tillesbury.—  
Douce, *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.
- UGLEY\*** church, ugly steeple,  
ugly parson, ugly people.—*N.*, I., v. 375.  
\* 5 m. N.N.E. of Bishop Stortford.
- WALTHAM.** Praerie de Waltham.—*MS.* 98, 13th Cy.  
As wise as Walton's calf—[he] is fain to return home more fool  
than he came for spending of horsemeat.—Arth. Hall,  
*Admonition to F.A.*, 1576, rep. 1815, p. 166.  
Savio come il vitallo del Gonella, ch'and ì nove miglie  
per tetlar un toro bianco.—Ho., G., 1591.  
Some running and gadding calves wiser than Waltham's calf  
that ran nine miles to suck a bull.—*Disclosing of the Great  
Bull*, 1567. *Harl. Misc.*, vii. 535.  
Essex calves the proverb praiseth, and some are of the mind  
that Waltome calf was also that countryman.—Buttes,  
*D.D. Din. I<sup>re</sup>*, 1599.  
See further my note in *N.*, V., x., and Haz., p. 446.  
As wise as Waltham's calf who went nine miles to suck a bull  
and came back more thirsty than when he went.—Ho.

## RIVER.

- The wanton Lea that oft doth lose its way.—Spenser.  
The gulfy Lea.—Pope.  
The fatal Lea (from the deaths by drowning).



**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

*See* Drink, G. cider.

Glowceterschir, schow and naile.—Harl. *MS.*

Gloucetershire, sho and nayle.—Rawl *MS.*

And Gloucestershire again is blazon'd "Weigh thy wool."—Drayt. *Pol. See* Dursley.

Gloucestershire kindness. Giving away what you don't yourself want.—Northall, *F. Phr. of Four Counties.*

Gloucestershire moonrakers.—*Globe*, 16/6, '84. Probably a mistake for Wilts.

In Gloucestershire everything always is "he," except a cock turkey and he is a she.—*N., V., vi.*  
Others admit a tomcat.

The bag puddings (the poke or bolster roll) of Gloucestershire.—Taylor (W. P.), *The Great Eater.*

As sure as God's in Gloucestershire.—F. W., *i.e.* the relic of Christ's blood preserved at Hailes Abbey, 2 m. N.E. of Winchcomb. F. says it has been assigned to the fertility and the many Abbeys, but protests against its use.

The blood of ducks keepeth a goodly colour longtime, the Idolaters did practise therewith, deceiving the people of Hailes with a blood which they called holy.—Bullein, *Bulwarke of Defence*, 1562.

The old prov. As sure as God's at Gloucester certainly alluded to the vast number of churches and religious foundations here.—Defoe, *Tour*, ii. 322. There is an article on this subject by Jas. Hooper in *Gentleman's Mag.*, April, 1896.

In the body of this hundred [of Berkeley] are observed three steps or degrees, obvious to every observer: the first from the chanel of Severn half way towards the hills, which hath wealth without health, the second from thence towards the tops of those hills which hath wealth and health, and the third step or degree, from thenceforward called the Weald or Cotsall part, affordeth health in that sharp air, but less wealth, and seems to take name of the barren woody parts, into the best whereof the merciful goodness of Almighty God hath cast my lot beyond my hopes or desires.—John Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639, iii. 10. *Cf.* Nibley.

Blesed is the eye  
that is betwixt Severn and Wye.—F. W.

Out of fighting troubles. This would seem to embrace the Forest of Dean, but it may have had a wider scope. *See* Powis, in Wales, and Herefordsh. Ho.'s reading—

Happy is the eye  
that dwelleth 'twixt Severn and the Wye—  
has led to the vulgar supposition that the prospect is spoken of.

In Shropshire they add—

But thrice happy he  
between Severn and Clee.

Eye in the original of course means islet of land, which does not agree very well with the grammar of the Salopian addition.

### The Tracys

have always the wind in their faces.—F. W.

Sir Wm. Tracy was one of the most active against Thomas A'Beckett.

Cf. The Tracys be a fierce people and redy to a fray or a rysynge. Thraces sunt hominum genus ferox et rebelle.—Horman, *Vulgaris*, 115.

A lofty Thrasonically huff-snuff.—Stanihurst, *Of a Craking Cutler*.

ASTON See Buckland.

BADSEY [2 m. S.E. of Evesham]. See Buckland.

### BERKELEY.

He thinks himself as great as my Lord Berkeley.—*The Berkeley MSS.*, by John Smyth, of Nibley, ed. Sir John Maclean for Bristol Archæolog. Soc.

BISLEY [3 m. E. of Stroud].

Beggarly Bisley, strutting Stroud,  
Hampton poor, and Painswick proud.—*N.*, I., v. 449.

Mincing Hampton and Tetbury proud.—*N.*, VIII., iii. 252.

BUCKLAND [6 m. N.E. of Winchcomb].

Buckland and Laverton,  
Stanway and Staun [Staunton],  
Child's Wickham, Wickenford,  
Badsey\* and Awn.—Hll.

\* Worcestershire.

[Aston Somerville and Aston-sub-Edge are 4 or 5 m. S. of Evesham.]

### CHEL TENHAM.

Here lie I and my three daughters,  
Killed by drinking the Cheltenham waters;  
If we had stuck to Epsom salts  
We shouldn't be lying in these here vaults.

CHILD'S WICKHAM [4 m. S.E. of Evesham]. See Buckland.

CIRENCESTER. Gueseylur de Cicestre.—Douce *MS.* 98.

(guiseleur, mummer.) Guise is still the name of one of the leading county families.

COTSWOLD [a range of hills running from N.E. to S.W. through Glos.].

As fierce as a lion of Cotswold.—He., *D.*, i. 11. An unshorn sheep.—Udall, *R.R.D.* A breed carrying a very heavy fleece.

It is as long in coming as Cotswold barley.—F. W. The harvest in the higher lands is usually late.

DURSLEY. You are a man of Duresley=Fides Græca or Punica.—F. W. *i.e.* one who keeps not his word. Promises much and performs nothing.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*

Murray refers this to the sharpening qualities of the clothier hereabouts: one who *daves lie*. Cf. Drayton, *ut sup.*

Drunken Dursley.—J. H. Blunt, *Dursley and its Neighbourhood*, p. 15, 1877.

Dursley baboons,  
who yet their pap without any spoons.—Blunt, *ut sup.*

GLOUCESTER. The bright City.—N., IV., ix. 137. More properly Fort (Caer).

Fer (foire) de Gloucestre.—Douce MS. 98. The Barton fair (Sep. 28) is still famous—for cheese.

HAMPTON [nr. Minchinhampton]. See Bisley.

HORTON-TOWN. See Wotton.

KINGSWOOD [a suburb of Bristol].

A Kingswood lion—an ass. An animal much employed by the retail vendors of coal to carry it into Bristol.—G.

LAVERTON [5 m. N.E. of Winchcomb]. See Buckland.

MAISEMORE [2 m. N.W. of Gloucester].

All together, like the men of Maisemore, and they went one at a time.—N., *F. P.*

MINCHINHAMPTON [12 m. S.S.E. of Gloucester]. See Bisley.

PAINSWICK. See Bisley.

If pride springs from poverty, the epithet to Painswick may have been well chosen, as it has been said that the inhabitants of that village are in an unhappy predicament, being so poor that they cannot live, while the air of their home is so healthy that they cannot die.—F. A. H., N., VIII., iii. 132.

PAMINGTON [2 m. E. of Tewkesbury].

His hat's turn'd up behind like a Pamington mon's.—Jesse Salisbury, *Gloss. of S.E. Worcestersh. Words and Phrases*, p. 77.

SEVERN. If it raineth when it doth flow  
then yoke your ox and go to plough;  
but if it raineth when it doth ebb  
then unyoke your ox and go to bed.

Aubrey, *N. H. of Wilts*, p. 16.

SIMOND'S HALL (Symondshall). [A farm in the par. of Wotton, hundred of Berkeley.] [2 m. N.E. of Wotton-under-Edge].

Symondshall sauce. Keen, appetising air from its high situation.

The clothiers, horse-carriers and wainmen of our old hundred who weekly frequent London, knowing by ancient custome that the first question (after "Welcome home from London") is "What news at London?" doe usually gull us with feigned inventions devised by them upon these downes: which wee either then suspecting upon the report or after finding false, wee cry out "Simondsall newes." A general speech betweene each cobbler's teeth.—*The Berkeley MSS.*, by John Smyth, of Nibley.

SUMBRIDGE. As for pasturage, I have heard it reported from credible persons that such the fruitfulness of the land nigh Slimbridge that in spring-time, let it be bit bare to the roots, a wand laid along therein overnight, will be covered with new-grown grass by the next morning.—*F. W.*, p. 349. Cf. *Derbysb.*, Dovedale.

STANTON [4 m. N.E. of Winchcomb]. }  
STANWAY [13 m. N.E. of Winchcomb]. } See Buckland.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD [N.E. Glo.] See Bucks, Brill on the Hill.

Where the wind blows cold.—*N.*, I., v. 375.

A squirrel can hop from Swell\* to Stow  
without resting his foot or wetting his toe.—Murr.

\* Swell is one mile W. of Stow.

STROUD. See Bisley.

TETBURY portion. A c · · t and a clap.—*G. Dict.* See Bisley.

TEWKESBURY. As thick as Tewkesbury mustard.—*Sh.*, 2 *H. IV.*, ii. 4. Nash, *Have, etc.*, D. 4 F. W.

He looks as if he had lived on Tewkesbury mustard.—*F. W.* i.e. sad, snappish, severe.—*P. Robin*, 1687. Of a sad, sad, severe, and tetrick countenance, or snappish, captious, and prone to take exceptions. *F. W.* quotes Plautus, in *Truculento*, such will crispate nasum in derision of what they slight or neglect.

My little Tewkesbury mustard.—Rob. Chamberlain, *The Swaggering Damsel*, ii., 1616.

Tewkesbury mustard balls.—*Gentn. Instructed*, p. 383. De Foe, *Tour*, ii. 328.

The park of Tewkesbury, spoken of in *Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc., p. 15).

WANSWELL [par. of Berkeley].

All the maids in Wanswell  
May dance in an egg shell.—Smyth, *Berk. MSS.*

When WESTRIDGE WOOD [par. of Berkeley, on the top of Becketsburne] is motley, then it's good to sow barley.—Smyth, *Descr. of Hund. of Berkeley*.

Neighbour, we're sure of fair weather; each (ich) ha' beheld  
this morn Abergaine (Abergavenny) hill [seen from the hilly part of Berkeley hundred].—Smyth, *Berk. MSS.*

When WORTON hill doth wear a cap  
let Horton town beware of that.—Smyth, *Berk. MSS.*

**BRISTOL.**

Bristowschir schip and saile.—*MS. Harl.*

Brystowe shippe and sayle.—*MS. Rawl.*

Ship-shape and Bristol fashion.

When we set out on the jolly voyage of life what a brave fleet there is around us, as, stretching our fair canvas to the breeze, all ship-shape and Bristol fashion, pennons flying, music playing, &c.—*Scott, Chron. of Canon: Introd.*, vi. 1829.

Hæc sunt Brystollys, bladelys, dozelys quoque bollys,

Burges, negones, Karinæ, clocheriaque, chevones.

Webbys cum rotis, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.

*MS. Trin. Coll., Cam., 15th Cy., O 9/38; R. A., ii. 178.*

Her kyrtell Bristowe red.—*Skelton, Elynoure Rumming*, 70.

London hath scarlet, and Bristowe pleasant red.—*Barclay, Ed.*, iv. 1570.

At Brystow is the best water to dye red.—*Horman, Vulgaria*, vii. 1530; 106, 1519. *Cf. Will of Roland Stavelly*, 1551.

Wearing an old threadbare Bristowe frieze gown, girded to his body with a penny leather girdle, at the which hanged by a long string of leather his Testament and his spectacles, without case, depending about his neck upon his breast. (*Bp. Latimer's appearance when about to be martyred, Sep. 30, 1565*).—*Ser. & Rem.*, Parker Soc. *Fox, Acts & Mon.*

Bristol Diamonds. Particles of the quartz in the mountain limestone rocks bordering the Avon below Clifton.

You shall never find him [Brocage] without a counterfeit chain about him, Bristow diamonds set in gold instead of right, and these puts he away at what rate he list to men that are in extremity.—*T. Lodge, Wit's Miseries*, p. 33, 1596.

To the unskilful owner's eyes alike  
The Bristow sparkles as the diamond,  
But by a lapidary the truth is found.

*Field, Amends for Ladies*, i. 1618.

This is a fit companion, Cosmus, wear  
This Bristol diamond in thy copper ear.

*Rob. Heath, Sat.*, iii. 1650.

Hairs curl'd, ears pearl'd, with Bristows brave and bryte  
Bought for true diamonds in his false sight.

*F. Lenton, Young Gent's Whirligig*, 1629.

Uncut or unset diamonds, shuffled among other stones that are polished, are not heeded by a common eye: Byrrals and Bristow stones especially. Rubies and Sapphires are incomparably preferred before them. But the Lapidary culls out the other, and having artificially handled them, holds the least diamond at a greater price than they can have for all the rest.—*F. Adams, Med<sup>n</sup>. on Creed*, 1629, p. 1229.

For whether we arrive at London or Brystowe,  
Or any other haven within this our londe,  
We folys ynowe shall fynde alway at honde.

Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, ii. 309.

Jests, verses, tales, puns, satires, quibbles too,  
And certain Bristol words that like wit show.

Alex. Brome, *To His University Friend*.

*Somebody*. Those [are] Brisle dice [*i.e.* false].

*Clown*. 'Tis like they brisle, for I am sure they breed anger.

*Nobody & Somebody*, c. 1600; *Sch. of Shak.*, i. 337.

See n. on Bristol hogs, *infra*.

[Out of respect, however, to the morals of Bristol, it is to be observed that Murray (*A New English Dict.*, 1888) gives a different derivation *sub* bristle.—ED.]

Maade 'e Bristol, solded 'e Yerk,  
putten 'e a bottle and call'd a kerk (cork).

Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss*.

A Jew cannot live in Bristol. The Bristol men the Devil cannot deal with.—G.

Bristol men [merchants] sleep with one eye open. That is, are always on the watch to gain some unfair advantage in their dealings.—G. The modern reading I would suggest is that they are never more than half awake.

Bristol man. The son of an Irish thief and a Welsh whore.—Grose, *Dicty*.

"Though," said Burke, "I have the honour to represent Bristol, I should not like to live there; I should be obliged to be so much on my good behaviour."—Boswell, *Johnson*, 1779.

To speak as freely as the collier that called my Lord Mayor Knave \* when he was got upon Bristow causey.—Caleb Trenchfield, *Cap of Gray Hairs*, 1678; *N.*, I., xi. 226.

\* Be not inclined to an eaves-dropping and underhand harkening what your servants say in their privacies. For it is rare (even though they love you), but at one time or other you shall hear them curse you. And at such times I have observed they are apt to prattle that which they never mean and please themselves in a way of speaking freely as the Collier that called my Lord Mayor Knave when he was got upon Bristol causey.—Caleb Trenchfield, *Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, ch. 23, 1678.

Though she [your daughter] never have a dancing Schoolemaster, a French Tutor, nor a Scotch Taylor to make her shoulders of the breadth of Bristow cowsway, it makes no matter.—Thos. Powell, *Tom of All Trades*, Lon., 1631, 4to, p. 47.

Kaucie.—R. Brunne, *Handling Sinne*.

Picard cauchie (Chaussea).—R.O.

Bristol for parsons and prizefighters.—Haz.

[and philanthropists].—*Athenaeum*, 26/9, 1869.

The Belchers Gully and Neat all hailed from Bristol. The last two were butchers. I remember well seeing Neat at his stall in Bristol market.

## The City of Churches.

St. Mary Redcliff leads the van of all parochial churches in England.—F.W.

is said to be the finest parish church in England, as St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, is the largest.

*Cf.* Hood's *Rotterdam*, "a sort of vulgar Venice."

Leghorn has been called "Bristol on a visit to Italy" (Viator).—*N.*, I., ii. 491.

Umbrellas were introduced in Bristol *c.* 1780 and were red in colour. V. attributes to them an Italian origin as imported from Leghorn. Torriano mentions them in 1666.

The Bristol\* hogs have built a sty, but cannot find their way into it. *i.e.* the Exchange, which has never been used for the purpose intended.—*A Journey thro' England*, 1752, repr. 1869, p. 144.

\* *i.e.* bristled, a play on the word as in illustrn. given above.

Bristol the City of the Plain.—*Daily News*, 16/4, '77. This refers to the ugliness of the women, on account of which Qn. Elizth. granted to them the privileges of conferring the freedom of the city on their husbands, and of hanging out their linen to dry upon Brandon Hill.

The master of the inn [at Warminster or Westbury?] made us mighty merry at supper about manning the new ship at Bristol with none but men whose wives do master them. It seems it is in reproof of some men of state that are such hereabouts that this is become common talk.—Pepys' *Dy.*, iii. 461.

He hath sold Bristol and bought Bedminster. Said of a bad swap. A reproach to an unthrifty man.—The *Berkeley MSS.*, by John Smyth of Nibley.

They pull'd down the old Guildhall because it was too small, and now they've built a new one with no hall at all. [Opened in 1846.]

The arrangements of the building have more regard to its usefulness for Courts of Justice than for public meetings.—John Latimer, *Annals of Bristol in the 19th Centy.*, 1887, p. 225.

Bristol board [for drawings].

milk.—Torr., 1666; Pepys' *Diary*, June 13, 1668. A Spanish wine called Xeres or Sherry, much drank at that place, particularly in the morning.—G. *i.e.* sherry sack.—F.W. *Antidote against Melancholy*, p. 73, 1661.

Macaulay, *Hist. of Engl.*, i. 335, calls it "a brewage given at sugar-refiners' banquets."

Too much in turtle Bristol sons delight,  
Too much o'er bowls of rack prolong the night.

[? sack.—L. Braybrooke.]

Byron, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, 1st Edn.

Pepys, iii. 464, is in error in supposing that Bristol milk is rum-punch.



“ Walked with my wife and people through the city which is in every respect another London, that one can hardly know it to stand in the country no more than that. No carts, it standing generally on vaults, only dog-carts.”—Pepys’ *Dy.*, June 13, 1668.

Autochtones or aboriginals, the favorite epithet of the Athenians, signifies only people born in the country where they lived in opposition to strangers. The common people of Athens understood it to mean people sprung from the earth; but Isocrates says, that people of sense in Athens understood it to mean that Athens was the most ancient of the Greek cities, and that it had been built by those who had been from time immemorial established in the country. We have our Stoches. All the Stocks and Stokes were pronounced Stoch-es, or Stockey, which had the same meaning as the autochtones of the Athenians, as Stockey Down, Tavistock; the Stokes round Bristol; and English towns ending with that word; and the common surname in Devonshire of Stuckey. *v.* Stuckey’s Bank below—*Reflections on Names and Places in Devonshire*, p. 333. London [Birmingham]: Simpkin, 1845.

Notes from *Itin<sup>m</sup>* William of Wyrcestre. Bristol, 1834. 4to.:

Rok Breke-faucet per unum jactum lapidis versus Bristolliam in parte Ghyston Cliff. p. 54. *i.e.* the rock from which the Suspension Bridge springs.

Fox-hole. Old name for present mouth of Cavern in Observatory hill, opposite Nightingale Valley.—(Stokeleigh, Slade, *Ordn. Mp.*)

Scarlet Well. The water gushing from rock on the Leigh side. St. Mary-le-Port. *i.e.* of the town.

*Cf.* Port-meadow, Oxford, and Langport, Somerset.

BANKERS IN BRISTOL.

*Old Bristol Bank*, Corn St.:

Tyndall, Elton, Edwards, Edye and Skinner.

*Corn Street Bank*:

Miles, Vaughan, Miles, Baugh and New.

*Exchange Bank*:

Worrall, Blatchly and Worrall.

*Bristol Bank*, Corn St.:

Harfords, Davis and Winpenny.

*Bristol Bank*, No. 15 Corn St.:

Ames, Cave, Daubeney and Bright.

*All Saints Lane Bank* [aft<sup>wd</sup> Nat<sup>l</sup> Prov<sup>l</sup> B. of Eng<sup>d</sup>.]

Ireland, Protheroe, Bengough, Haythorne, Wright and Gore. J. Savery, Esq., Narrow Wine Street.

*Bristol and Somersetshire Bank* [Messrs. Stuckey’s Banking Co.] Founded by Mr. Vincent Stuckey. Established in Bristol in 1806 at 50 Broad Quay. Now in Corn Street.

[The above list is not complete. See C. H. Cave, *A History of Banking in Bristol*. 1899.—ED.]



Sons, while thy cliffs a ditchlike river laves,  
 Rude as thy rocks, and muddy as thy waves,  
 Of thoughts as narrow, as of words immense,  
 As full of turbulence as void of sense,  
 Thee, thee what senatorial souls adorn!  
 Thy natives sure would prove a senate's scorn.

\* \* \* \* \*

Boast thy base Tolsey, and the turnspit dogs,  
 Thy Halliers'\* horses, and thy human hogs;  
 Proceed, great Bristol, in all righteousness,  
 And let one justice brighten yet thy praise,  
 Still spare the catamite, and swinge the whore  
 And be whate'er Gomorrha was before.

Richd. Savage (1698—1743), *London and Bristol Delineated*.

\* Persons who drive or own the sledges w<sup>h</sup> are here used instead of carts.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton dire and wete.—*MS. Harl.*

Hampshire, drye and wete.—*MS. Rawl.*

Hampshire ground requires every day in the week a shower of rain,  
 and on Sunday twain.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

*Cf.* Cambridgeshire and Cornwall.

As Hampshire long for her hath had the term of "Hogs."—*Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii.

Hampshire hogs. A derisive term for the natives.—*Hll.*

Hampshire hog,  
 Berkshire dog,  
 Yorkshire bite,  
 London white.—*Higson*, 123.

Now to the sign of Fish let's jog,  
 There to find out a Hampshire hog,  
 A man whom none can lay a fault on,  
 The pink of courtesie at Alton.

*Vade mecum for Malt-worms*, i. 50, 1720.

This alludes to the acorn-pasturage for swine in the New Forest.

I remember the sign of the "Hampshire Hog" at a public-house in the Strand, near the Adelphi Theatre, in 1840.

The expression of "Hampshire and Wiltshire moonrakers" had its origin in the Wiltshire peasants fishing up the contraband goods at night brought through the [New] Forest and hid in the various ponds.—*Wise, N. Forest*, p. 170.

And with their loose-tail'd pens to let it loose,  
 It's like a syring to a Hampshire goose.

*E. Guilpin, Skialetteia [Lat. Prelud.]*, 1598.

Hampshire onions. The ancient copper coins dug up in the soil.—*Denham, F. L. of Durham*, p. 66. [*See Cheales, Guide to Silchester*, p. 19. 1895.—*ED.*]

ALTON [16 m. E.N.E. of Winchester]. Ale of Halton.—*Chester, Plays*, i. 123.

Famous for ale and Quakers.—Murr.

Robbour de Altonn.—Douce *MS.* 98.

through the pass of Halton  
Poverty might pass without peril of robbing.

*P. Plow.*, ii. 291, ed. 1856.

The route from London to Weyhill fair passed by Alton.

BEAULIEU or BEWLEY [6 m. N.E. of Lymington].

The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu fair to buy him a great-coat.—  
Wise, *New Forest*, p. 180.

The cuckoo-whit orders his coat at Beaulieu fair (April 15), and  
puts it on at Dornton (April 23), *i.e.* Downton, Wilts.

BOURNEMOUTH. *See* Dorset, Weymouth.

BURLEY, God help us! [4 m. E.S.E. of Ringwood in the New  
Forest].

Dependent on the crop of malt and acorns.—Wise, *New Forest*,  
p. 180.

CORHAMPTON [4 m. N.E. of Bishop's Waltham]. *See* Stoke.

CRAWLEY, God help us! DOWNTON, good now.—Haz., p. 106.

No indication of county. Perhaps Crawley (5 m. N.W. of  
Winchester) and Downton (6 m. S.S.E. of Salisbury) are  
intended.

EXTON [4 m. N.E. of Bishop's Waltham]. *See* Stoke.

GODSHILL.

Godshill plain

is a sign of rain.—*St. James' Gaz.*, 2/5, '82.

There are two Godshills—one a mile W. of Fordingbridge;  
another I. of Wight, 5 m. S.S.E. of Newport.

ROMSEY—in the mud.—*N.*, I., i. 167.

SOUTHAMPTON. Navie de Suthanton.—Douce *MS.* 98.

SOWLEY [S.W. of Beaulieu] (formerly the site of iron-forges).

There will be rain when Sowley hammer is heard.—Wise,  
*N. F.*, p. 72.

STOKE\* folk and Extont† people,

Corhampton church without a steeple.

*Hampshire Notes and Queries*, ii. 7.

\* Stoke is in the par. of Bourne [4 m. N.W. of Whitchurch].

† 4 m. N.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

TADLEY [5 m. E.N.E. of Kingsclere].

From Tadley: where should 'un?

from Tadley, God help 'un!—*N.*, I., i. 422.

WEYHILL [3 m. W.N.W. of Andover].

To Wy and Wynchestre I went to the faire

With many [maner] marchaundise as my maistre me highte

Ne had the grace of gyle-ygo among my ware

It had be unsolden this seven-yere, so me god helpe.

*P. Plow. Vis. Pass.*, v. 203.

WINCHESTER. Bochers de Wyncestre.—Douce MS. 98.

Manners makyth man,

[makes a man—Ho.]

quoth William Wickham\*—F. W.

[of Wickham—Ho.]

\* 1324—1340, Bp. of Winchester, and founder of the School and New Coll., Oxon., on which the first line is inscribed as motto.

Winchester for gentlemen, Harrow for scholars,

Westminster blackguards and Eton Bucks.

or, Harrow for gentlemen, Eton for lords,

Winchester for scholars, Westminster black-guards.

Canterbury is the higher rack, but Winchester is the better manger—F. W., *i.e.* though of a lower dignity, of a richer endowment as a see.

See Hereford.

The Winchester bushel. Made the standard by Edgar.

He profits out of measure: his ostrie must not be tied to Winchester. If oats seem dear he will tell you how their price quickened at every quarter last market-day.—Rd. Brathwait, *Whimzies*, 1631: *An Ostler*.

The Winchester goose—the venereal disease. Because often contracted in the Stews of Southwark, which formed part of the ancient jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester.—Shak., 1 *H. VI.*, i. 3; Taylor (W. P.)'s *Goose*, 1621; Cotgrave *sub* Poulain.

WOOD FIDLEY [ $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Winchester].

Wood Fidley rain is proverbial, *i.e.* rain which lasts all the day.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 79, 1867.

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

Isle of Wight parsons=cormorants.

The Isle of Wight hath no monks, lawyers, nor foxes.—F. W. Camd., *Brit*.

Though the Isle of Wight could not for a long time neither endure foxes nor lawyers, yet it could brook the more dreadful cockatrice.—Webster, *Westward Ho.*, iii. 3.

Th' inhabitants of the Ile of Wight did bost

No vermin used to harbour in their coast,

For they no hooded Monks, nor Foxes had,

Nor Law Retrivers who make fooles run mad

With their strife-stirring tongues.

T. Scot, *Philomythie*, 1616, Pt. ii., A 3.

The hob of HORNCHURCH. A story was current in and about 1575 of a clown who came to London for the first time from Hornchurch, in the Isle of Wight, and who was told that the nearest way to Bartholomew Fair was through White-chapel.—Acc. of the Quarrel betw. Hall and Mallerie, repr. in *Misc. Antiq. Anglica.*, p. 106. Hazlitt.

**HEREFORDSHIRE.**

Hervordschir  
shild and sper.—*MS. Harl. 7371; R. A., i. 269.*

Herefordshire  
sheeld and speere.—*MS. Rawl., Leland.*

**The five Ws of:** Wine (cider), Women, the Wye, Wells, and Woods.

This county doth share as deep as any in the alphabet of our English commodities, though exceeding in W., for wood, wheat, wool, and water.—F. W.

**Herefordsh.** a country that hath the best of wool, the best of sider, the best of fruit, the best of wheat, and the best of rivers.—*Andw. Yarranton, England's Improve<sup>d</sup> by Sea and Land, i. 161. 1677.*

**Herefordshire Redstreak Cider**, made of rotten apples, at the Three Crowns, London.—Praised in *Poor Robin*, Sep., 1697.

It is said that there is more lunacy in Herefordshire than in any other county, and it has been attributed to cider drinking.

**Foxwhelp cider** and **Barland perry**.

**Herefordshire weeds**, *i.e.* oaks.—*Wr. White, All Rd. Wrekin, 99.*

**Damaysele de Hereford**.—*Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.*

**So Hereford for her says**, "Give me woof and warp."—*Drayt. Pol.*

**Shines like Worcester agen Gloucester** (a Herefordsh. comparison).—*Hav.*

**Of the Triennial Festival Meetings Gloucester** is said to be distinguished for Rank, Worcester for Wealth, and Hereford for Good Music.—*Hav.*

**Blest is the eye**  
**betwixt Severn and Wye**.—F. W.

Because out of fighting troubles, the rivers forming natural barriers to the lands lying between.

*Cf. Gloucestersh. and Powis in Wales.*

**When the bud of the aul [alder] 's as big as a trout's eye,**  
**then that fish is in season in the river Wye**.—*Lewis, Herefordshire Glossy.*

**Salmo non æstate novus, nec frigore desit**.—F. W. Applied to the Wye salmon, as being in season all the year.

**There is a familiar story illustrating the rudeness of Herefordshire boys:** A lady, riding, came to a gate. A little boy ran forward and opened it. "Thank you, my boy; I'm sure you're not a Herefordshire boy." "Thee'rt a liard, I be!"—*Hav.*

"Secunda fertilitatis laude inter Angliæ Provincias acquiescere, haud facile est contenta."—Cam., *Brit.* "It is not willingly content to be accounted the *second* shire for matter of fruitfulness." But the foresaid Author in his whole Book never expresseth which is the first, too politic to adjudge so invidious a pre-eminence. And thus keeping the uppermost seat empty such competitor counties are allowed leave to put in their several claims which pretend to the prime place of fertility.—F. W. Cf. Emerson's remark, *Char. of England*.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP [11 m. S.W. of Worcester].

Acton Beauchamp, the poorest place in all the nation,  
a lousy parson, a nitty clerk, and a shabby congregation.—Hav.

BISHOP'S FROME [4 m. S. of Bromyard].

"A Dish and a Spoon"  
say the Bells of Bish Frome.—Hav.

BOSBURY [4 m. N. of Ledbury].

Make your will before going to Bosbury. A Malvern saying in reference to the intricacy and badness of the roads between those places.

The co. of Worcester is rather more celebrated for the manufacture of perry than Hereford; the latter, however, is justly celebrated for its Barland perry, produced originally from fields in Bosbury, called Barelands.—*Agric. Journ.*, 1853.

BRAMPTON BRYAN [10 m. S.W. of Ludlow]. See Orleton.

"They are gone to Bron Fair," when peas or other crops look weakly, or not doing well.—Hav.

BROMYARD. "Come old man and shave yer beard,"  
say the bells of Bromyard.—Hav.

COWARNE [5½ m. S.W. of Bromyard].

Dirty Cowarne, wooden steeple,  
cracked bell, wicked people.—Hav.

HEREFORD. The Church of Hereford doth well,  
Yet Winchester doth that excell;  
But Canterbury bears the bell.

*MS. in Canterbury Archives.*

? Extract from *Antidotum Culmerianum*, Oxford, 1644. Richard Culmer, *alias* "Blue Dick," was a Canterbury man.—*N.*, VII., xi. 169.

HOPE UNDER DINMORE,\* and if Dinmore should fall,  
the Devil will have Hope and Dinmore and all.—Hav.

\* 4 m. S.E. of Leominster.

KENTCHURCH. See Sutton.

John a Kent and John a Cumber.—A play by Ant. Mundav.  
The first-named belonged to this parish, which is midway between Hereford and Abergavenny.

## LEOMINSTER.

Leominster is still famous for wigs (an old-fashioned cake or bun).—Hav.

Lemster bread and Weobly ale.—F. W.; Camd., *Brit.*

Webley ale, Medley bells, Lemster ore†: three things in Herefordshire which are best in that kind.—Ho. Madeley, in Shropsh., is probably intended.

† Ore, *i.e.* wool.

But then the ore of Lempster!

By Got is never a sempster

That when he is spun e'er did

Yet match him with hir thrid.

B. Jon., *Hon. of Wales*; Drayt. *Pol.*, B. vii.; F. W.

a bank of moss

Spongy and swelling and far more [Palace.

Soft than the finest Lemster ore.—Herrick, *Oberon's*

Lempster ore, Lana optima. Sed præcipua hodie gloria est à lana in circumvicinis agris (Lemster ore vocant cui [excepta Apulia et Tarentina] palmam deferunt Europœi omnes).—Camd., *Brit.* (1586), p. 472. 1616.

Cf. Worth its weight in gold, and the following:—In many places a very rich alluvion, forming a most valuable manure, is found at the bottom of these shallows; hence the name of Mer d'Or, or Golden Sea, the inhabitants deriving a golden harvest of hay from its employment on these meadows.—Havard, *Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee*, p. 29.

Lemster wool and Monmouth caps.—Ho.

Cornewall hath tynne and lymster woole fine.—Barclay, *Eclogue*, iv.

The beast which bleats on Lemster's ore [iv.  
her flesh is good, her fleece is more.—Ho., *N. Sayings*,

“Trip a trap a trencher”

say the bells of Lemster.—Hav.

LETTON [on the Wye, 5 m. S.W. of Weobley].

“From Letton, Where should 'un?

From Letton, God help 'un!”—N., I., i. 422.

Perhaps according to the hop yield.

LUSTON [2½ m. N.W. of Leominster]. Cf. Sutton, in Somerset.

Luston short and Luston long,

at every house a tump of dung,

some two, some three,

the dirtiest place you ever did see.—Hav.

ORCOP [8½ m. N.W. of Ross].

“Orcop, God help! Orcop, the Lord be praised!”—Hav.

According to the crop of plums.

ORLETON [5 m. S.W. of Ludlow].

The cuckoo always comes to Orleton Fair (April 23) to buy a horse and goes to Bron (Brampton Bryan) to sell him.—Hav.

PENCOMBE [4 m. S.W. of Bromyard].

"Pencombe, God help!"—Hav. A local expression relative to the unfortunate position of the place.

ROSS. The Man of Ross.

But all our praises why should lords engross?  
Rise, honest Muse, and sing the Man of Ross.

Pope, *Moral Ess.*, iii. 249.

ROTHERWAS [2 m. E.S.E. of Hereford on the Wye].

Every one cannot dwell at Rotheras. (A delicate seat of the Bodmans in this county.)—Ho. It still belongs to them.

STOKE EDITH [6 m. E. of Hereford]. See Tarrington.

SUTTON WALL\* and KENTCHESTER HILL\*  
are able to buy London, were it to sell.—Ho.

\* Two fruitful places. Sutton Walls, a camp of 30 acres, on which stood King Offa's palace, is on a hill in the parish of Sutton St. Michael, or Sutton Kings, 4 m. N.N.E. of Hereford on the Lug. Kentchester was perhaps the hill above Kentchurch, 11 m. W. of Ross on the Monnow.

Buried treasure may be what is alluded to.

TARRINGTON [7½ m. E. of Hereford].

Lusty Tarrington, lively Stoke,  
beggars at Weston, thieves at Woolhope.  
or, Dirty Tarrington, lousy Stoke.—Hav.

WEOBLEY [10 m. N.W. of Hereford].

When Ladie Lift † puts on her shift  
she fears a downright rain,  
but when she doffs it you will find  
the rain is o'er, and still the wind,  
and Phoebus shines again.

† Ladylift, a clump of trees on a high hill near Weobley.

Poor Weobley, proud people, low church, high steeple.—Hav.

WESTON UNDER PENYARD [2 m. S.E. of Ross]. See Tarrington.

WOOLHOPE [7 m. S.E. of Hereford]. See Tarrington.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

Harvordschir, full of wood.—MS. Harl.

Hertfordshire, ful of wode.—MS. Rawl.

'They say of the Hertfordshire people, that if a man fall he'll come to no harm so long as he falls on his head.

So Hertford blazon'd is "The club and clouted shoon,"  
Thereto "I'll rise betime and sleep again at noon."

Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon.—F. W.

Hedgehogs.—F. W. Bedfordshire bull-dogs,  
Hertfordshire hedge-hogs,  
Buckinghamshire great fools.

N., IV., iv. 507.

The hedgehog is emblematically used to represent a bad neighbour, an unsociable and ill-conditioned person; its points, when set up, forbidding a near approach.—Gr.

Kindness, *i.e.* returning a kindness immediately—S.P.C., ii. F. W.  
*i.e.* anyone drinking back to his right-hand man, and so defrauding the others.—Gr.

For want of a third in our mess we were fain to use Hertfordshire kindness, "Here's to you again."—Ned Ward, *Walk to Islington*, ii. 75.

It is the Garden of England for delight, and men commonly say that such who buy a house in Hertfordshire pay two years' purchase for the air thereof.—F. W.

Who buys a house in Hertfordshire  
Pays three years' purchase for the air.

Atkinson, *England Described*, p. 159, 1788.

Surely no county can show so fair a Bunch of Berries; for so they term the fair habitations of Gentlemen of remark, which are called Places, Courts, Halls, and Manors in other shires.—F. W.

If you wish to go into Hertfordshire [*? quasi Hearthfordshire*] hitch a little nearer the fire.—Lysons, *Magna Brit. Bedf.*, p. 117.  
*See Hitchin.*

Miss Baker (*N'hants Gloss.*) says this distich is [inscribed] on the old beam which separated Bedfordshire from an insulate portion of Herts in the dining-room of the late parsonage house at Mappershall, near Shefford [9 m. S.E. of Bedford].

Will anybody tell me why his intimates almost always dub a Hertfordshire proprietor with the generic title of "Squire"? —Whyte Melville, *Good for Nothing*, ch. xii.

There is a town in Hertfordshire, not far from London, of which they say that there is nobody poor enough to keep the town-hogs, or rich enough to keep a hog-heard.—Defoe, *Behaviour of Servants*, p. 260, 1724.

ASHRIDGE [3 m. N. of Berkhamsted]. Seat of Earl of Ellesmere.

Fraxinus in clivo frondetque vivet sine rivo  
Non est sub divo similis sine flumine vivo.—Skelton.

CHIPPERFIELD [4 m. N. of Rickmansworth]. Famous for cherries.

Chipperfield: Where d'ye think?  
God help us!

A common variation of the answer to "Where do you belong?" in orchard districts.



HITCHIN. Mede de Hicche.—Douce *MS.* 98. *i.e.* mead, the drink made of honey.

I suspect some play on the name of this town in the proverb :

If you wish to go into Hertfordshire,  
hitch[in] a little nearer the fire ;

there being insulated portions of Beds and Herts between Shefford and Hitchin.

PENNYWELL. See Brockley Hill, in Middlesex.

ST. ALBANS. Payn de Seynt Albon.—Douce *MS.* 98.

As common as the way between St. Albans and London.—  
Sh., 2 *H. IV.*, ii. 2.

When Verulam stood  
St. Albans was a wood ;  
now Verulam's down  
St. Albans is a town.

*Black and White*, 20/1, '94.

Verulam was the Roman municipal city on Watling Street.

TRING.           Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,  
three dirty villages all in a row,  
and never without a rogue or two.  
Would you know the reason why ?  
Leighton Buzzard is hard by.—*N.*, I., v. 619.

This is a slap at a neighbour in the adjoining co., Bedford.

Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,  
for striking of a blow  
Hampden did forego,  
and glad he could escape so.—*N.*, III., v. 176.

Hampden of Hampden did forego  
the manors of Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,  
for striking the Black Prince a blow.—*Hll.*, *Pop. Rhy.*

See explanatory note in Bucks, to which Wing and Ivinghoe belong.

VERULAM. See St. Albans.

WARE and WADE'S MILL are worth all London.—*Cl.* A play on the first name, in allusion to commerce.

Wade's Mill is a village 2 m. N. of Ware.

Ned Ward places at Ware, in the chamber containing the Great Bed, the horns on which travellers were sworn.

Take care thou dost thyself no wrong ;  
Drink no small beer if thou hast strong,  
And further, do thyself this right,  
Eat no brown bread if thou hast white ;  
And if the mistress thou can bed,  
Be sure thou dost not kiss the maid.  
. . . What I have said do thou retain,  
So kiss the horns, and say " Amen."

*A Step to Stir-bitch Fair*, ii. 250, 1704.

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**

Huntingdonschir corne full good —*MS. Harl.*

Huntyngdonshire, corne ful goode.—*MS. Rawl.*

And Huntingdon "With stilts we'll stalk through thick and thin."

—*Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii.

And where in the words of the proverb, "They have churches for milestones."—*Walter White, Eastn. Engd.*, ii. 95.

This is the way to BEGGAR'S BUSH.—*F. W.* A well-known tree on left hand of the London road from Huntingdon to Caxton. A taunting prophecy of poverty. The primary meaning was a rendezvous for beggars at the bifurcation of two roads. Such a one exists on the Leigh side of the river Avon, opposite Clifton, and it is still called "Beggar's Bush Lane."

COLD HARBOUR [9 m. N.W. of Huntingdon].

Some say the devil's dead and buried in Cold Harbour,

Others say he's rose again and prentic'd to a barber.

*Lamb, Letters*, i. 167, 1837.

There are many places in England called Cold Harbour.

This one, on the borders of Hunts and N. Hants, is chosen because the lines are current in N. Hants, Oxon, and Bucks.—*F. L. Jour.*, i. 90.

A GODMANCHESTER [Huntington] black pig, a donkey.

A [HUNTINGDON] sturgeon, *i.e.* an ass.—*R.*, 1678.

See *Pepys Diary*, ed. Bohn, iii. 134.

During a very high flood in the meadows something was seen floating, which the Godmanchester people thought was a black pig, and the Huntingdon folk declared was a sturgeon. It proved to be a young donkey.

Fortes de Huntyngdon.—*Douce MS.*, 98.

It comes from NEEDINGWORTH.—*Cl.* a village 2 m. E. of St. Ives.

*Cf.* At Needham's shore.—*Tusser, Housewifery*, p. 17, 1573.

OLD WESTON [6 m. N. of Kimbolton].

You must go to Old Weston before you die.—*N.*, I., iii. 449.

An out of the way village, formerly almost unapproachable by carriages in winter. [built 969.

RAMSEY [10 m. N.N.E. of Huntingdon]. A Benedictine Abbey,

Ramsey the rich of gold and of fee,

Thorney the flower of the fen country [Notts],

Crowland so courteous of meat and of drink [Lincolnsh.],

Peterborough the proud, as all men do think,

and Sawtre, by the way, that old Abbay, [See below]

gave more alms in one day than all they.—*N.*, I., vi. 350.

*or*, Crowley as courteous as courteous may be,

Thorney the bane of many a good tree,

Ramsey the rich, and Peterborough the proud,

Sawtre, by the way, that poor Abbay,

gave more than all they.

Mark Noble, *Mem. of the Protectoral House of Cromwell.*

*N.*, I., vi. 281.

or, Ramsey the bounteous of gold and of fee,  
 Crowland as courteous as courteous may be,  
 Spalding\* the rich, and Peterborough the proud,  
 Sawtrey, by the way, that poor Abbaye,  
 gave more alms in one day than all they.—Murr.

\* Lincolnshire.

SAINT IVES. Barbeus de Seynt Yve.—Douce MS., 98, *i.e.* barbels of the river Ouse.

. . . or drink of the waters of Saint Ives, by John Bale (out of Romish Authors) produced to be good against the temptations of the petticoat.—T. Nash. *Have with you to Saffron Walden.*—N., 2, 1596.

SAWTREY [9 m. N.W. of Huntingdon]. Cistercian. See Ramsey.

Sawtrey, by the way,  
 now a grange that was an abbey.—Kempe.

Losely MS., 212, Lottery of 1567.

STILTON [6 m. S.W. of Peterborough] gives its name to the premier cheese of England, tho' it is chiefly made in Leicestershire.

Cheese, such as men in Suffolk make,  
 But wished it Stilton for his sake.

Pope, *City & Country Mouse*.

"Nay, stay," quoth Stringer, when his neck was in the halter.—R., 1678.

## ISLE OF MAN.

Christian, Callow and Kerruish [pronounced Kerrush]  
 all the rest are refuse [par. of Maughold].

Moore, *Surnames of I. of M.*, p. 94.

Kelly. So common a surname that any Manxman answers to it.—See N., VI., vii., viii.

A Manx puffin, *i.e.* a Manxman.—*M. M.*, i. 29.

If the puffin's nest was not robbed in the Calf of Man they would breed there no longer. Up to the present century they laid a single egg in the rabbit burrows there, and if it was taken away, a second and third, never rearing more than one bird.—*M. M.*, i. 31. The puffin was also eaten.—See Wilson, *Voyage round the Coasts of Scotd. and the Isles*, ed. 1842.

Blue. The Manxman's livery.—*M. M.*, i. 29

Manxman like, a day behind the Fair [unpunctuality common] —  
*M. M.*, i. 35.

Quocunque jeceris stabit. Raad erbee cheau oo eh nee eh shasso.

The arms of Man are its [three] legs.—*M. M.*, i. 22.

Three legs armed, armed for self defence,  
 centrally united, security from thence.

On the old Parlt. House at Castleton, destroyed since 1775.—  
*M. M.*, i. 238.

With one leg I spurn Ireland, with the second I kick at Scotland, with the third I kneel to England.—*M. M.*, i. 22.

God keep the house and all within  
From Cut MacCulloch and all his kin.

God keep the good corn, the sheep, and the bullock  
From Satan, from sin, and from Cutlar MacCulloch.

(A powerful Gallovidian rover of the 16th century.)

The first the poor, the second the rich, Manx man's prayer.—*M. M.*, i. 37.

Do as they do in the Isle of Man :

"How's that?"—they do as they can.—*M. M.*, i. 27.

*Cf.* What ! I see 'tis raining again,  
Why, then we must do as they do in Spain :  
"How's that?"—we must let it rain.

Swift, *Polite Convers.*, i.

Duke of Athol, King of Man,  
is the greatest man in all this lan'—*M. M.*, i. 23.

All the bairns unborn will rue the day  
when the Isle of Man was sold away,  
and there's ne'er a wife that loves a dram  
but what will lament for the Isle of Man.—Halliwell.

The great Road of King Orry.—The milky way. His answer that he came thence when challenged on his first landing in the North.—*M.*, i. 23.

Mie Mannin, mie Nherin (Good in Mann, good in Ireland).—*Mon. Mis.*, ii. 9.

The Manx and the Scots will come so near as to throw their beetles at one another. The sea is still retiring in the North at the Point of Ayre, but there are yet twenty miles across to Scotland.

In hoc medio cursu [inter Iberniam et Britanniam] est insula quæ appellatur Mona.—Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, v.

I have read of a contention between Scotland and Ireland about a little island, either challenging it for theirs. It was put to the decision of a Frenchman, who caused to be put into the island living serpents, arbitrating it thus: that if those serpents lived and prospered then the ground was Scotland's; if they died, Ireland's.—T. Adams, *Works*, 1629, p. 837.

Like a Manx cat, hasn't a tail to wag, *i.e.* the stubbin or rumpy cat.  
He is like a Manx cat, he leaves nought behind him but his tail.—*M. M.*, i. 34.

The following general byenames occur in the Isle of Man :

The Dalby folks are called Gobbocks, from their partiality to that fish; the Castleton youths are generally styled Dullish (Manx, Boasters); the Peel gents are called Vinegar hill boys, also Skaddon or Haddock boys.—M. A. Denham, *F. L. of N. of Engd.*, 17, 1852.

The natives of Castleton are called the Dullish Boys, those of Dalby are called Gobbogs: the Peel men are designated the Skaddan Boys, as well as Haddock Boys, while those from the North of the island are called Stunners or Boasters.—*Mon. Misc.*, i. 41.

Peel for Antiquity, Castleton for Dignity,  
Ramsey for Scenery, Douglas Malignity.—*M. M.*, ii.

(Written by a Lady, early part of this century.)

Douglas, the seat of scandal, nurse of pride,  
To ignorance by lasting ties allied,  
With self-tormenting spleen and envious strife  
Sours her own cup, and blasts the joys of life.

John Stowell of Peel, *Retrospect*, 1790. Called the  
Churchill of Mona.—*M. M.*, ii. 15.

Four Ls, four As, an S, and a B,  
spells a nice village as you may see.

*i.e.* Ballasalla, 2 m. N. of Castleton.—*M. M.*, ii. 15.

If of the world you're tired, pray  
Don't hang or drown, but only give  
The world up and to Peel go live.

Mrs. Griffiths, *Lines on Peel*, 1839.

Shenn phott, shenn ghryle,  
Shenn chlooid dy choodaghey yn aile.

An old pot, an old griddle,  
an old clout to cover the fire.

Imitation of the sound of Kirk Arbory bells.—*M. M.*, ii. 15.

As round as the Tynwald. The Seat of Parliament or House of  
Keys, a circular grassy mound near Saint John's.—*M. M.*, i. 25.

As indifferently as the herring bone doth lie in the midst of the fish.  
(Oath of Deemster and Bailiff that they will thus administer  
justice.)—*M. M.*, i. 25.

As stiff as the staff of government. The Governor on assuming  
office takes an oath somewhat similar, the symbol of upright-  
ness being the white staff, which he holds erect in his  
hands.—*M. M.*, i. 24.

Our enemies, the Redshanks or Goblen Marrey, *i.e.* Scotch High-  
landers.—*M. M.*, i. 36.

Hit him again, for he is Irish.—*Ib.*, i. 30.

See Wilson and Geikie's *Life of Edward Forbes* for old Manx legends.

## KENT.

Kent, as hot as fire.—*MS. Harl.*

Kentshire, hoot as fire.—*MS. Rawl.*

Kent-shire, hoot as fyre.—Leland, *Itin.*, V. xxvi.

Pegge ascribes this to the chalk and gravel roads.

Kentish fire: continuous cheering by measured tread. Introduced  
in 1828 in opposition to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Kentish miles.—F. W. *See* Essex.

L. C. D. The London, Chatham and Dover: or, the Land 'em, Smash 'em and Do for 'em Railway.

All things are allowable in Christendom and Kent.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 123, 1573.

Nor in all Kent, nor in Christendom.—Spenser, *Shep. Cal. Sept.*, 153.

Neither in Kent nor Christendom.—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron Walden. Lenten Stuffe* [*Harl. Misc.*], vi. 153.

“The first cut and all the loaf beside.”—F. W.

Omne solum forte patria: I can live in Christendom as well as in Kent.—Lilly, *Mother Bombie*, iii. 3. And *see* Middleton, *Mayor of Queenborough*, v. 1.

The father to the bough,  
the son to the plough.

A Kentish prov. meant of Gavelkind.—Ho.

[Tho' the Father were convicted of treason . . . yet the son enjoys his inheritance.—E. Chamberlayne, *St. Gt. Brit.*, I. I. iii. [1707] 19.—ED.]

*Turfe*. Come, send your men off: I will have them sent Home again, wife; I love no trains of Kent Or Christendom, as they say.—B. Jonson, *A Tale of a Tub*, ii.

The Church of God is Catholic, not Roman Catholic: that's just as foolish a phrase as the by-word of Kent and Christendom. Particular and universal are contradictories.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 557, 1629.

Then straight he got up, and together they went  
As great as Old Nick and the old Earl of Kent.

Ned Ward, *Revels of the Gods*, ii. 110, 1704.

Some part \* of Kent hath health and no wealth; †  
Some wealth and no health; ‡  
Some both health and wealth. §  
Some have neither health nor wealth.—Ho.

\* Places.—Ho.

† E Kent.—R. N. W.—Lambard. The Downs, N. of the backbone.—Murr.  
‡ The Weald.—R. Rumney Marsh.—Lamb. And the marshes on the Medway and the Swale.—Murray.

§ Mid-Kent and parts near London.—R. From Maidstone to Tonbridge and about Canterbury.—Murray. The Weald.—Lambard.

The sick to the Hundreds in pale throngs repair,  
And change the Gravel-pits for Kentish air.—Garth, *Disp.*, iii. 219.

The Garden of Eden. The ten miles between Maidstone and Tunbridge —Cobbett, *Rural Rides*.

A Kentish ague.—P., 13. Northern marshes.

I trembled like a Kentish yeoman troubled with a Tertian ague.—Ned Ward, *Dancing School*, ii. 240.

A Kentish jury hang half and save half.—F. W.

As lythe as lass of Kent.—Drayton. “*Dowsabell.*” v. Spenser, *Shep. Kal. Feb.*

A man of Kent. A free man sui juris.—F. W. Men of Kent born east of the Medway, who are said to have met the Conqueror in a body, each carrying a green bough in his hand, the whole appearing like a moving wood, and thereby obtaining a confirmation of their ancient privileges.—G., *Dict.*

Men of Kent [of the Weald—*N.*, III., vii. 423], W. division of Co.: Kentish men, E. div.—*N.*, III., vii. 123, viii. 92.

But if he be no Christian, the matter is not much: he will serve well enough for a man of Kent.—Taylor, *The Great Eater*.

*Mother Bee.* Ah whoreson, thou callest me whore by craft:  
Thou art a Kentish man, I trow.

*Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*, Shak. Soc., p. 52.

Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.  
—Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*. (Quoted in contention between York and Lancaster.—Shak. Soc.)

Kentish cousins. Abundant from intermarriage.—*P.*, 15.

Kentish longtails.—F. W. cites Matt. Paris (1250), p. 790. *Robin Goodfellow*, 1628, Percy Soc.; Deloney's *Strange Histories*, 1607, *ib.*

Kent first in our account doth to itself apply,  
Quoth he this blazon first, "Long tails and liberty."  
Drayton, *Poly.*, xxiii.

A present ascribed to St. Thomas A'Beckett. Also to St. Augustine, in return for an insult at Rochester.—Murray.

The tail of a Kentish man to't.—B. Jon., *Vis. of Delight*.

Kentish tayles are now turned to such spectacles, soe that yf a man put them on his nose, he shall have all the land he can see.—Manningham, *Dy.*, f. 27., 1601, Cam. Soc.

A Kentish yeoman.—F. W. It passeth for a plain man with a plentiful estate.—F. W.

A gentleman of Wales  
with a Knight of Cales [Cadiz]  
and a lord of the North Countree;  
a yeoman of Kent  
upon a rack rent [sitting on a peny rent]  
is able to buy all three.—*N.*, III., ii. 144.

English Lord, German Count, and French Marquis, a yeoman of Kent is worth them all three.—*N.*, I., vi. 156.

A Knight of Cales and a Gentleman of Wales and a Laird of the North Countree,  
a yeoman of Kent with his yearly rent will buy them out all three.—F. W.

Sixty Cales Knights were made in 1596 by Rob<sup>t</sup> E. of Essex, many poor.

Gavelkind, *i.e.* Give-all-kind.

Teutonibus priscis patrios succedit in agros  
Mascula stirps omnis ne foret ulla potens.

The Grey Coats of Kent. Clothiers and Farmers about Maidstone (from their plain appearance).—Defoe, *Tour in G. B.*, i., Lett. 2.

Wearing their own broadcloth made at Cranbrook.—Murr.

Like a Kentish cloth, that stains with nothing.—Melbancke, *Philotimus*, R. 3.

Kentish hogs.—*Globe*, 17/6/'84.

As fat as a Kentish oyster.—Greene, *Tu Quoque*.

Kent red veal and white bacon, *i.e.* pickled pork.—P., 6.

A Kentish stomach, *i.e.* a great eater.—P., 19. Nich<sup>s</sup> Wood, d. 1620, who would eat the dinner of twenty men at one sitting.—Sandys, n. to Ovid, *Met.*, p. 162.

The Colliers of Croydon, the Rustics of Roydon, and the fishers of Kent. *See* Canterbury.

Kentish apples.—Camd., 215. Behold the applemaker of Kent, and mark well him that killed thy father [said of the priest at the altar, holding up the consecrated elements].—Becon, iii. 41.

pippins.—Lambarde, *Per.*, pp. 5, 263 ; 1656.

To send pippins into Kent.—Torr., 1666.

cherries.—Camd., f. 215.

*See* Derbyshire.

ASHFORD. Naughty Ashford, surly Wye,  
poor Kennington hard by. [2 and 4 m. N. of Ashford.]

P., 20, who refers to Hist. of College of Wye in Gough *MS.* in Bodleian.

BAPCHILD. If you 'll live a little while,  
go to Bapchild ;  
if you 'd live long,  
go to Tenham [Teynham] or Tong.—P., 21.

But *see* Merstham.

BROADSTAIRS scrubs [3 m. N.E. of Ramsgate]. *See* Ramsgate.

As old as CALE HILL.—Cl. [5 m. N.W. of Ashford.]

A CANTER[BURY] gallop.—P., 23. Rider's Dict. in Brady, *Var. of Lit.*  
For his grace at meat, what can I better  
compare it to than a Canterbury rack, half  
pace half gallop?—"Character of a Fanatic,  
1675, Harl. Misc., vii. 637.

story or tale.—F. W. Since Chaucer's time.

*Canterbury Tales* are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which  
are characterised *nec veræ nec verisimiles* :  
merely made to mar precious time and  
please fanciful people. Such are the many  
miracles of Thomas ..'Beckett, &c.—  
F. W., p. 97.

bells.—P., 24. Such as were worn by pilgrims on  
their horse.

trappings.—Fox, *Martyr.* i. 698.

broches.—P., 24. Memorial medals.



Seyntuarie de Canterbur.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Hæc sunt Cantorum juga, dogmata, bal baculorum,  
Et princeps tumba, bel, brachia, fulsaque plumba,  
Et syserum potus, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.—*MS.* 15th  
Cy., Trin. Coll., Cam., O 9, 38. *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

Canterburie was, London is, and York shall be.—W. Perkins,  
*Fruitful Dialogue concerning the end of the World: Wks.*, 1618,  
p. 468. In the North they say Lincolne was.

Canterbury is in decay,  
God help may.

Lottery of 1567, Kempe's *Losely MS.* 211. Haz.

Canterbury is the higher rack [*i.e.* in rank], but Winchester is  
the better manger [*i.e.* richer in revenues]. — F. W.  
(Saying of Bp. W. Edinton). See Hereford.

For company, as Kit. went to Canterbury.—P., 29. Perhaps  
this refers to the social attractions which led many to go  
on pilgrimage. I once travelled to Jerusalem with a very  
jolly party of French, personally conducted by a Cook of  
the period (1856).

Testes Londoniæ ratibus (shipping), Wintonia Baccho,  
Hereforda grege, Wirecestria fruge redundans,  
Batha lacu, Salesbira feris, Cantuaria pisce  
[Badha] Eboracum silvis, Excestria clara metallis.  
Norvicium Dacis, Hibernis Cestria, Gallis  
Cicestrum, Norwageniis Dunelma propinquans,  
Testis Lincolniæ gens infinita decore  
Testis Ely formosa situ, Rouecestria visu.

Henrici Huntendunensis. *Hist. Angl<sup>a</sup>*, i., p. 11 (Rolls ed.).

Smoky CHARING.—P., 30. [6 m. N.W. of Ashford.] Probably  
the *locus in quo* of "The Smoke of Charren." A prov.  
relating to a wife who had beat her husband, and he going  
out weeping, said "it was for the smoke his eyes watered."  
—Ho.

If you would go to a church mis-went\*

You must go to CUCKSTONE† in Kent.—Leland, *Itin.*, II. 137, 1744.

Very unusual in proportion. The pews are as old as the  
Reformation.

\* (Gone astray) Spenser, *Shep. Kal.*, Aug. 1. 16: F. 2, IV., xxx. 6.

† Caxton, 2 m. S.W. of Strood.

A DEAL gale (from the S.)—Murr.

Deal, Dover, and Harwich,  
the devil gave his daughter in marriage;  
and by a codicil to his will,  
he added Helvoet and the Brill.—Gr., P., 32.

A satirical squib, thrown at the innkeepers of those places.—Gr.  
Deal crabs.—Murr.

Deal Savages, Canterbury Parrots,  
Dover Sharps, and Sandwich Carrots.—P., 33.

Gardening first used as a trade at Sandwich.—Harris, p. 63.  
*See* Folkstone.

A **DOVER** Shark, and a Deal Savage. The first from the ring  
being removed from a dying man's finger by biting the  
finger off.—Gr.

Dover, a den of thieves.—Smollett, *Trav. thro' Fr. and It.*, p. 6.  
As sure as there's a dog in Dover.—P., 35, *i.e.* as sure as a gun.  
It's all Dover with me, *i.e.* all up.—Haz., 2nd ed. *Cf.* L. C. D.  
on first page of Kent.

Load me well, and keep me clean,  
and I'll carry a ball to Calais Green.

Said of Qu. Eliz<sup>th</sup>'s pocket pistol at Dover Castle.—Murray.

A Dover house, *i.e.* a necessary house.—P., 34.

When it's dark in Dover  
'tis dark all the world over.—P., 40.

From Berwick to Dover  
three hundred miles over.

*i.e.* from Dan to Beersheba.—F. W.  
*See* Haz., p. 138.

In Barwick and Dover  
And all the world over.

"Little John and the Four Beggars,"  
*British Ballads*, ed. Child, v. 327.

From Dover to Dunbar.—*Antiqu<sup>n</sup>. Report*, i. 78, P., 39.

When Dover and Calais meet.—Fr.

A Jack of Dover.—F. W.

And many a Jack of Dover he had sold  
Which had been two times hot and two times cold.  
Chaucer, *Cook's Prol.*

Nor Jack of Dover, that Grand Jury Jack.—Taylor, *Jack à Lent.*

Chastel de Dovre.—Douce, *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Dover, Sandwich, and Winchelsea,  
Rumney and Rye, the Five Ports be.—N., I., viii. 615.

Rye and Winchelsea are in Sussex. *See* another  
form under that Co.

Hardement de Cink pors, [*i.e.* dash, courage].—Douce *MS.* 98,  
13th Cy.

**DOVER COURT**, all speakers and no hearers.—F. W., who considers  
that Dover Court in Essex is not intended by this, but  
some Admiralty tribunal at Dover. Pegge, however, ignores  
it as a Kentish proverb.

The proverbial Court at Dover.—North *Examen.*, p. 517.

. . . where all speak, but nobody heard or answered.  
Tom Brown, *IVks.*, iii. 66.

A North-East wind in May  
makes the Shotver-men a prey.—P., 41.

The mackerel fishers, who use a Shot-net.

AN EASTRY flower. A double crown on an horse's head; meaning,  
I suppose, a recommendation to a horse at Eastry fair.—P.  
He also suggests that it is a corruption of Ostrich feather.

ERITH. Then down to Erith 'gainst the tide we went,  
Next London, greatest Mayor town in Kent  
Or Christendom. Taylor, *A Discovery by Sea*, 1623.

FEVERSHAM [or Milton] oysters.—P. 42. Juvenal celebrates those  
of Richborough: Rutupinove edita fundo  
Ostrea. Sat., iv. 141.

Lambarde, p. 259, commends those of the N. & S. yenlets,  
near the Reculvers.

To be married at FINGLESHAM Church, *i.e.* in a chalk pit notorious  
for amatory meetings.—F. W. Finglesham is a hamlet in  
the par. of Northbourne, nr. Deal.—P., 43.

FOLKSTONE. The Montpelier of England.—Dr. Harvey (in P., 13),  
who was a native.

Folkstone washerwomen, *i.e.* the white clouds which commonly  
bring rain.—P., 44.

There was a vale (whale) came down the flood,  
Folsteners couldn't catch 'un, but Doveres dud.—P., 16.  
*i.e.* Folkstone men.

FORDWICH trouts.—P., 46. On the Stour, Camb. Somner, p. 25.

FRINDSBURY Clubs.—P., 47. Lambarde, p. 365. Harris, p. 128.

A legend of a beating inflicted on the monks of Rochester.

Let him set up shop on GOODWIN Sands.—*He.* *i.e.* be shipwrecked.

More thanks than there are pebbles on Goodwin Sands.—  
*Don Quixote*, by Philips, 1687. See Tenterden.

GREENWICH geese, *i.e.* pensioners.—Brady, *V. of L.*, p. 53.

He that rideth into the Hundred of Hoo,\*  
besides pilfering seamen shall have dirt enoo—Holinshed.

\* District between Thames and Medway.

Jesus Christ was never but once at HEVER,  
and then He fell into the river.—Murray. Deep muddy roads.

The Vale of HOLMESDALE [between Reigate and Sevenoaks]  
never won, nor never shall.—Lambard, 1596, p. 519.

was never won, ne ever shall.—R.

never conquer'd, never shall.—Murray.

The Danes were beaten here, and the Men of Kent retained  
their ancient privileges under the Conqueror.

KNOLE. The dome of Knole\* by fame enroll'd,  
The Church of Canterbury,  
The hops, the beer, the cherries there,  
Would fill a noble story.

\* Near Sevenoaks

Long, lazy, lousy LEWISHAM.—Gr. Said to have been so called by James I.—Skeat.

MARGATE. Margate kings. See Ramsgate.

He that will not live long,  
let him dwell at MUSTON,\* Tenham, or Tong.—Lambard.

\* Merstham.

Cf. Bapchild. See Somerfield.

NORTHDOWN ale. In the Isle of Thanet.—P., 54. Ray, 312.

The Mayor of QUEENBOROUGH.

The Recorder, Howell, appeared, and to avert the rule for an attachment alledged . . . the disorder that might happen in the City if the mayor were imprisoned. The C. J. put his thumb in his girdle, as his way was, and "Tell me of the mayor of London," said he; "tell me of the mayor of Queenborough."—R. North, *Life of Guildford*, i. 114.

And that which is the mischief of it, too, is to see the Codled fool take upon him in that tune [of drunkenness] and exercise his husbandly authority like a Mayor of Quenborow, and with as much discretion . . . nodding out his commands with less wit than a gander on a green.—C. Trenchfield, *Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, ch. 26. 1678.

A Queenboro' Mayor behind his mace (ludicrous).—M. Green, *The Spleen*.

A ROCHESTER portion, i.e. two torn smocks and what Nature gave.—Gr.

RAMSGATE skinflints.—Murr.

Ramsgate herrings, Peter's\* lings,  
Broadstairs scrubs, and Margate Kings.—Murray.

Indicating the poverty of all but the last, which from its London trade was wealthy.

\* Near N. Foreland.—Walcott.

Like RUMNEY MARSH: hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 388, 1629. Romney Marsh, S.E. of Dungeness, reclaimed from the sea, now very fertile.

He thrives as well as a Welsh runt in Romney Marsh.—Ho., *New Sayings*, V.

The world is divided into Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Romney Marsh. A saying of the marshmen, alluding to the isolation of the district.—Murr.

St. Michael's Mount who does not know,  
That wards the Western Coast?

And of ST. BRIDGET'S BOWRE, I trow,

All Kent can rightly boast!—Spenn., *Shep. Cal.*, July, 41.

SANDWICH. See Tenterden. Sandwich carrots.—Murr.

Conscience is drowned in Sandwich Bay, or Haven.—P., 56.

ST. PETER'S [ $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Broadstairs]. See Ramsgate.

Starve 'em, Rob 'em, and Cheat 'em. *i.e.* STROUD, Rochester, and Chatham.—Gr. A saying in the mouths of the soldiers and sailors who were fleeced there.

SUTTON for mutton, [Sutton at Hone]

Kirby for beef [Horton Kirby]

South Darne for gingerbread [S. Darenthe]

Dartford for a thief.\*

(All on the river Darent.)

\* The bridewell was in Lowfield St., Dartford. Wat Tyler began his insurrection here by beating out the brains of the poll-tax collector (*temp.* Rich. II.).—Murray.

TENHAM (Teynham) [3 m. W.N.W. of Faversham]. See Merstham.

TENTERDEN'S . . . is the cause of the breach in . . .—F. W.

Tenterton's steeple was cause of Goodwin's Sands.—Cl.

Of many people it hath been said,

That Tenterden steeple Sandwich haven hath decayed.

Kempe, *Losely MS.*, Lottery Devises c. 1567, p. 211.

. . before Tenterton steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats or sands that stopt up the haven; and therefore I think that Tenterton steeple is the cause of the decay and destroying of Sandwich haven.—Quoted as the remembrance of an old man in Latimer, *Serm.*

It was a wiser answer of him that, being demanded the cause of those shelves about Sandwich haven, said "It was the building of Tenterden steeple."—T. Adams, *Med. on Creed: Wks.*, p. 1154.

When England (w)rings

THANET sings.—*N. I.*, vi. 185. Murray. *i.e.* rejoices in its dry soil. The island, *i.e.* Thanet.

Insula rotunda Thanatos quam circuit unda  
Fertilis et munda nulli est in orbe secunda.

This formerly encircled the chancel of Monkton Church in the Isle of Thanet.—Murray.

TONG [5 m. W.N.W. of Faversham]. See Merstham.

Wedged as close as wheatears in a TUNBRIDGE pie.—Ned Ward, *Step to Stirbitch Fair: Wks.*, ii. 250.

Between WICKHAM and Welling

there's not an honest man dwelling;

and I'll tell you the reason why

because Shooter's Hill is so nigh.—*N. I.*, viii. 466.

As a Thorn produces a Rose, so Godwin begat Editha.—*P.*, 59. Harris, p. 416. Rapin, i., 131, notes.

Fogge's feast.—*P.*, 63. An ancient saying when any accident happens at an entertainment. From a dinner which came to grief at his house.

At Betshanger\* a Gentleman, at Fredvile† a Squire,  
at Bonington‡ a noble Knight, at . . . a Lawyer.

Lawyer is to be pronounced Lyer, as is common now in some counties. This relates to the worshipful family of the Bois's, of which four several branches were flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned.—P., 60.

\* 4 m. W. of Deal. † 7 m. S.E. of Canterbury. ‡ 6 m. W. of Hythe.

Somerfield\* shall quickly yield  
Scott's† Hall shall have a fall  
Merstham Hatch‡ shall win the match.

Sir Egerton Brydges, *Additions to Kent in "Seats of Families."*—F.W.

\* In Sellinge, the seat of the Gomeldons.

† In Barbourne or Smeeth, seat of the Scotts. ‡ Still the seat of the Knatchulls.

Scot's Hall shall have a fall,  
Ostenanger was built in anger,  
Somerfield will have to yield, [near Maidstone]  
and Merstham Hatch shall win the match.

*Saturday Review*, Feb., 1877.

We all hang by a Hopbine, and according as that hopbine is full and strong, we are rich and prosperous.—*Graphic*, 24/9, '99.

Cf. Hops make or break.

*Turfe.* I'd play hun 'gain a knight, or a good 'squire,  
Or gentleman of any other county  
In the kingdom.

*Pan.* Outcept Kent, for there they landed  
All gentlemen and came in with the Conqueror.  
B. Jon., *A Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

## LANCASHIRE.

Lancaschir. fair archer.—*MS. Harl.*

Lancastreshire fayre archere.—*MS. Rawl.*

"Fair women" doth belong to Lancashire again.—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

Lancashire fair women.—F.W.

(Pendle Hill) in Lancashire, where the witches use to be.—Ho.

Lancashire witches (title of a play,\* 1634.)—Ben Jon., *The Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

\* By Thomas Heywood and Brome. Not long before these plays were written fifteen women had been indicted and twelve condemned for witchcraft in Lancashire.—Note by Gifford. B. Jon., *Wks.*

Ye lusty lasses then in Lancashire that dwell;  
For beauty that are said to bear away the bell;  
Your country's hornpipe ye so mincingly that tread,  
As ye the egg-pie love and Apple cherry-red.

Drayt. *Pol.*, xxvii. 65.

A Welsh bitch makes a Cheshire cat, and a Cheshire cat makes a Lancashire witch; "the harlot's progress in the factory towns."—N., IX., ii. 134.

He that would take a Lancashire man at any time or tide  
must bait his hook with a good egg-pie or an apple with a red side.  
R., 1678.

A foolish Fasting Day. . . . I bade him stay till Lent,  
And now he whimpers he'd to Rome forsooth;  
That's his last refuge, but would try awhile  
How well he should be used in Lancashire.—Middleton, *Inner  
Temple Masque*.

The people, generally devout, are (as I am informed), Northward  
and by the West, Popishly affected, which in the other  
parts (intended by antiperistasis) are zealous Protestants.—  
F. W., *Lanc.*

Lancash. Parishes. *See* Characters of Districts.

What Lancashire thinks to-day all England will think to-morrow.  
This was in the days of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Since  
then the initiative in political movements proceeds from  
Birmingham.

Lancashire Cotton-lords.

In Lancashire cotton is King.

Oat-cake lads (operatives).—Harland and W<sup>n</sup>, p. 239.

Little lad, little lad, where wast thou born?

Far off in Lancashire under a thorn,

Where they sup sout milk in a ram's horn.

Hll., *Pop. Rhy.*

If a Lancashire man wish to be ahead of a Yorkshireman he must  
be up at two o'clock in the morning; but if a Yorkshireman  
wish to be ahead of a Lancashire man he musn't go to bed  
at all (an old saying).—C. W. Bardsley, *Romance of London  
Directory*, p. 108.

*Lankies*, on entering a room, either winter or summer, rush to the  
fire-place.—N., V., viii. 226.

*Maria*. Were I yet unmarried, free to choose  
Through all the tribes of men I would take Petruchio  
In 's shirt with one ten groats to pay the priest,  
Before the best man living or the ablest,  
That e'er leap'd out of Lancashire—and they are right ones.  
Fletcher, *The Woman's Prize*, i. 3.

Lancashire law,

no stake no draw.—Carr, *Craven Gloss*, p. 274.

(An evasion of a bet lost that had been orally made—Hll.)

*Cf.*, Stopford, in Cheshire.

You are as necessary in a city as tumblers in Norfolk, sumners in  
Lancashire, or rakehells in an army.—Webster, *West. Ho.*,  
iii. 2.

Beyond Lawrence of Lancashire.—Field, *A Woman is a Weathercock*,  
1612; H., O. P.

As rich as Cheetham of Castleton.—Har. and W<sup>n</sup>, p. 192.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE [6 m. E. of Manchester].

Proud Ash'on, poor people,  
ten bells, un' un owd crackt steeple.—Higson, *Suppl.*  
Ash'n fellows.—*N.*, V., viii. 226. *See* Oldham.  
Sweet Jesu, for Thy mercy sake, and for Thy bitter passion,  
save us from the axe of the Tower and from Sir Ralph of Assheton.  
*Hll.*, *Pop. Rhy.*

BIRKLE [S.E. Lanc., 2 m. N.N.W. of Middleton.]

Birtle (or Bircle) folk are a deal on 'em sib an' sib, rib an' rib,  
o' oo a letter: Fittons an' Diggles an' Fittons an' Diggles  
o'er again.—*H.* and *W<sup>n</sup>*.

BLACK COMB (near Broughton-in-Furness). *See* Cumberland.

BLACKPOOL.

Penny stood, Carling fled, and Red Bank ran away.

(Travellers used to tie their horses to Penny Stone, near  
Blackpool, when they alighted to get a penny pot of  
ale at the public close by. It is now submerged.—  
*Murr.* Opposite to Norbrock, 2 m. N. of Blackpool.)

BOLTON [le Moors, 10 m. N. of Manchester].

1644, May 2. Bolton was taken. Colonel R. Forces Routed,  
and many a sweet Saint slain; no quarter would be given,  
so that it arose into a Proverb, Bolton quarter, *i.e.* present  
death without mercy.—Ambrose, *Media or Middle Things*,  
*Lon.*, 1650, 4to., p. 72

As rough as a Bolton chap.—*Murr.*

BOWTON billies.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

trotters. *See* Bolton.

A chap fra Boughton, and a fella fra Wiggin.—*N.*, VI., iii. 148.

BURY [8 m. N.N.W. of Manchester].

Bury muffers.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

cymbkins.—*N.*, V., viii. 226. ? Simbling cakes [simnels],  
eaten in Lancashire on Mid-Lent Sunday.

CHAWBENT. *See* Chesh. (*R.*, 1678, erroneously places it in Lanc.)

CHILDWALL. *See* Preston.

Like COLNE\* clock, always at one, *i.e.* always the same. Said of  
a steady person.—*Harl. & Wn.*, p. 194.

\* nr. Blackburn.

DITTON. *See* Hutton.

DOWNHAM\* diamonds. Crystals like Bristol "stones."—*Murr.*

\* 3 m. N.E. of Clitheroe.

ECCLES cakes [3 m. E. of Manchester].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

As thrang as Eccles wakes.—*Haz.*, *i.e.* as crowded.

Grinning like a clown thro' a horse collar at Eccles wake for  
a pound o' bacco.—*Harl. & W<sup>n</sup>*, p. 193.



Barton and Eccles they will not agree,  
 For envy and pride is the reason you'll see;  
 France with Spain and England are the same,  
 And many more compose the ill-natur'd train.

*The History of Eccles and Barton's Contentious Guising War,*  
 by F. Harrington, 1778.

Anderton jewels, *i.e.* duck-winged gamecocks. Anderton, *temp.* Henry VIII., fought a main with the Duke of Suffolk—the stakes being the tithes of Eccles. The Lancashire gentleman, producing a magnificent duck-winged cock, observed:

There is a jewel in England:  
 For a hundred in hand and a hundred in land  
 I'll fight him against any cock in England.—Murr.

EVERTON toffee [2 m. N. of Liverpool].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

FURNESS. The Polynesia of Furness. The numerous islands on the S. of the Peninsula in N.W. Lancash.—Murr.

God made man, Man made money,  
 God made bees, bees made honey;  
 But the devil his-sel made lawyers and 'turnies,  
 And placed them at U'ston and Dawton\* in Furness.

Gibson, *Hist. Soc. Lan. & Chesh.*, i. 50.

\* Ulverston and Dalton.

In High Furness it is said that the towns are finished, and the country unfinished. Hawkshead, the only town, has shown no increase in extent or population for centuries, and on the West borders of High Furness, where the Chapelry of Seathwaite extends along the bare side of the river Duddon, the scenery is remarkably wild and rugged. Wordsworth tells of a traveller who, after sleeping at Seathwaite, walked out before breakfast, and in answer to enquiries as to how far he had been, said he had been "as far as it is finished."—Harl<sup>d</sup>. & Wilk<sup>n</sup>, *Lanc. Leg.*, p. 203.

GORTON bulldogs [3 m. E.S.E. of Manchester].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.  
*See Manchester.*

HEYWOOD [3 m. E. of Bury]. *See Oldham.*

HUTTON an' Huyton, Ditton an' Hoo, [Higson, 57.  
 are three of the merriest towns that e'er a man rode through.

Huyton and Ditton (S.W. Lanc., nr. Prescott), Hooton and Hoole (Cheshire).

HUYTON [2. m. S.W. of Prescott]. *See Preston.*

KIRKHAM [6 m. N. of Preston].

Ace, deuce, tray,  
 Landscales, go thy way.

An estate at Goosnarth in this par. was lost at the game of Put (the name derived from the table being struck with the hand to show that the player "stands").—Andrews, *F. L. Rec.* Cf. Wardhall in Cumbl.

He has LATHOM and KNOWSLEY, *i.e.* more than enough.

Lathom [S.W. Lanc., 3 m. N.E. of Ormskirk] now belongs to Lord Skelmersdale,† but formerly to the Earls of Derby, who are still proprietors of Knowsley [2 m. W.N.W. of Prescott].

† Now Earl of Lathom —ED.

There's been worse stirs than that at Lathom. (Allusion to the havoc made by the Parliamentary troops in 1645—an ironical remark on the house being bouleversé on washing-day.—Hd. & W.)

LAYTON. They shall have no more of our prayers than we of their pies, quoth the Vicar of Layton.—R., 1678. (? the parish on the W. coast in which Blackpool stands.)

LEYLAND. Here thou shalt be, and here thou shalt stand,  
And thou shalt be called the Church of Leyland.

A village, 4 m. N.W. of Chorley, whose church having been mysteriously removed the night after its completion, this couplet was found written on a marble tablet in the wall.—Hll.

#### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpudlians.

Dicky Sam.

Liverpool gentlemen.—N., V., viii. 226.

Liverpool is mentioned as a port in *Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc., p. 287).

The Modern Tyre.

#### MANCHESTER. Cottonopolis.

Manchester man.—N., V. viii. 226.

Manchester bred

long in the arms and short in the head.—Higson, 51.

*Cf.* Chesh. and Derbysh.

In Manchester, Cotton is King.

The Manchester School (of Political Economy).

*See* N., VII. xii.

Gr. (*D.*, *Vulg. Tongue*) gives Manchester as cant for the tongue.

As long as Dean's Gate (corruptly for St. Dionise Gate).—F. W.

As Irish as pigs in Shudehill market.—Haz.

As thrang as Knott-Mill \* fair.—Haz.

\* Near Tormorden.

The Abbey Hey bulldogs drest in rags

dar' no com' out to th' Gorton lads.

(Villages between Ashton and Oldham.)

The constable of Oppenshaw\* sets beggars in stocks at Manchester.—R., 1678, under Chesh.

\* 2 m. E. of Manchester.

#### MIDDLETON\* moones.—N., V. viii. 226.

\* 6 m. N. of Manchester.

OLDHAM fellows. mon.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

Dogs i' Owdam, pigs i' Ash'on.—Higson, 202.

Owdham rough yeds, Bowton trotters, Smo'bridge  
cossacks [chap], Heywood monkey-teawn.—Harld. & W<sup>a</sup>., 196.

In Oldham brewis wet and warm,  
and Rochdale puddings there's no harm.—Higson, 212.

OPENSHAW. *See* Manchester.

ORMSKIRK (W. Lanc.) gingerbread.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

PENDLE HILL, near Clitheroe (1851 feet high).

As old as Pendle Hill. (In Lancashire, where the witches use  
to be.)—Ho. R, 1678.

When Pendle wears it's woolly cap  
the farmers all may take a nap.

Harld. & W<sup>a</sup>., p. 189.

PILLING Moss. As inexhaustible as Pilling Moss.—Murr.

Never done like Pilling Moss.—H. & W.

God's grace and Pilling Moss are boundless.—Higson.

I am informed that Pilling Moss is the fountain of fuel in this  
county, and is conceived inexhaustible by the vicinage.  
May it prove so. But if it should chance to fail, may  
God's grace (which the vulgar, in their profane proverb,  
unequally yoke therewith)—I say, may God's grace never  
be drained to those that stand in need thereof.—F. W.  
*See Manners and Customs of Westmorland*, p. 564.

Once a wood, then a sea ;

Now a moss, and e'er will be.—Higson, 81.

It is situated near Fleetwood, and is now nearly reclaimed,  
though still a great breeding ground for seagulls.

PRESTON.

Proud Preston, poor people,  
high church, and low steeple.—*N.*, I., vi. 496.

fine . . . . . no . . . . .—Hll.

old . . . . . new . . . . .—*Long Ago*, i. 277.

built a . . . . . no . . . . .—*N.*, VII., viii. 56.

Preston for panmugs, Huyton for pride,  
Childwall for tolling, and playing beside.—Higson, 36.

Prescot, Huyton, and merry Childow,  
Three parishes churches all in a row.

Prescot for mugs, Huyton for ploydes,\*  
Childow for ringing and singing besides.

Harl. and Wilk., p. 182.

\* Ploys, merry meetings? or ploughs.

P.P. The Paschal Lamb with these letters [Princeps Pacis]  
forms the shield of the town's armorial bearings. A loftier  
tower was erected in 1815, and a new church in 1853.

Preston was the residence of genteel families in days of yore ;  
"the resort of well-born but ill-proportioned and ill-endowed  
old maids and widows."

QUERN. [Quern Moor, 3 m. S.E. of Lancaster.]

Do as they do at Quern,  
What we do not to-day we must do in the morn.  
R., 1678.

RADCLIFFE nippers [3 m. S.S.W. of Bury].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

RIBCHESTER [5 m. N.N.W. of Blackburn, on the Ribble. Supposed to be the Roman station].—Camden, *Brit.*

It is written upon a wall in Rome :

“ Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.”—F. W. Strafforello prints “ Robchester,” perhaps not without signification.—*Rerigonium*. H. & W., 207.

RIVINGTON. If Riving[ton] pike do wear a hood,  
Be sure that they will ne’er be good.—R., 1670.  
In par. of Bolton.

ROCHDALE. See Oldham.

Ratchdaw fellies.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.  
gawbies.—*Ib.*

SEATHWAITE [7 m. W.S.W. of Hawkshead].

Newfield and Nettleslack, Hollinhouse, and Longhouse,  
Turner Hall, and Undercrag, Beckhouse Thrang, and  
Tonguehouse,  
Browside, Troutwell, Hinginghouse, Dalehead and Cockley  
Beck—

You may gedder o t’wheet they growe and niver fill a beck.—  
Gibson.

(The high grounds are all sheep-pasturee.)

A Seathwaite candle is a greased sieve.—*Id.*

Hot and wet, like Seathwaite broth.—*Id.*, *i.e.*, weak and tasteless,  
made from dried mutton.

We’ve neeah back doers i’ Seethet, *i.e.* the front serves for  
high and low.

SMALLBRIDGE [2 m. N.E. of Rochdale], See Oldham.

We’re o’ oo a litter like kitter pigs, *i.e.* the pigs of the sand-  
knockers of Smallbridge.—Harl. and W<sup>a</sup>.

SOUTHPORT [7 m. N.W. of Ormskirk].

The English Montpellier.—Murr.

STRET福德 [3 m. S.W. of Manchester].

Stratford black puddings.—*N.*, V., viii., 226.

The following points in the same direction :

*Traveller.* “ What is the name of this place ? ”

*Answer.* “ Stretford.”

*Traveller.* “ What ! Stratford-upon-Avon ? ”

*Answer.* “ No ! Hell-upon-Earth.”

WARRINGTON ale.—Murr. *N.*, V., viii. 226.

WIGAN. Fellas from Wigan. *See* Bolton.

Maudlin maudlin we begun,  
and built t' church steeple t' wrang side on.—Higson, 198.

(The steeple is built on the north side at the junction of nave and chancel.)

"Here's to the Mayor of Wigan, that is our noble selves." A toast while glasses are touched before drinking.—*N.*, VIII., xi. 187.

WINWICK [4 m. N. of Warrington].

On this hill a church shall be built, and the name of it shall be called Winwick.

[The church of Little Winwick.]

And as for good old Winwick church,  
It stands upon the sod;  
And when a maid goes to be wed  
The steeple gives a nod.—Higs. H. & W.

The site of the church on the spot where St. Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, was killed, is said to have been determined by a pig.—H. & W., p. 76.

#### RIVERS.

Of the Duddon and other streams in N. Lancash. a local expression states that

"Up with a shower,  
Down in an hour."

Harld. & W<sup>n</sup>., *Lan. Leg.*, p. 189.

The Hodder, the Calder, the Ribble, and rain  
all meet together in Mitton's domain.\*—Murr.

All join'd together can't carry a bean. Harld. & W<sup>n</sup>., p. 185.

\* *i.e.*, on the Yorksh. border. (Not *Milton*, as given by Haz.)

Kent and Keer

[Murr.

have parted many a good man and his meere [mare].—Higson, 104;

Two rivers emptying into Morecambe Bay, and subject to sudden floods and shifting sands. The Keer enters on the sands in a broad rapid current. *Cf.* Westmorland.

Yoke, Irwell, Medlock, and Fame,

when they meet with the Mersey do lose their name.—Higson, 91.

Whenas wars are aloft  
safe is he that's at Christ's Cross,  
and where should Christ's Cross be?  
but betwixt Ribble and Mersey.

W. W., *New Help to Discourse*, p. 114, 1659.

When all England is aloft  
weel are they that are in Christ's Croft,  
and where should Christ's Croft be  
but between Ribble and Mersey?—Higson.

*Cf.* Blest is the eye

between Severn and Wye (a well-guarded position).

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**

Leycetershire full of benys.—*MS.* Rawl.

Leicesterschir full of benys.—*MS.* Harl.

Bean-belly Leicestershire.—*F.W.*; Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii. See Haz., p. 81.  
her attribute doth bear.—Dray.

Shake a Leicestershire yeoman by the collar [shoulders—*E.*]  
and you shall hear the beans rattle in his belly.—*F. W.*  
The answer is—

“Yoi, lad, but 'ew doost?” *i.e.* durst.—*Evans.*

Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon white-pot brings,  
And Leicester beans and bacon fit for [food of] Kings.  
*King, Art of Cookery.*

A Leicestershire plover, *i.e.* a bag-pudding.—*R.*, 1678.

Leicestershire for spires,  
and Northamptonshire for squires.—*Haz.*, 2nd Edn.

What have I to do with Bradshaw's windmill?—*R.*, 1678; *i.e.* other  
men's affairs?—*E.*

He is none of the Hastings.—*He.*, Dr. Spoken of “a slow coach.”  
The reference is to the family of the *E.* of Huntingdon,  
whose seat was near Ashby de la Zouch. Cf. *Sussex.*

Of kin to the Hastings (*Obstinatio*).—*Cl.*

Stilton cheese is mostly made in Leicestersh., tho' it takes its name  
from a par. in Hunts.

He has gone over Assfordy bridge backwards—*R.*, 1678; *i.e.* Ash-  
fordby or Asfordby, 3 m. W. of Melton.

Spoken of one that is past learning—*R.*; one who puts the  
cart before the horse in word or deed—*E.*

BEDWORTH beggars.—*G.* See *Warwicksh.*

BELGRAVE [1 m. N. of Leicester]. See *Mount Sorrel.*

The same again, quoth Mark of Belgrave.—*R.*, 1678. A militia  
officer who was so abashed on parade that only in this way  
could he repeat his commands.—*E.*

BEVER. If Bever [Belvoir] have a cap [7 m. S.W. of Grantham]  
You churles of the vale, look to that.—*F. W.*

*E.* reads “wears” for have, adding: “I have little doubt that  
when an Albini or a Ros wore his cap in the Manor Court,  
or rode out from his castle-gates either to the chase, the  
Council, or the battle, there was good cause for the churls  
of the vale to look to it.”

When mist doth rise from Belvoir Hole,  
Oh, then be sure the weather's foul.—*Haz.*, p. 477.

BILLESDON. In and out,  
like Billesdon, I wot.—*R.*, 1678.

A scattered, irregular village between Leicester and Uppingham,  
“noted for the crookedness of its main thoroughfare.”—*E.*

BIRSTALL. See *Mount Sorrel.*

BRENTINGBY. Brentingby \* pancheons and Wyfordby † pans,  
 Stapleford ‡ organs and Burton § ting-rangs [bells].  
 N., VI., ii. 514.

\* 3 m. E. of Melton. † 2 m. E. of Melton. ‡ 4 m. E.S.E. of Melton.  
 § Burton Lazars, 2 m. S.E. of Melton.

BRINGHURST [2 m. W. of Rockingham]. See Rutlandsh.

BURROUGH-men merry, more bread than drink.—Cl.

Maza esurenti auro charior (James).—Cl.

Bread for Borough-men.—R., 1678.

E. refers this to some special privileges enjoyed by "borough-men" in towns such as Hinckley, divided into "borough and bond."

Burrow is 5 m. S. of Melton.—Murr.

BURTON LAZARS. See Brentingby.

CARLETON CURLIEU [8 m. S.E. of Leicester].

Carleton wharlers (from their harsh speech).—F.W.

harlers.—G. Cf. the Newcastle burr.

An inability to pronounce an "r."—F.W.

[The inhabitants] have an ill-favoured, untunable, and harsh manner of speech, fetching their words with very much adoe deepe from out of the throat, with a certain kind of wharling.—Holland's *Camden*, p. 327; Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, III., v. 6; *A Pisgah-Sight*, II., ix. 1.

GLEN MAGNA [6 m. S.E. of Leicester].

At Great Glen

there are more great dogs than honest men.—R., 1678.

A reference to the number of inmates in Glen "Industry."—E.

GROBY.

Then I'll thatch Groby [or Grooly] pool with pancakes.—F.W.

This is what *A* announces that he will do in case *B* succeeds in doing what *A*'s superior judgment considers impossible. It is the largest sheet of water in the county (E.), variously estimated at 40 and 80 acres, fronting Stewardsbury and 5 m. N.W. of Leicester.

For his death there is many a wet eye in Groby pool.—R., 1678.  
*i.e.* eyot or little isle, implying that no tears are shed by his friends, so that it is a general prophecy.

Whene'er a wan o' em doys ther's baound to be wet oys i' Grewby Pule.—E.

HARBOROUGH.

I'll throw you into Harborough field.—R., 1678. (A threat to children.)

A goose will eat up all the grass that grows in Harborough field. The town of Market Harboro' has no lands appertaining to it.  
 —Murr.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL,\* Stoke in the Vale,†  
Wykin ‡ for buttermilk, Hinckley for ale.—Hll.

\* 3 m. W.N.W. of Hinckley. † ? Stoke Golding, 3 m. N.W. of Hinckley.  
‡ 2 m. N.W. of Hinckley.

HINCKLEY [12 m. S.W. of Leicester].

The last man that he kill'd  
keeps hogs in Hinckley field [spoken of a coward].—R., 1678.  
Markfield.—E.

A boaster of the Ancient Pistol type.—E.

HOG'S NORTON. Hog's Norton,  
where pigs play on the organ.

This arose from some pigs having ate up a bed of pennyroyal  
or organs.—See Haz. E. refers it to a snorer.

You were born at Hog's Norton, *i.e.* are a boor or boar. F.W.  
says a corr. of Hoch N<sup>a</sup>—G.

HOSE.

There be more whores in Hose than honest women in Long  
Clawson—Haz.; *i.e.* Claxton, 6 m. N.N.W. of Melton  
Mowbray. Hose is likewise the name of an adjacent  
parish.

LEYCESTRE.

Rasours de Leycestre.—Douce MS., 13th Cy.

LOCKINGTON WAKE. [In the N. angle of the county on the confines  
of Derby and Nottingham.]

Put up your pipes and go to Lockington Wake.—G.

MELTON MOWBRAY. Pork pies.

MOUNT SORREL.

He leaps like a Belle giant or devil of Mount Sorrel.—R., 1678 ;  
n. Haz., 168.

Mount Sorrel he mounted at,  
Rodely (Rothley) he rode by, [1 m. S.W. of Mount Sorrel]  
Onelip (Wanlip) he leap'd o'er, [4 m. N. of Leicester]  
at Birstall he burst his gall, [3 m. N. of Leicester]  
and Bellgrave he was buried at.† [1 m. N. of Leicester]

N., I., v. 619.

† This is founded on the legend of Bell, a giant who took three tremendous  
leaps, commencing at Mount Sorrel, where he mounted his sorrel horse, thence  
making one jump of it to Wanlip (one leap). He then leapt a second mile to  
Birstall, where, with the force of the shock, he burst himself and his horse, but  
he managed even then to leap one more mile, as far as Belgrave, where, as the  
name implies, he was buried.—Murr.

QUERN.

We 'll do as they do at Quern ;  
what we do not to day, we must do in the morn.—R., 1678.

We must dew as the' dew at Quern ; \*  
what we don't dew to dee, we mut dew i' th' morn.—E.

\* ? Quorn, 2 m. N.W. of Mount Sorrel.

ROTHLEY. See Mount Sorrel.



STAPLEFORD. *See* Brentingby.

STOKE. *See* Higham.

TALBOT WOOD and TALBOT LANE

is all that 's left of Talbot's name.—In Charnwood Forest.

Sir John Talbot, of Swannington, d. 1365.—E.

WANLIP. *See* Mount Sorrel.

WYFORDBY. *See* Brentingby.

WYKIN. *See* Higham.

### LINCOLNSHIRE.

[Holland, S.E.; Kesteven, S.W.; Lindsey, N. of both.]

Lincolnshir men full of miztes.—*Rel. Ant.*, i. 269 (Harl MS. 7371).

Holond, full of grete dykes.—*Rel. Ant.*, ii. 41 (Leland by Hearne, v. *Int.*).

Holland, full of dikes.—MS. Harl. MS. Rawl.

Holland waits=frogs.—White, *E. Eng.* *See* Bagpipes, below.

Down to the drowned lands of Lincolnshire.—B. Jon., *Sad Shep.*

Yellow belly. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire.—*Linc.*, Hll.

Said to be in allusion to the eels which abound in the fen ditches.—*G. Dict.*

Yalla belly, South Lincolnsh.—Peacock, *Gloss.*

Lincolnshire for hogs. *See* Chesh.

In Lincolnshire

the sow s . . tes soap, the cow s . . tes fire.

For they wash with one and make fire with the other.—Ho.

A similar use of the latter is made in India for pastilles.

Lincolnshire,

where hogs s . . te soap and cows s . . te fire.—R., 1670.

And "Bells and bagpipes next belong to Lincolnshire."—Drayt. *Pol.*

The sweet ballad of the Lincolnshire bagpipes. *Three Lords and three Ladies of London.* By W. R., 1590.—Ho., P., vi. 393.

Lincolnshire bagpipes.—F. W., who treats this *au sérieux*. I should be disposed to refer it to the frogs. Cf. Holland waits, above, and Shak., 1 *H. IV.*, i. 2—As melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnsh. bagpipe.

A Lincolnshire pudding, *i.e.* sausage.—*A Shrove Tuesday Banquet*, 1641.

The honestest thieves of all come out of Lincolnshire; they're the kindest natured gentlemen; they'll rob a man with conscience; they have a feeling of what they go about, and will steal with tears in their eyes. Ah! pitiful gentlemen.—Middleton, *Mad World*, ii. 5.

Lincolnshire is famous for "squarsons," *i.e.* beneficed clergy who from the fatness of their livings, or from their also enjoying family estates, have the revenues and status of squires as well as parsons.

This county carries away the bell for round-ringing from all in England, though other places may surpass it for changes, more pleasant for the variety thereof.—F. W., p. 152.

Lincolnshire is late, but it is loyal.—George III.; *N.*, VI., i. 475.

No county [affords] worse houses or better churches. It addeth to the wonder that seeing in this soft county a diamond is as soon found as a flint, their churches are built of polished stones; no natives but naturalised from foreign parts. I hope the inhabitants of this shire will endeavour to disprove the old prov. "The nearer to the church, the farther from God," because they have substituted a better in the room thereof, *viz.*, "The further from stone, the better the churches."—F. W., p. 151; and *see* Character of Districts.

## RIVERS.

Well is the man  
'twixt Trent and Witham [the dist. of Lindsey].  
*N.*, I., vi. 496.

Thus to her proper song the burthen still she bare [*i.e.* Witham]  
"Yet for my dainty pikes I am without compare."—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxv.

Ankham [Ancholme] eel and Witham pike  
in all England is none like.  
G. Markham, *Eng. Husb.*, ii. 22. 1635.

Thence to Witham, having read there  
That the fattest eels was bred there.—Brathwait, *Barn.*  
*Itin.*, iii.

Witham pike  
England hath none like.—F. W.  
[In that river that runneth by Lincoln.]

Wytham eel and Ancum pike  
in all the world there is none syke.  
Selden, n. to Drayton, *Polyolb.*

The Ancholme falls into the Humber; the Witham runs by  
Grantham and Boston to the Wash.

As Kesteven doth boast her Witham, so do I  
My Ancum (only mine), whose fame as far doth fly  
For fat and dainty eels as hers doth for the pike  
Which makes the proverb up, the world hath not her like.  
Lindsey, *loquitur*, Drayt. *Pol.*, xxv.

Nene and Welland  
shall drown all Holland [*i.e.* the rich district lying between them, extending from Boston to Spalding].—White, *East. Eng.*, i. 272.

BARHOLME [3 m. W.N.W. of Market Deeping]. *See* Deeping.

**BELTON** [1 m. N. of Epworth]. As fond as the men of Belton 'at hinged a sheap for stealing a man.—Peacock, *Lincolnshire Gloss*.

**BASTON** [3 m. N.N.W. of Mt. Deepg.]. *See* Deeping.

**BLOXHAM**. He was born at Bloxham (a dull, heavy, blundering person).—F. W., 165.

**BOSTON**. Boston, Boston,  
what hast thou to boast on?  
high steeple,  
proud people,  
and shoals that souls are lost on.

*Athenæum*, 10/3, '73.

Boston, Boston, Boston,  
thou hast nought to boast on  
but a grand sluice and a high steeple,  
a proud, conceited, ignorant people,  
and a coast where souls are lost on.

W. Chapman, *The Witham and the Welland*, 1800, 8vo.

**Boston stump**. The tower of the church. A landmark.—  
White, *E. E.*, i.

Said to look, at a distance, like the trunk of a tree deprived of its branches.

Though Boston be a proud town,  
Skirbeck compasseth it round [the outlying parish].

“Minute Book of the Spalding Soc.” [c. 1730], p. 73;  
in Nichols' *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, III.

Between Boston's bay  
and the Pile of Fouldray  
shall be seen the black navy of Norway.—Higson, 133.  
[i.e. the Peel of Fourdray, near Furness, Lancash.]

**BOURN** [32 m. S.S.E. of Lincoln]. *See* Deeping.

Bourn for a whore. *See* Peterboro' in N. Hants.

**CROWLAND ABBEY**, in S. Linc. [6 m. from Peterborough]. *See* Ramsey in Hunts.

All the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver.—  
F. W. i.e. no horse could traverse such rotten land before the roads were gravelled.

Venice and Crowland, sic canibus catulos, may count their carts alike.—F. W.

**DEEPING** [40 m. S.S.E. of Lincoln].

Deeping, and Deeping, and Deeping in row,  
Tallington, Uffington, Barholme and Stow,  
At the White House at Greatford\* there you must turn  
to Langtoft, Baston, Thurlby and Bourn.†—N., IV., v. 13.

Deeping for a rogue. *See* Peterboro' in N. Hants.

\* 6 m. N.E. of Stamford. † All villages on the Glen near Market Deeping.

POOR GAINSBOROUGH, proud people, [15 m. N.W. of Lincoln]  
built a new church to an old steeple [1740].—White, *E. E.*, ii. 41.

GOSBERTON church is very high, [5 m. N. of Spalding]

Surfleet church is all awry,

Pinchbeck church is in a hole,

and Spalding church is big with foal.—*N.*, I., vii. 143.

GRANTHAM [22 m. S.S.W. of Lincoln].

Grantham gruel, nine grits and a gallon of water.—F. W.

*See N.*, III., ii. 133; Scott, *Heart of Midl.*, ch. xxix.

'Tis height makes Grantham steeple stand awry—F. W.  
(Extremely slender.)

His beard is cut like the spire of Grantham steeple.—Lodge,  
*Wit's Mis.*, p. 8.

Quite awry like Grantham steeple.—Middleton, *Blacke Book*, 1604.

A little fall will make the salt [cellar] look like Grantham  
steeple with his cap to the alehouse.—Dekker, *The Owles  
Almanack*, p. 39, 1618.

O Grantham! Grantham! these wonders are thine,  
a lofty steeple and a living sign.

A hive of bees once served as the sign of an inn.—Cheales.

*One of the Perils of "the Great North Road."*

Laroun de Gran[t]ham.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

GRAYINGHAM [9 m. N.E. of Gainsboro']. *See Northorpe.*

GREATFORD [5 m. N.E. of Stamford]. *See Deeping.*

GRIMSBY. Morue de Grimesby.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy. Still  
famous cod fishery.

HOLBEACH. If you want to know what Kentucky is like, go and  
live at Holbeach [S.E. Linc.].—White, i. 270.

Holbeach\* pots, Whaplode† pans,

Moulton‡ organs, Weston|| ting-tangs (of the ch. bells).

Higson, 214; *Stamford Mercury*, 7/9, '66.

\* 7½ m. E. of Spalding. † 5½ m. E. of Spalding. ‡ 5 m. E. of Spalding.  
|| 4 m. E. of Spalding.

HATTON [7 m. N.W. of Horncastle].

The poor Hatton people

sold the bells to build up the steeple.—Br.

KELSEY [23½ m. N.E. of Lincoln]. *See Owersby.*

KIRTON [6 m. S.W. of Brigg]. *See Northorpe.*

KYME [6 m. E.N.E. of Sleaford, in the Fens]. [*See Appendix.*]

Kyme, God knows.—*N.*, I., iii. 340; VIII., vii. 386.

It's Kyme, God knows,

Where no corn grows,

And very little hay,

And if there come a wet time

It weshes all away.

LANGTOFT [2 m. N.W. of Mt. Deeping]. See Deeping.

LEGSBY [3½ m. S.E. of Market Rasen].

A thack church and a wooden steeple,  
a drunken parson and wicked people.

LINCOLN was [Cl.], London is: York shall be  
the fairest city of the three.—Brome's *Travels*, 1700.

See under York and Canterbury.

Lincoln (going to be hanged).

This the old proverb now complete doth make  
That Lincoln should be hang'd for London's sake.

*Sir Thos. More* (a play), 1590, Shak. Soc., p. 35.

There is a Proverb, part of which is this:  
They say that Lincoln was and London is.

Taylor, *Pierce Penniless*.

Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be (a worm-eaten prov.).  
—T. Dekker, *Wonderful Year*, 1603.

Drap blanc de Nicole.—*Dits de l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.

Pegge, *Anon.*, p. 297, observes that Lincoln was turned by  
the Normans into Nicole, and he instances the con-  
version of "l" into "n" in Boulogne, Bologna, from  
Bononia. Is there any reference to Old Nick in the  
proverb?

Escarlet de Nicole.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Lyncoln green.—*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood*, 1440.

Who sees so pleasant plains or is of fairer seen,  
Whose swains in shepherd's grey and girls in Lincoln green.  
Drayton, *Polyolb.*, xxv. 261.

Hæc sunt Lincolnæ, bow, bolt, et bellia bolne,  
Ad monstrum scala, rosa bryghta, nobilis ala,  
Et bubulus flatus, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.

*Characteristics of Towns*. MS., Trin. Coll., Camb., 13th Cy.  
*Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

As loud as Tom of Lincoln.—F. W. The great cathedral bell,  
now recast.

As near akin as the cates of Banbury to the bells of Lincoln.—  
*A Knack to Know a Knave*; H., O.P.

There's another tinker dead at Lincoln (said when an ass  
brays).—Peacock, *Linc. Gloss*.

He lookt o'er me as the devil lookt o'er Lincoln.—Cl. *i.e.* over-  
looked.

Torve, torviter. Sternly, sourly, grimly, as the devil should  
look over Lincoln.—Withals, *Short Dict.*, 1608.

Intuetur Cyclopicum.—Withals, *Short Dict.*, 1616.

He looks as the devil over Lincoln.—F. W. *i.e.* enviously.

Than wold ye loke over me with a stomakke swolne,  
Like as the divell lookt over Lincoln.—He., *Dial.*, II. ix.

'Tis you I fain would see,  
 'Tis you I only think on :  
 My looks as kind shall be  
 As the devil's over Lincon.

*Love Poems* (Ballad Soc., ed. Furnivall.)

A small figure of the devil with a witch on his shoulders  
 serving as a gargoyle on the S.E. porch of the cathedral  
 is the reputed original.

Some men seyn þat poudre of temporal godes makes these freris  
 to owverloke þo law of hor God, as dogges lokes ofer  
 towarde Lincolne and litel sees þeroff.—Wyclif, *Eng. Wks.*,  
 iii. 236. *De Vita Sacerdotum*.

From Lincoln Heath. Where should 'un ?

From Lincoln Heath, God help 'un !

The answer given according as the cherry crop is good or  
 no.—*N.*, I., i. 422.

A resident denies there being such a prov.—*N.*, I., iii. 340.

**LUDDINGTON** [12 m. N.W. of Brigg].

Luddington, poor people,

built a brick church to a stone steeple.—*N.*, I., vi. 496.

or [with a stone church and a wooden steeple.—Br.]

Peacock, *Linc. Gloss*.

**MARHAM.** They hold together as the men of Marham when they  
 lost their common.—F. W.

Though this prov. be frequent in the shire, Marham is in  
 Norfolk.—F. W., n. Marham Cherry [West Norfolk],  
 7 m. N. of Downham.

[A play on the words Mar'em].

**MARTON PORT** [5½ m. S.E. of Gainsboro'].

Marton's (Port) crackt pancheons and Torksey\* egg-shells,  
 Saxilby† ding-dongs and Stow-Mary bells.—Br.

\* 9½ m. N.W. of Lincoln. † 6 m. N.W. of Lincoln.

**MOULTON** [5 m. E. of Spalding]. See Holbeach.

**NORTHORPE** [7 m. N.E. of Gainsboro'].

Northap rise, and Grayingham fall, [496.  
 Kirton yet shall be greater than all [Lindsey].—*N.*, I., vi.

**OWERSBY** [4 m. N.W. of Market Rasen].

Owersby's parish, wicked people,  
 sold their bells to Kelsey\* to build a steeple.—Br.

\* 23½ m. N.E. of Lincoln.

**PINCHBECK** [2 m. N.N.W. of Spalding]. See Gosberton.

**SAXILBY** [6 m. N.W. of Lincoln]. See Marton.

**SCARTH** [suburb of Grimsby].

Poor Scartho people  
 sold their bell to repair the steeple.—Br.

SKIRBECK. *See* Boston.

SPALDING. *See* Gosberton; also Ramsey in Huntingdonsh.

SPILSBY. To go to Spilsby, *i.e.* to be ruined.—Torr. Said at tables when losing.—T.

STAMFORD. Drap de Estanfort.—*Dits de l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.

Hauberge de Estanford.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Cake de Estannford.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Stamford for poor. *See* Peterboro' in N. Hants. Cf. Braithwait, *Barn. Itin.*, iii.

Doctrinæ studium quod nunc viget ad vada Boum,  
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad vada Saxi.

Science, that now o'er Oxford spreads her ray,  
Shall bless fair Stamford at some future day.—*N.*, I., viii. 616.

Burleigh House by Stamford town.—Tennyson. [Seat of Marquess of Exeter.]

As mad as the baiting bull of Stamford.—F. W. Traced to K. John's time. Earl Warren gave the Castle Meadows as a common to the butchers of the town on condition of their providing a bull to be chased thro' it in November.

All uphill and downhill, like the way between Stamford and Beechfield.—T. Nash, *Have with you to Saff. Wal.*, [Epist., Wed.] 1596.

Thence to ancient Stamford came I,  
Where are penceless purses many  
Neatly wrought as does become them—  
Less gold in them than is on them:  
Clawbacks more do not assail me  
Than are beggars swarming daily.—*Barn. Itin.*, iii.

STOW [5 m. N.E. of Stamford]. *See* Deeping.

STOW-MARY. *See* Marton.

SURFLEET [4 m. N. of Spalding]. *See* Gosberton.

LONG SUTTON [4½ m. S.E. of Holbeach]. *See* Somerset.

TALLINGTON [4 m. E. of Stamford]. *See* Deeping.

THURLBY [2 m. S.S.E. of Bourne]. *See* Deeping.

TORKSEY [9¾ m. N.W. of Lincoln]. *See* Marton.

UFFINGTON [2 m. E. of Stamford]. *See* Deeping.

WESTON [3 m. N.E. of Spalding]. *See* Holbeach.

WHAPLODE [2 m. W. of Holbeach]. *See* Holbeach.

WHITTEN'S TOWN END [village on S. Bank. of Humber, 10 m. W. of Barton].

At Whitten's town end, brave boys, at Whitten's town end  
at every door there sits a whore at Whitten town end.

A. De la Pryme, *Diary*, 1697 (Surtees Soc.), p. 139.

WITHAM. He was born at Little Witham.—F. W. Not very bright.—Scott, *Heart of Midln.*, xxxii. *See* Rivers.

**MIDDLESEX.**

Middelsex full of strives.—*MS. Harl.*

Middlesex ful of stryves.—*MS. Rawl.*

Middlesex for sin. See Derbyshire and Cheshire.

A Middlesex clown (colonus).—*F. W. i.e.* less servile than the rustic, or more conspicuously contrasted there with the gentry. Is this the prototype of our "rough" of the present day?

To claw worse than a Middlesex bailiff.—*Franck, Northern Memoirs, 1694, p. 79.*

Thou that goest upon Middlesex juries and wilt make haste to give up thy verdict because thou wilt not lose thy dinner.—*Middleton, A Tricke to Catch the Old One, iv. 5.*

**BRENTFORD** [7 m. W.S.W. of London].

As dirty as old Brentford at Christmas.—*Farquhar, Beaux Strat.*

Like the two Kings of Brentford, smelling at one nosegay.—*Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal, ii. 2.*

The wise woman of Brentford.—*Shak., M.W.W., iv. 5.*

His face was like the Red Lion of Brentford (the Inn sign).—*Gr.*

You might ride to Brentford upon it. Said of a dull-edged knife.—*Haz.*

**BROCKLEY HILL** [2 m. N.N.W. of Edgware, near the Roman Sulloniacæ on Watling Street]. Coins are supposed to lie buried.

No heart can think, nor tongue can tell  
what lies between Brockley Hill and Pennywell [nr. Elstree, Herts].  
*Stukely, Itin. Cur., i. 118. 1776. 2nd. Ed.*

**BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S** [3 m. E.N.E. of St. Paul's, on river Lea].

Go, ride upon St. Leonard's saddle. (A speech to a barren woman. The saddle was kept at Bromley, in Essex.)—*Ho., who has named in error the adjoining county.*

**HAGGERSTON** [2 m. N.E. of St. Paul's].

Esselie de Ogerston (? aisselie, carpentry).—*Douce MS., 13th Cy.*

**HARROW ON THE HILL** [11 m. W.N.W. of St. Paul's]. See Public Schools. [See Appendix.]

The Visible Church. The church standing on the summit of a hill and having a very high spire, they tell us. King Charles II., ridiculing the warm disputes among some critical scripturalists concerning the Visible Church upon earth, used to say, "I'his was it."—*De Foe, Tour thro' Gt. Brit., ii. 214.*

**HIGHGATE** [5 m. N.N.W. of St. Paul's]. See Ware in Herts. and Dunstable in Beds.

As high as Highgate hill.—*S. Wesley, Maggots, p. 147. 1685.*



He has been sworn at Highgate. See *A Journey Through England in 1752*.

We are forbidden at Highgate to kiss the maid when we may kiss the mistress.—De Foe, *Everybody's Business*, p. 21. 1727.

I'll make him water his horse at Highgate, *i.e.* I'll sue him and make him take a journey up to London.—R., 1678. A North-country saying.—G.

'Tis further from London to Highgate than from Highgate to London.—Ho., *New Says*. i. Cf. Italy, Vicenza-Verona.

## HOXTON.

*Pymlico, or runne Redcap; 'tis a Mad World at Hogsden.*—*Roxb. Ballads*, ed. Collier, p. 155. Title of a Tract printed in 1609.

SION HOUSE [7½ m. W.S.W. of London, nr. Brentford]. Site of a convent, called Mount Sion, of Bridgettines, founded 1414.

The nun of Sion with the friar of Sheen [in Surrey] went under the water to play the quean.—Ho.

*i.e.* by a tunnel under the Thames.

STRAND [ON THE] GREEN [on the Thames, 1 m. E. of Brentford]. thirteen houses, fourteen cuckolds, and never a house between.—Ho.

(For the father and the son both lay in one house.)—Ho.

TOTTENHAM [5 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul's].

Tottenham is turned French.—He., *Dial.*, i. 7. See my n. Haz., 437.

The swarming of French mechanics into England about the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII., which caused the insurrection in London, May 1517, is alluded to. This neighbourhood in particular caught the infection of French manners.—Wm. Bedwell, *Descr<sup>m</sup>. of Tottenham*, c. 3.

When Tottenham Wood is all on fire  
then Tottenham Street is nought but mire.—F. W.

A weather prognostic. The Wood covered many hundred acres on the top of the high hill at the W. end of the parish, and when smoke or fog lay upon it appeared to be on fire.

You shall as easily remove Tottenham Wood.—Murr., *Hand-book, Env. of London*.

## LONDON.

In Urbe London, exceptione habat divulgatum id per omnes æquæ gentes Lucani proverbium:

"Invida fatorum series summisque negatum  
Stare diu."—[*Pharsal.* I., 70.—ED.]

Nam ea annis 354 antæ Romam condita nunquam emissa principatum nec bello consumpta est.—Gervase of Tilbury *De Otiis Imperialibus*.

Baronnie de Loundres.—Douce *MS.*, 13th Cy.

London globber.—*MS.* Harl. In early writers it means a glutton.  
[Sowthery great bragger.] —Hll.

London resortere.—*MS.* Rawl.

Merry London.—Spenser, *Prothalamion*.

Hæc sunt Londonis, pira, pomaque, regia, thronus,  
Chepp-stupha, coklana, dolum, leo, verbaque vana;  
Lancea cum scutis, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.

*MS.* 15th Cent.; *Rel. Antiq.*, ii. 178.

Per noctem portæ clauduntur Londoniarum

Mœnia ne forte fraus frangat Francigenarum.—Stow.

London lickpenny. *Curates' Conference*, 1641.—*Harl. Misc.*, i.  
498; F.W.

Getpenny—F. W.

He that wyl thrive must set or hold his ware or stuff at double  
price that he will sell it as Londoner doth.—Whitinton,  
*Vulgaria*, f. 28.

Londoner-like; ask as much more as you will take.—*P. in R.*,  
1678.

Oxford for learning, London for wit,

Hull for women, and York for a tit.—Higson, 209.

Oxford knives

And London wives.—Ho.

London beer.—Ho.

Wel coude he knowe a draught of London ale.—Chau., *Prol.*  
*C. T.*, 384.

When Middlesex bids "Up to London" let us go,  
And when our market's done we'll have a pot or two.

Drayt. *Pol.*

A London cockney.—F. W. See Haz., p. 23.

The Fire of London was a punishment for gluttony.—Bohn.

A London gent [or would-be gentleman].

A London jury hang half and save half.—F. W.

(Some affirm this of an Essex, others of a Middlesex, jury—  
F. W.; F., *Gnom.*, of a Kentish.)

London congregations. See *Characters of Districts*.

They agree like London Clocks.—Ho.; F. W.

the Clocks of London.—R., 1678. ? ironical.

A London flitting. The removal of parties by stealth before the  
landlord is paid.—Hll.

She hath been at London to call a strea a straw and a waw a wall.—  
*Cheshire R.*, 1670.

London, Leicester, York, and Chester, all begin with A. Cf.  
Heighton (Sussex).

London, the needy villain's general home,  
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome.—S. Johnson, *London*, 93.

Fare thee well, London, thou 'rt good for nought else  
but whoredom and durdam and ringing of bells.—Brathwait,  
*Barn. Jour.*

The Wen.—W. Cobbett.

The Village.

The Great Metropolis.

“Which way to London?” “A poke full of plums.” (*Impertinentia*).—Cl. See my n. in Haz., 468.

A man soon finds his level in London.

I find little London stands just where it did when I left it last.—  
S., P. C., ii.

You must go into the country to hear what news at London.—  
P. in R., 1678.

The London correspondents of the country papers nowadays  
make this more strikingly true.

Londoners are generally most ignorant of London.—P. M. G.,  
31/3, '84.

London, the best place in England to live in for eight [ten] months  
of the year, and as good as any other for the rest.

In October not even a cat is to be found in London.

Commune plays and gay sights  
as be at London on mydsomer nights.—*Munera ludi.* Huleot.

Seven Hills there were in Rome, and so there be  
Seven Sights in New Troy crave my memory:  
Tombs, Guildhall, Giants, Stage-plays, Bedlam poor,  
Ostrich, Bear-garden, Lions in the Tower.

Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*, ii., 1638.

Houses are London's land.—F.

Generally they [the Chantries of St. Paul's] were founded on  
candlerents. (Houses are London's land) which were  
subject to casualty, reparations, and vacations.—Fuller,  
*Ch. Hist.*, VI., v. 16. Candlerents are mentioned again,  
XI., ii. 6. ? Leaseholds on lives. [Cf. the practice which  
obtains in places, e.g. at Congresbury and Puxton in  
Somerset, of letting certain lands by inch of candle, the  
last bidder before the candle goes out securing the tenancy.  
—ED.]

Parks. It was a saying of Lord Chatham that “the Parks were  
the Lungs of London.”—*Speeches of Rt. Hon<sup>ble</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Windham*,  
iii. 146; “Encroachments on Hyde Park,” 1808 (June 30).

ALDGATE, a draft\* on the pump at. A bad bill of exchange  
drawn on persons who have no effects of the drawer.—Gr.

\* Play on the word draught.

Aldgate, Pump-Handle & Co. was the name of the firm.

Nick and Froth built the Pye at Aldgate. Sharping in the reckoning and cheating in the measure built that once noted house over against Houndsditch.—B. E., *A New Dict. of the Canting Crew*, 1770. Mentioned in *Defoe's Hist. of the Plague*, 1722. Fielding, *Essay on the Characters of Men*.

ALSATIA, a squire of. A sharper.—G. The precinct of Whitefriars lying E. of the Temple extending to Water Lane, a place of refuge and retirement for persons wishing to avoid bailiffs and creditors.—Murr.

BEAR-BINDER LANE, the beasts of.—He.

Cf. He would bind bears, *Certat cum valentioribus*.—Dr.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL. Love and pride stock Bedlam.—Fr., *Gnom.*

BILLINGSGATE language.—F. W. Taylor, J., *Navy of Landships*.

They scold like so many butter-whores or oyster women at Billingsgate.—Ho.

You shall have as much favor at Billingsgate for a box on the ear.—R., 1678.

Let bawdry Billingsgate, my daughters dear,  
Support his front, and oaths bring up the rear.

Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 387.

Water measure, Billingsgate measure (liberal).—Torr.

Billingsgate Market only confined to fish since reign of William III.—Baedeker, *Guide*.

BIRCHIN LANE. See extract from Ascham and Stow in Haz.; Skeat, *Specimens of Eng.*, 311, 466.

*Phil.* Thou hast heard of Burching Lane in London . . . there are many volumes of apparel made at large by guess for no man and for every man, for all whom they fit or who shall buy them.—Hawkins, *Apollo Shroving*, ii. 3, 1626.

Come unto Birchin Lane: they'll give Nobody a suit, choose where he list.—*Nobody and Somebody*, 1592. *School of Shak.*, 294.

Bow bells (St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside).

As noisy as Bow bell.—Ned Ward, *Nupt. Dial.*, I., xxiv.

The Tenor or Bowbell able to waken all the city.—T. Adams, p. 760.

But though that material bell can teach us when to go to bed, yet this mystical bell cannot teach us the time to arise.—H.

He was born within the sound of.—F. W. The qualification of a cockney.

Stow says: "Rung at 9 every night as a signal for knocking off."

—Taylor, J., *Navy of Landships*. Shak., *H. IV.*, viii. 529.

BUCKLESBURY (Druggists & Grocers).—Shak., *M. W. W.*, iii. 3.

Thy company and thou that can both forge and lie  
be two mete marchantes to uttre ware in Bucklesbury.

Whitinton, *Vulg.*, f. 9.

CHARING CROSS. As old as Charing Cross.—R.

Puteynes de Cherringe.—Douce *MS.* 98.

CHEAPSIDE. To shine like a goldsmith's shop in Cheapside.

Nabbes, *Covt. Gard.*, iv. 4.

Cheapside being called "the best garden" only by Metaphor, seeing otherwise nothing but stones are found therein.—F. W.

CHELSEA. As deep as Chelsea reach.—N., II.

As dead as Chelsea.—G.

"Dead Chelsea, by God!" An exclamation uttered by a grenadier at Fontenoy on having his leg carried away by a cannon-ball.—G.

CLERKENWELL. Jack Adams' parish.

Jack Adams being a fool.—G. *Dict.*

COLEHARBOUR. An ancient mansion in Downgate Ward privileged as sanctuary.

Or thence thy starved brother live and die  
Within the cold Coleharbour sanctuary.

Hall, *Satires*, V., i. 100.

COVENT GARDEN is the best garden.—G. *i.e.* cheaper than raising flowers, fruit and vegetables in your own.

This town two bargains hath, not worth one farthing:  
A Smithfield horse and wife of Covent Garden.

Dryden, *Epist. to Limberham*, 21.

A DRURY LANE vestal.—G. Drury Lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III.

DUKE'S PLACE is free for all comers and peers.—John Phillips, *Don Quixote*, 167.

Aldgate. Cromwell allowed the Jews to settle here in 1650.

EASTCHEAP. The district E. of Gracechurch Street, including what is now Leadenhall Market.

Then I hyed me into Est-Chepe,  
One cryes ribbes of befe and many a pye;  
Pewter pottes they clattered on a heape,  
But for lacke of money I myght not spede.

Lydgate, *London Lickpenny*.

He that will in East Cheap eat a goose so fat  
with harp, pipe and song,  
he must sleep in Newgate on a mat  
be the night never so long.

From a sea-song in *R.A.*, apud Haz.

EXCHANGE (ROYAL). See Moorfields.

La Borsa di Londra la qual da più bugie che danari.

Flo., *2d. Fru.*, xii.

The FLEET prison.

He may whet his knife on the threshold of the Fleet.—F. W.  
*i.e.* is a man free of debt.

## FLEET STREET.

As melancholy as Fleet Street in the Long Vacation.—Webster, *Northward Hoe*, i. 2.

FREEMAN'S QUAY. To drink at, *i.e.* gratis. Beer being given to carmen and porters calling there. (Near London Bridge).—*N.*, VII., viii. 207.

## FURNIVAL'S INN (Holborn).

The gentlemen of Furnival's Inn lie a-bed while their hose are mending.—Torr. *Cf.* Chesh.

GRAY'S INN. *See* Temple.

## GUTTER LANE (Cheapside).

All goeth down Gutter Lane.—F. W. The French say "en Angoulême."—Torr.

(Guthurun Lane, E. of Foster Lane.)

GUILDHALL. You are all for the Hoistings or hustings.—F. W. *See* Haz., 182, *i.e.* in *Altitudinibus*. The principal and highest [hus-thing] Court in London, as also in Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c.—F. W.

HOLBORN. He will ride backwarks up Holborn Hill, *i.e.* on his last journey from Newgate to Tyburn.—G.

Holborn and Snow Hills have now been bridged by a viaduct.

Holborn for wealth,  
And Cheam for health. *See* in Surrey.

ISLINGTON. Merry Islington.—Cowper, *John Gilpin*.

KIRBY'S CASTLE and Megse's glory,  
Spinola's pleasure and Fisher's Folly.—F. W.

Kirkeby's Castell and Fisher's Follie,  
Spinila's pleasure and Megse's glorie.—Stow.

Four suburban mansions built by citizens. The last appears to survive in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Within.

A LEADENHALL blade. One that will not cut.—Torr.

LINCOLN'S INN. *See* Temple.

## LOMBARD STREET.

Fools will not part with their bable for all Lombard St.—Fr., *Gnom.*  
(Used as an illustration of "the long odds.")

All Lombard Street to an egg-shell.—Murphy, *Citizen*, ii. 1.

"It is a thousand pounds to a penny" as the nursery song says, or as the newspaper reporters of the Ring have it "Lombard Street to a China orange," whether, &c.—Southey, *Doctor*, ch. ccx.

LONDON BRIDGE was built upon woolpacks, *i.e.* the expense was defrayed by an impost upon wool brought into London in the 12th Centy.—Brady, *Clavis Calendaria*, i. 205.

*Curds.* I have been [a lady of the town] in my days when we kept the Whitson ale, where we danced "The Building of London Bridge upon Woolpacks."—*London Chanticleers*, viii. 1659.

London Bridge was made for wise men to go\* over and fools to go† under (Periculum).—Cl.

\* Pass—Ho.

† Pass—R., 1670.

The present bridge was built in 1825. The danger to light wherries in shooting the bridge was appreciable, as shown in the following: "A young lady of distinction in company with her brother, a little youth, took a pair of oars at or near the Temple one April day last, and ordered the men to carry them to Pepper Alley Stairs. One of the fellows (according to their usual impertinence) asked the lady where she was going. She answered, 'Near St. Olave's Church.' Upon which he said she had better go thoro' Bridge. The lady replied, 'She had never gone thro' Bride (*sic*) in her life, nor would she venture for a hundred guineas,' so commanded him once more to land her at Pepper Alley Stairs," &c.—Defoe, *Everybody's Business*, p. 32, 1725.

See St. Katharine.

Where fell the parson? Betwixt the whore your mother's legs. (A jeer to those below London Bridge).—Ho. This means from those on the bridge to those passing underneath.

*Cf.* T. Perche sono fatti i ponte di grazia?

G. Per passarei so pra.

T. Perche dunque volete che passiamo sotto?

G. Oh, oh! io vi intendo!

Florio, *Second Fruits: Dial.* ii. 1591.

Ane ill word meets anither an it were at the Brig o' London.—Ferg. *i.e.* jostles from fouling in the narrow passage.

Like one of the heads on London Bridge, able neither to speak or breathe.—J. Philips, *Don Quixote*, 1687.

What! stop the tide at London Bridge? 'tis impossible. It contradicts a proverb.—Sharpe, *Address to the Corporation of London on Canals*, A. 7, 1773.

*Cf.* Time and tide tarry for no man. [See Appendix.]

LOTHBURY. Like Lothbury conduit that ever runs waste.—Middleton, *Inner Temple Masque*.

He that will braze his face at Lothbury  
Because he will not blush at knavery.

N. Breton, *Pasquil's Foolscap*, p. 24.

LUDGATE. A Ludgate bird (Paupertas), Animam debet.—Cl. He is as much puzzled as one going up Ludgate Hill in a stop of coaches and carts.—Ho., *New Sayings*, ii.

Between Ludgate and Newgate thou canst dwell never,  
For in Ludgate or Newgate thou must dwell ever.—He., *Ep.*, iv. 90.

**MARYLEBONE.** The Marrowbone Stage: to travel on one's own legs.  
The MONUMENT.

As tall as the Monument.

**MOORFIELDS.**

[Idlers] like usurers in the walks of Morefields or on the seats of the Old Exchange—Torr.

**NEWGATE.** See Ludgate.

[To march] two and two, Newgate fashion.—Shak., 1 *H. IV.*, iii. 3.

He that is at a low ebb at Newgate may soon be afloat at Tyburn.—He., *Ep.*

A Newgate bird.—*G. Dict.*

He will faint at the sight of a wall-flower. (Because wall-flowers grew up against Newgate).—*G.*

He has studied at Whittington's College.—*R.*, 1813. *Haz.*, p. 161.

**OXFORD STREET.** Stony-hearted stepmother.—De Quincey, *Confessions*.

**PADDINGTON FAIR.** An execution at Tyburn.—*G.*

Suits hang half a year in Westminster Hall,  
At Tyburn half an hour's hanging endeth all.—*He.*

**PALL MALL.** If ever compelled in the country to dwell,  
Oh, give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall.  
Capt<sup>n</sup> Morris, [of Brockham, Surrey, a well-known poet of the Prince Regent's days.]

**PYE CORNER LAW.** The surest way of wooing.—*Ho.*, *New Sayings*, iv.

**PRIMROSE HILL.** A green or grassy bank that they call by London Primrose Hill.—*Withals, Dict.*, 1608.

**SAINT GILES'** breed—fat, ragged, and saucy.—*G.* *i.e.* in the Fields. Greek. Cant, slang, Pedlars' French.—*G.*

As lame as St. Giles, Cripplegate.—*F. W.* Spoken jocosely or sarcastically.

**SAINT KATHERINE.**

While thousands gaz'd we pass'd the bridge with wonder  
Where fools and wise men go above and under,  
We thus our voyage bravely did begin  
Down by Saint Katherine's, where the priest fell in.  
Taylor, *A Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury*.

**SAINT MARTIN'S** beads and bracelets.—Taylor, *Navy of Ships*.  
See Hill.

**SAINT PANCRAS.**

A Pancridge earl.—*B. Jon.*, *A Tale of a Tub*, iii. 3. "An Earl of show."—*Id.*, *To Marquis Would-be Inigo*.

An old Pancridge! (term of contempt).—*Rob. Chamberlain, Swaggering Damsel*, i. 1610; *Field, Woman is a Weathercock*, 1612; *Nabbes, Tott<sup>m</sup> Court*.



*Furche*.\* Faith! we may take our bows and shafts and sleep,  
This dreaming long vacation gives us leave.  
Gentlemen, well met! what Pancras Knights!

*Yourche*.\* The bounty of the time will have it so.

\* Two lawyers. *Histriomastix*, ii., 1611.

SAINT PAUL'S. *See* Cathedrals.

Pardoun de Seynt Pol.—Douce *MS.* 98.

Paul's will not always stand.—Bale, *Sir Thos. More*, p. 7, 1590;  
Ho.

As old as Paul's steeple.—F. W.; itself.—Torr, p. 166.

Paul's.—R.

Ye country vicars, when you preach in Town,  
A turn at Paul's to pay your journey down.

Christ<sup>r</sup>. Pitt, *On the Art of Preaching*, 1699—1748.

As high as St. Paul's.—Tomkins, *Albumazar*, iii. 1615.

As blunt as Paul's.—*Jack Drum's Entertainment*, iv. 1601.

What 's a man in Paul's, or a hare among a kennel of hounds?  
—Torr. *See* Smithfield.

Which I have done with as devout a cheer  
As he that rounds Paule's pillers in the ear.

Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, V., iii. 19. ? whispers.

Paul's work. Esser come il Duomo di Milano, che mai si  
finisce.—Torr.

To have Paul's work in hand.—*Riparata*, Torr.

To dine with Duke Humphrey.—F. W. *i.e.* at the tomb of  
Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, in the middle aisle of the  
first cathedral.

All friends round St. Paul's, not forgetting [the tree nor] the  
trunkmaker's daughter. ? the elm-tree at the N.E. corner  
of the churchy<sup>d</sup> on the site of St. Paul's Cross. *See* Haz.,  
p. 251.

As well taught as my Lord Mayor's horse  
when his good lord is at the Sermon at the Cross [*i.e.* Paul's].

As well-behaved, docile.

Which will never be;

We may as well push against Powle's as stir 'em (sleepers).

Shak., *H. VIII.*, v. 4.

SAINT PETER'S LE POOR,\* [Peter the Poor.—He., *Ep.*, vi. 85.]  
where no tavern, alehouse, or sign at the door.—F. W.

St. Peter's Hospital is the name of the Poor-house at Bristol.

\* Old Broad Street.

SMITHFIELD.

Choose a horse in Smithfield, and a serving-man in Paul's.—  
Haz., p. 101. Flecknoe, *Enigmatical Charact.*, p. 45. 1658.

*Falstaff*. I bought him (Bardolph) in Paul's, and he'll buy me  
a horse in Smithfield; an' I could get me a wife in the stews,  
I were manned, horsed, and wived.—Shak., 2 *H. IV.*, i. 2.

Your daughter has married a gentleman : is not this better than a Smithfield bargain ? [A matrimonial bargain and sale.]

Smithfield bargain. Where the purchaser is taken in. A match or marriage contracted solely on the ground of interest on one or both sides, when the fair sex are bought and sold like cattle in Smithfield.—*G. Dict.*

Give me so much money and your horse shall leap my mare.—*J. Wilson, The Cheats*, v. 5. 1633.

He is only fit for Ruffians' Hall. (A Swaggerer ;—*F. W.*)  
*R.*, 1670, n.

West Smithfield, now the Horsemarket, was formerly called Ruffians' Hall because athletic contests were carried on there.—*F. W.*

FRAND. As naked as the Strand May-pole.—*Rowley, A Match at Midnight*, iv.

EMPLE.

The Devil would have been a weaver but for the Temples.  
*R.*, 1678.

The Devil's Own. A name applied to the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps.

Gray's Inn for walks, Lincoln's Inn for a wall, the Inner Temple for a garden, and the Middle for a hall.—*Ho.*  
Inner Temple rich, Middle Temple poor,  
Lincoln's Inn for lawyers, and Gray's Inn for a whore.\*—*R.*, 1813.  
gentlemen . . . . . boor.—*Murr., Hdk.*  
\* See *Panders*, "Come away."—*Percy*, fol.

HAMES. The Silent Highway.

When King James, offended with the City, threatened to remove his Court to another place, the Lord Mayor boldly enough returned that he might remove his Court at his pleasure, but could not remove the River Thames.—*F. W.*

To set the Thames on fire.

*Cf.* He's naa eel drowner mair than me.—*Roxb. Ball.*

To cast water in Tems.—*He.*

into the Thames.—*F. W.* ; *Ho.*

As whoso filled a tonne of a fresh water and went forth with that water to walle with Thames.—*P. Plow., Vis. B.*, xv. 331.

The ducks fare well in the Thames.—*R.*, 1670.

TOWER.

A fool will not part with his bauble for the Tower of London.—*F. W.*

Tower Hill play. A slap in the face and a kick on the breech.—*G. Dict.*

A loyal heart may be landed under Traitors' Bridge.—*F. W.*

TRAFALGAR SQUARE. The finest site in Europe. A saying attributed to the first Sir Robt. Peel.

## TURNAGAIN LANE.

He must take him a house in Turnagain Lane.—He., *Ep.*, 69.  
(An impasse near St. Sepulchre's Church leading to Fleet Ditch.) A play on words. Cf. To turn over a new leaf.

TYBURN. See Paddington and Westminster.

WAPPING. As large as Wapping wharf.—Taylor (W. P.), *Farmers Little Barbary*. Gr. Dict.

"He that is born to be hanged will never be drowned." This referred specially to pirates who were hanged at Wapping on the arrival of the ship.—See a passage in Bacon's *Essays*.

## WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Canova said that it was worth travelling all the way from Italy only to see it.

## WESTMINSTER.

Reliques de Westmoster.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Scone Stone (in Abbey):

Except old saws be vain  
and wits of wizards blind,  
the Scots in place shall reign  
where they this stone shall find.—N., I., vi. 156.

See Public Schools and Cathedrals.

Suits hang half a year in Westminster Hall,  
At Tyburn half an hour's hanging endeth all.—He.

As tattered as the Scots' colours in Westminster Hall.—Ho., *New Sayings*, iv.

Angels work wonders in Westminster Hall.—Jer. Collier, *Ess.*, VI., viii.

As sure as Check.—Ho. As sure as Exchequer pay.—F. W.

There is no redemption from Hell (a prison under the Exchequer Court).—F. W.

Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to Paul's for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade.—Ho.

A Westminster wedding—a whore and a rogue.

Ruyn con ruyn que asi casan en dueñas.—Pineda, *Spanish Dicty*.

Cf. Un mariage de St. Sauveur,  
la putain epouse le voleur.

(Dauphiné) Gaidoz. *Blaz. Pop. de la France*.

As long as Meg of Westminster.—F. W. A long great gun brought from the Tower.—F. W.

Long Meg of Westminster.—Torr.

As thick as watermen on Westminster Bridge.—T. Nash, *Have, &c., to Saffron Walden*, N. 3.

## WHITECHAPEL.

A Whitechapel beau. One who dresses with a needle and thread and undresses with a knife.—G. Dict.

A Whitechapel portion. Two smocks and what Nature gave.—  
*G. Dict.*

Whitechapel play (at Whist). See Suffolk Bungay.

Making the running by leading ace, king, queen in succession in many suits.

WIMPOLE STREET. The long, unlovely street.

Dark house by which once more I stand,

Here in the long, unlovely street ;

Doors where my heart was wont to beat

So quickly, waiting for a hand.—Tennyson, *In Mem.*, vii.

#### LORD MAYOR.

As well taught as my Lord Mayor's horse,

when his good lord is at the Sermon at the Cross [*i.e.* Paul's].

I have dined as well as my Lord Mayor of London.

Satis est quod sufficit.—F. W.

Good manners to except my Lord Mayor of London (a correction of sweeping generalities).—F. W.

#### SCHOOLS.

Nich<sup>s</sup> Heath was born and had his childhood in the *City of London*, being noted for one of *St. Anthony's pigs* therein ; so were the scholars of that school commonly called, as those of *St. Paul's*, *Paul's pigeons*.—F. W. ; Stow.

He will follow him like a St. Anthony's pig. Applicable to such who have servile, saleable souls, who for a small reward will lack-vey many miles, pressing their patrons with the unwelcome opportunity.—F. W.

The Protectors and Proctors of St. Anthony's Hospital in Benetfink claimed the privilege of turning out of the market unsaleable pigs, slitting their ears and letting them loose with a bell tied to their necks.—Stow, p. 190.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Monmouth caps. A kind formerly worn by the common people.—

Ho. Something like the Basque berretta—not so wide at the sides as the Scotch bonnet.

LLANOVER [3 m. S.S.E. of Abergavenny].

“ A house without cheer,  
a cellar without beer,  
a park without deer :  
Lord Llanover lives here.”

Said of Llanover Court.

*Cf.* Radnorshire.

PONTYPOOL. As round as a Pontypool waiter.—*N.*, I., xi. 472.

Pontypool was the original site of the manufacture of japanned or lacquered tin ware, called Pontypool ware.—*Ib.*



As naked as your Norfolk dumpling.—Day, *The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, ii. 1659.

*Hercules*. Dumplin al bumkins.—Ho.

*Stroud*. Make me your cheat, your gull, your strowd, your Norfolk dumpling.—Day, *B.B.B. Gr.*, i.

Possessing the natural soil for *game*, it is proverbially *a game county*.—Nall, p. 728.

*gentlemen*.—Taylor (W. P.), *Navy of Land-Ships*.

*turkeys*.—Fed on buckwheat or brank.—Defoe, *Tour*, 1724.

The Norfolk drant, or drawl (*cf.* Suffolk whine).—Nall, *s.v.*

I wende ryflyng were restitution, quod he, for I lerned never rede on boke,

And I can no frenche in feith but of the ferthest end of Norfolk.

*P. Plow, Vis. B.*, v. 238.

In part of Norfolk the farmers used formerly to plough the land with two rabbits and a case-knife. Spoken hyperbolically. Part of Norfolk is extremely light, sandy, and easily ploughed.—G.

Horace Walpole said when he passed through the county that he saw one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for it.

So far as game shooting is concerned, everyone who shoots a great deal knows perfectly well that the hearing of the left ear, after a few years, is never so good as that of the right, and when black powder was used instead of the various chemical powders, wood powder, E.C., and many others, this effect was very much more pronounced. In the Eastern Counties, where the shooting is on a large scale and four or five hundred shots are constantly fired by one man on one day, the deafness of the left [why left?] ear so produced used to go by the name of *Norfolk deafness*.—Sir W. B. Dalby on the "Preservation of Hearing," in *Longman's Mag.*, July, 1898.

This county has the most *churches* (660) of any in England, and though the poorest livings (by some occult quality of their good husbandry and God's blessing thereon), the richest clergymen.—F. W.

Windham has gone to the dogs and Felbrigg has gone to the kittens. The family seat of the Windhams, bought by a wealthy Norwich merchant.—Hissey. *Phaeton Tour in Eastn. Counties*, p. 225.

There never was a Paston poor, a Heyden a coward, nor a Cornwallis a fool.—F. W.

Remember parson Melham, and pray, sir, drink about.

(An admonition to put the glass about.)—Bailey. *Dict. (Cant) Norfolk*, 1756.

ACLE asses [10 m. E. of Norwich]. See Halvergate.

AYLSHAM [12 m. N. by W. of Norwich].

Lyngeteille de Eylesham.—Douce *M.S.* 98, 13th Cy.

Fliers, *i.e.* linen cloth for head-dresses. See Blickling.

BEESTON babies [2 m. W.N.W. of Cromer. Beeston Regis].  
See Cromer.

BRIGHTON bears [6 m. N.N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

BINHAM bulls [4 m. S.E. of Wells].

BLAKENEY bulldogs [5 m. N.N.W. of Cromer]. See Cromer.

BLICKLING [1 m. N.N.W. of Aylesham].

Blickling flats, Aylsham\* fliers,

Marsham† peewits and Hevingham‡ liars.—*N.*, I., ii., 150

\* 1 m. N.W. of Aylsham.

† 2 m. S. of Aylesham.

‡ 4 m. S.W. of Aylesham.

Four villages on the road between Norwich and Cromer.

BROOMHOLM [4 m. N.E. of Walsham.] See Keswic.

And bidde the Roode of Bromholm brynge me out of debt.—  
*P. Plow.*, 24.

Helpe, holy Crosse of Bromholm!—Chaucer. *The Reves Tale*,  
4286. *i.e.* part of the true Cross preserved at Broomhall  
Priory, near Cromer, founded by Wm. de Glanville in 1113.

CAISTOR. Caistor was a city ere Norwich was none,  
and Norwich was built of Caistor stone.—*N.*, I., iii. 202; IV.

This was the Roman Venta Icenorum [3 m. S. of Norwich],  
capital of the Icenii.

There is another Caistor close to Great Yarmouth.

CANTLEY cats [3 m. N.N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

CROMER. Cromer crabs,  
Runton dabs. } [2 m. W.N.W. of Cromer.]  
Beeston\* babies, }  
Sheringham ladies, [4 m. E.N.E. of Holt.]  
Weybourne witches, [3 m. N.E. of Holt.]  
Salthouse ditches. (var., bitches) [3 m. N. of Holt.]  
and the Blakeney people  
stand on the steeple,  
and crack hazelnuts  
with a five-farthing beetle.—*N.*, IV., iv., 330.  
Blakeney bulldogs, [5 m. N.N.W. of Holt.]  
Marston dodmen, [6 m. N.E. of Walsingham.]  
Binham bulls, [5 m. N.E. of Walsingham.]  
Stiffkey trolls.  
Wells bite finger.—*Nfk. Ant. Misc.*, i.  
(One bit off dead man's finger to get his ring.)

\* *i.e.*, B. Regis.

CROMER BAY, called "The Devil's throat," on account of its  
dangerous navigation.—Nall, 180. Br.

DEREHAM gingerbread [16 m. W.N.W. of Norwich].—*N.*, III., xi. 332.

Diss bread [20 m. S.S.W. of Norwich].—*N.*, III., xi. 332.

He knows nothing about Diss.—*N.*, I., vi. 303. ? this. See  
*Haz.*, n. 168.

**DOWNHAM** [40 m. W. of Norwich]. *See* Rising.

**FREETHORPE** fools [5 m. N.E. of Loddon]. *See* Halvergate.

**GIMMINGHAM** [4 m. N. of N. Walsham].

Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knapton, and Trunch,  
North Repps, and South Repps, are all of a bunch.—R., 1678.  
[Villages in N.E. of County between Walsham and Cromer.]

**HALVERGATE** [6 m. N.E. of Loddon].

Halvergate hares, Reedham rats,  
Southwood swine and Cantley cats,  
Acle asses, Moulton mules,  
Beighton bears and Freethorpe fools.—N., I., ii. 150.

[Villages between Norwich and Yarmouth.]

**HEVINGHAM** liars. *See* Blickling. ? Haveringland [4 m. S.W. of Aylsham].

**HORSEY** pike [11 m. N.N.W. of Yarmouth]

none like.—Camd., *Brit.*, 1586, Horsey Mere, nr. Hickling (N.E. div.).

**KESWIC.** When Keswic Church\* becomes a barn  
Bromholm Abbey† will be a farm.

*Records of the A. N. House of Glanville  
from 1050 to 1880, reviewed.*—N.

\* 2 m. S.S.W. of Norwich, now in ruins. † 4 m. N.E. of Walsham.

**KNAPTON** [3 m. N. of N. Walsham]. *See* Gimmingham.

**LOPHAM** [2 m. S. of Kenninghall].

Twixt Lopham Ford and Shimpling Thorne\*  
England shall be wonne and lorne.—N., III., xii. 479.

\* 4 m. N.W. of Lavenham in Suffolk.

The three Wonders of Lopham.—Blomefield, i. 237.

1. The Self-grown Stile: a tree which crosses the footpath and forms a regular stile.
2. The Ox-foot Stone: a large stone in a meadow bearing the impression left by a cow which came to be milked by the poor during a dearth.
3. Lopham Ford: a nine-foot piece of ground lying between the sources of the Ouse and the Waveney [those disagreeing brethren.—Spelman], the former going W. by Thetford to Lynn, and the latter by Diss to Yarmouth.

**LYNN.** *See* Rising.

Marchantz de Leen.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

That nasty stinking sinkhole of sin

Which the map of the county denominates Lynn.—N., I., iii. 206.

A Lynn fairing. The venereal disease.—Ned Ward, *A Step to Stirbitch Fair*, 1704: *Wks.*, ii. 268.

**MARHAM** [W. Norfolk]. *See* Lincolnshire.



MARSHAM peewits [2 m. S. of Aylsham]. *See* Blickling.

He is arrested by the Baily [bailiff] of Marshland. *i.e.* an ague.

—F.W. The sea and fens on all sides.

This refers to the low levels about Lynn.

White, *E.E.*, i. 254.

MARSTON dodmen [6 m. N.E. of Walsingham]. *See* Cromer.

MOULON mules [6 m. N.E. of Loddon]. *See* Halvergate.

NORWICH. Havene de Northwych.—Douce *MS.*, 13th Cy.

The tide formerly flowed up the Yare to Norwich.

Norwicum Dacis, Hibernis. *See* York.

Hæc sunt Norwycus, panis ordeus, halpeny pykys,  
Clausus posticus, domus Habrahæ, durt quoque vicus,  
Flynt valles, rede thek, cuntatis optima sunt hæc.

*MS.*, Trin. Coll., Camb., 15th Cy. *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

The City of Churches. St. Peter's, Mancroft, said to rank  
as parish Church next to St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.—  
White, i. 64.

When three daws are seen on St. Peter's vane together,  
then we are sure to have bad weather.—Higson.

Ululas Athenas. A prov. applied to foolish occupiers which  
carry their wares to sell at such places as where the same  
do abound, as if a man sh<sup>d</sup> carry Mockadoes and wool-  
steads to be sold at Norwich.—Baret, *Alvearie*, 1580.

Worstead (the original seat of the manufacture introduced by  
the Flemings, and which gives the name to it) is now an  
unimportant place a few miles S. of Cromer.

The Dead See [sea]. During the long incumbency of Bishop  
Pelham, Norwich has acquired this sobriquet.

POTTER HEIGHAM [11 m. N.W. of Yarmouth].

Blessed are they that live near Potter Heigham, and double  
blessed are they that live in it.—*Nfk. Ant. Misc.*

REEDHAM rats [5 m. N.E. of Loddon]. *See* Halvergate.

NORTH REPPS, SOUTH REPPS [2 m. S.E. and S. of Cromer]. *See*  
Gimingham.

RISING.

Rising was, Lynn is, and Downham shall be  
the greatest seaport of the three.—*N.*, I., iii. 206.

Rising was a market-town, And Lynn it was a wash,  
but now Lynn is a sea-port town, And Rising fares the worse.\*

\* Worst.—*N.*, I., iii. 206. *N.*, IV., iv. 330.

Rising was a seaport town when Lynn was but a marsh,  
now Lynn it is a seaport, and Rising fares the worse.—Murray.

The sea is now 2 m. from Rising.

Castle Rising is described in Rd. Blome's *Britannia*, 1672,  
p. 171, as utterly decayed and its havens filled with sand  
by the encroaching sea.

RUNTON dabs [2 m. W.N.W. of Cromer]. *See* Cromer.

SALTHOUSE ditches, or bitches [3 m. N. of Holt]. *See* Cromer.

SETCHBY [4 m. S. of Lynn].

Setcha has but thirteen houses and fourteen cuckolds.

Thorseby's *Diary*, 1680.

SHERINGHAM ladies [4 m. E.N.E. of Holt]. *See* Cromer.

SOUTHWOOD swine [4 m. N.E. of Loddon]. *See* Halvergate.

STIFFKEY trolls [5 m. N.E. of Walsingham]. *See* Cromer.

TRIMMINGHAM [4 m. S.E. of Cromer]. *See* Gimmingham.

TRUNCH [3 m. N.N.E. of N. Walsham]. *See* Gimmingham.

UPPERTOWN bull-dogs [ ]. *See* Cromer.

WALSINGHAM [26 m. N.W. of Norwich]. To swear Walsingham.—

Porter, *Two Angry Women*. 1599. H., O. P., vii. 356.

*Turfe*. High Constable! now by our Lady of Walsingham,  
I'd rather be marked out High Scavenger.

B. Jon., *A Tale of a Tub*, iii. 1.

He playeth our Lady of Walsingham, giving as much health for  
a penny as she did holiness, yet custom commenced him  
among the common people to be their doctor.—Bullein,  
*Bul. of Defence (Sorenes and Chyrurgi*, p. 49), 1562.

Erasmus says that the monks persuaded the people that the  
Milky Way in the sky was the Virgin's home, calling it the  
Walsingham Way.

WEYBOURNE [3 m. N.E. of Holt]. A good harbour, deep water near  
shore, guarded in time of war.

He that would Old England win,  
at Weybourne Hoope must first begin.

Chas. Loftus, *My Life*, 1877.

Weybourne witches. *See* Cromer.

WELLS bite-fingers [4 m. N.N.W. of Walsingham]. *See* Cromer.

WINFARTHING [3 m. N. of Diss].

The good Sword of Winfarthing *See* n. from Becon, *infra*.

WYMONDHAM, pie of [8 m. S.W. of Norwich]. *See* Paston, *Lett.*  
(701), Gairdner; Fenn, ii. 111.

GREAT YARMOUTH. Bloater-land.

The Norfolk gridiron.—Dickens; *Household Words*. *See* Suffolk,  
Gorleston.

You cannot spell Yarmouth steeple right.—G. [A play on the  
word right, *i.e.* straight.] *Cf.* As right as my leg.

As crooked as Yarmouth steeple [pulled down in 1803].—Nall,  
*Gt. Y.*

When an old maid dies the steeple nods.—N., II., iii. 199.

The crooked spire of G. Y., said to have so got out of the  
perpendicular through a virgin having once been married  
in the church.—*Nfk. Ant. Misc.*, i. 301.

The Devil's Seat in G. Y. church, which renders those who sit in it unfortunate for life (*N.*, II., iii. 150, 258; ix. 193), is part of the skeleton of a whale. It now stands in the N. transept.

Here's to his Holiness the Pope with his triple crown,  
with nine dollars each for each cask in the town. [Toast.]  
Nall, 272.

Haraunge de Gernemue.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

A Yarmouth capon.—F. W. *i.e.* a red-herring. So the Italian friars, when inclined to eat flesh on Friday, called a herring [qy. a fowl] *piscem è corte*—a fish out of the coop.—F. W. In Ireland meat dipped into water and christened by the name of "St. Patrick's fish" is sometimes eaten on fast days.—Nall, 359.

A Ramp Row goose.—White, *E.E.*, i. 132. ? Digby chicks.  
Yarmouth for the sinners, Cromer for the saints,  
Lowestoft . . . . .

[An incomplete set of four given in Haz., 2nd Ed., 500.]

A Yarmouth pie. A pie made of herrings highly spiced, which the Corporation of Norwich is by charter bound to present annually to the King.—G., *Dict.*

A Stalham correspondent writes as follows:—

"In former times many parishes had a distinguishing name; for instance, in this district we had 'Proud Stalham,' 'Sleepy Ingham,' 'Silly Sutton,' 'Clever Catfield,' and 'Raw Hempstead.' The meanings of these applications are amusing. The pride of Stalham [6 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is supposed to arise from its central position and commercial importance, possibly from the go-ahead characteristics of the inhabitants and also from the well-known fact that it possesses a bank, a corn-hall (not used) and a police station. Anyhow inhabitants of the surrounding villages are wont to speak of going 'up' to Stalham. Ingham [7 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is said to take the peaceful name of 'sleepy' from the circumstance that an aged inhabitant then living in an almost inaccessible locality in the marshes, once so completely lost his reckoning of time that he donned his Sunday clothes and went to Church on Monday morning. Sutton [7 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is awarded its rather unflattering title from the tradition that its aged natives were wont to put their hands out of their bedroom windows to feel if it was daylight. The cleverness of Catfield [8 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is imagined by some to arise from its 'eastward position' to Stalham [wise men came from the East), and from the old saying that if anything wonderful arose inquirers were requested to proceed to Catfield 'to know the truth of it.' The 'rawness' of Hempstead [8 m. E.S.E. of N. Walsham] may possibly be attributed to

its position on one of the bleakest portions of our eastern coast, and not from any want of polish on the part of its inhabitants. Many other parishes in our county have distinguishing names. It would be interesting and possibly amusing could some account be given of them."—*Eastern Evening News*, Norwich, 15/11, 1892, No. iii. 46.

"In Winfarthing, a little village in Norfolk, there was a certeyne swerd called the Good Swerd of Winfarthing. This sword was counted so precious a relique and of so great virtue that there was a solemn pilgrimage used unto it with large gifts and offrings, with vow-makings, crouchings and kissings. This Sword was visited far and near for many and sundry purposes, but specially for things that were lost and for horses that were either stolen or else run astray. It helped also unto the shortning of a married man's life if that the wife which was weary of her husband would set a candle before that sword every Sunday for the space of a whole year, no Sunday excepted, for then all was vain whatsoever was done before."—Becon, *Reliques of Rome*, 1536, p. 91, repr.

Told him, that it was the sword of a thief who fled for sanctuary there and left it behind him, when the parson and clerk turned it to account.

#### **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

Northamptonshire of long hath had this blazon: "Love below the girdle all, but little else above."—Drayton, *Polyolb.*, xxiii.

? cupboard or belly love.—*F. L. Jour.*

Northampton full of love  
beneath the girdel and not above.—*MS. Harl. 7371.*

Northamptonshire full of love  
benethe the gyrdyll and noth above.—*MS. Rawl.*

Love survives as a surname. ? a nickname for a N'hamptonsh. man or for one "of the same kidney."

No shire within this realm can answer the like number of Noblemen.—Norden.

Northamptonshire for spires and squires.—Haz., 1st Edn. Some one adds "more mires."—Norden, *Speculum Britannia*, 1610; Alice Dryden; *Northamptonsh. Village Jottings*, *Pall Mall Mag.*, Oct., '97, p. 239.

Leicestershire for spires  
and Northamptonshire for squires.—Haz., 2nd Edn.

"Some one has added 'for springs and spinsters.'"—Alice Dryden, *u. s.* And, further, that there is more haughtiness and less hospitality.

Back and dike

Northamptonshire like.—Sternberg, *Northamptonshire Glossary*.

*Saunders.* My lady, now she has money, is studying to do good works. She talked last night what a goodly act it was of a Countess—Northamptonshire breed belike or thereabouts—that to make Coventry a Corporation rode through the city naked by daylight.—Middleton, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, v. 1.

She is quite an Amy Florence. Said of any female loosely, untidily and tawdrily drest. "How she goes Florencing about!" Current in different parts of the county, and may be traced back at least a century, but now nearly obsolete.—Baker.

Old Busby's dead. Said of old news, twice-told tales.—Baker.  
Cf. Lord Baldwin in R.

In Northamptonshire all the rivers in the county are bred in it; besides those (Ouse and Cherwell) it lendeth and sendeth into other shores; so the good housekeeper hath a fortune of wheat in his fields, mutton in his fold, &c., both to serve himself and supply others. The expense of a feast will but breathe him, which will tire another of the same estate who buys all by the penny.—Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*; F. W.

The language of the common people is generally the best of any shire in England.—F. W.

In and out, like Teton Brook.\* Baker, *Northamptonshire Glossary*, speaks of its sinuosities.

\* ? where.

ASHTON. See Armston.

Armston† on the hill,  
Polebrook‡ in the hole;  
Ashton§ turns the mill,  
Oundle|| burns the coal.—N., I., vii. 537.

† 3 m. S.E. of Oundle.

§ 1 m. E. of Oundle.

‡ 2 m. S.E. of Oundle.

|| i.e. The market town.

AYNHO [6 m. S.E. of Banbury]. See in Oxfordsh.

BILLING. All the world and Little Billing.—Baker, *Nh<sup>m</sup> Gloss.*  
(A par. of 100 inhabitants, 3 m. E.N.E. of N'hampton.)

Cf. Bingham in Notts.

BOUGHTON [3 m. N. of Northampton].

It's most sure to be wet about Boughton Green fair (on feast of St. John Baptist).—Alice Dryden; *Pall Mall Mag.*, Oct., '97.

BOWDEN (LITTLE) [1½ m. S. of Market Harborough].

Little Bowden, poor people,  
leather bells, wooden steeple.—Br.

BRACKLEY [19 m. S.W. of N'hampton], a decayed market town.

Brackley breed  
Better to hang than to feed (Malum immedicabile).—Cl.; R., [1678]

From thence to Brackley as did beseem one  
 The May'r I saw, a wondrous mean one,  
 sitting thatching and bestowing  
 on a wind-blown house a strowing:  
 on me call'd he and did charm me,  
 Drink less, eat more—I do warn thee.

Brathwait, *Drunken Barnabee's Journeys*, I.

A beggar-banger is kept by the Corporation.—Sternberg.

Brackley skegs [a fool or clown]  
 come t' Imly \* ta et th' addled eggs.—Sternberg.

\* Imly is Evenly, a near village.

BURTON LATIMER [3 m. S.E. of Kettering].

The wind blows cold  
 on Burton hold [wold].—*N.*, I., viii. 512.

COLLEY WESTON [a village 3 m. S.W. of Stamford].

It's all along of Colly Weston.—Baker, *N'ton. Gloss.*, p. 137.  
 Generally used when anything goes wrong or anyone is  
 much put out; has its origin in the excellent and durable  
 character of the C.W. roofing stones or slates, which has  
 long been prejudicial to the interests of tiling and thatch-  
 ing.—*Athen.*, 25/6, '98.

In some verses, however, upon Holiday's *Technogamia*, 1630,  
 printed from a Middle Hill MS. 9569 (1638) in the notes  
 to the Shakspeare Soc.'s Edition of *The Marriage of Wit  
 and Wisdom*, these lines occur, and seem to point to a  
 person rather than a place:

“We had an ape forsooth, bare three years old,  
 could do more tricks than Colle Weston's could.”

Wilbraham and Hartshorne record the saying; so it cannot  
 be considered local.

COSTER OF CASTER pence. The ancient copper coins dug up in the  
 soil [4 m. W. of Peterboro', about Warden Morton].—  
 Denham, *F. Lore of Durham*, p. 66.

DAINTRY (Davantry). See Warwicksh.

It's gone over Borough Hill after Jackson's pig (said when  
 anything is lost).—Baker, *Gloss.* An ancient encampment  
 near Daventry.

DENFORD [1 m. S.S.W. of Thrapstone].

On the Sunday after Trinity  
 come to Denford feast and dine with me.—Baker.  
 (The festival week of the patron Saint.)

DODDINGTON.

Doddington\* dovecot, Wilby† hen,  
 Irthlingborough‡ ploughboys, and Wellingborough men.

\* 2 m. S.S.W. of Wellingboro'. † 2 m. S.W. of Wellingboro'.  
 ‡ 4 m. N.E. of Wellingboro'.

EVENLY (Imly), [1 m. S. of Brackley]. See Brackley.

NORTHAMPTON. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

GRENDON moonrakers [5 m. S.S.W. of Wellingborough].—Sternberg.

HARDINGTON snow-feast,  
Wootton crow-feast.

Two villages 2 m. S. of Northampton, the annual wake or festival of the first being in the winter, of the other in the spring, according to the respective patron Saints' days.—Baker.

HELPSTONE crackt pippins [pipkins], and Northborough crackt pans, Glinton fine organs, and Peakirk tin pans.—*N.*, VI., ix. 25.

(Bells of churches, all about 7 m. N.W. of Peterboro'.)

HOLDENBY (Holmby), [6 m. N.W. of Northampton].

It shines like Holmeby [built by Sir Christ<sup>r</sup>. Hatton—F.W.].—Baker, *Gloss*. This probably refers to Holmby House, a fine Elizabethan manor-house, in which Charles I. was kept prisoner, and to the view of it in the prospect from Althorp, the seat of the Spencers, spoken of by Evelyn.—*See Murr*.

If Florence be said to be a city so fine that it ought not to be shown but on Holy-days, Holdenby was a house that should not have been shown but on 'Xmas-day.—F. W.

It shines like Holmby mud-walls, *i.e.* the village hovels as contrasted with the splendid mansion.

HORESTONE. *See Padwell*.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH. *See Doddington*.

KING'S SUTTON [5 m. S.W. of Brackley]. *See Bloxham*, in Oxfordsh.

MARSTON TRUSSELL [3 m. S.W. of Market Harboro'].

Pudding-poke Marston. So called because the main road terminates at the church in a *cul de sac*.—*Murr*.

MOULTON.

Moulton images. Supposed to reflect on the lack of beauty among the inhabitants; apparently a pun on molten.—*Athen.*, 25/6, '98.

NASEBY [12 m. N.N.W. of Northampton].

Naseby children—quasi-centenarians.—Sternberg.  
In their second childhood.

Naseby Old Man was meant to be a spire,  
but Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher.

It was therefore finished by a Copper Ball somewhat in human form.—Mentioned by Carlyle, *Cromwell*, i. 188. Since taken down and sold.—*N.*, VIII., vi. 336.

NORTHBOROUGH. *See Helpstone*.

NORTHAMPTON.

Bachelorie de Northampton.—Douce, *MS.* 98. (Referring to the tournaments held there temp. Hen. III.)

He that would eat a buttered faggot,\* let him go to Northampton.

F.W. treats this as spoken of a bundle of sticks for fuel, but I take it as praise of the mess of minced meat called a faggot.

\* "Ray, whose collection of proverbs was issued only a few years subsequent to Fuller's *Worthies*, supports Fuller in this view, adding that King James is said to have spoken thus of Newmarket, but that the saying was more applicable to Northampton, as the dearest town in all England for fuel. There is little question that 'faggot' can mean [as I suggest], and as Mr. Markham says, something like a 'mediaeval porcine preparation'; but why any preparation of pig should want buttering is not explained."—*Athenæum*, June 25th, 1898, reviewing *The Proverbs of Northamptonshire*, by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. (Northampton; Stanton & Son).

The Mayor of Northampton opens oysters with his dagger, *i.e.* to keep them at a sufficient distance from his nose, Northampton being eighty miles from the sea.—F. W.

See Grose.

Cf. the world's mine oyster,  
Which I with sword will open.

Shak., *M. W. W.*, ii. 2.

Boots and shoes. "Northamptoniensibus est clavus pedum gemursa pterugium."—Lye, *D. Ang. Sax.*

To be shod with boots and shoes  
Northampton is the place.

The town of Northampton may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs. Where (if not the best) the most and cheapest boots and stockings are bought in England.—F.W.

There is an old saying that you may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the smell of the leather and the noise of the lapstones.—Murr.

OUNCLE. See Armston.

PADWELL. If we can Padwell overgoe, and Horestone we can see, then lords of England we shall be.—Sternberg.

This prophecy is ascribed to the Danes previously to the battle of Danesmoor, near Edgehill.—Murr.

Padwell is a noted flush spring in Engcote grounds, Horestone, on the borders of Warwickshire (in Wardlingtonfield).—Morton, *Nat. Hist. of N'hants*.

PEAKIRK. See Helpstone.

PETERBOROUGH the proud. See Ramsey, in Hunts.

Orgoyl de Bourke.—Douce *MS.* 98. Cf. *Cron. Petrob.* (Cambden Soc.).

[Peterborough] for pride, Stamford for poor,  
Deeping for a rogue, and Bourn for a whore.

All but first in Lincolnshire.—Haz., n. to *Barnabæ Itin.*

ROCKINGHAM [8 m. N. of Kettering].

Rockingham, poor people,  
nasty town, castle down.\*—*Athenæum*, 1872.

\* Nothing but the one tall, wooden steeple keep is left standing (a substitute for one destroyed by Cromwell).



SLAPTON [ $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Towcester].

Slapton, where fools will happen.—Sternberg.

“More frequently used of Spratton, a village near Brixworth, and this makes the better assonance.”—*Athen.*, 25/26, '98.

WANSFORD (“in England”), [6 m. S.S.E. of Stamford]. The legend which has conferred this sobriquet is that a native, who was surprised asleep on the top of a haystack by an inundation of the river Neen, and as he floated away on the waters, being challenged as to whence he came, answered, thinking himself in mid-ocean, “From Wansford, *in England*.”—See Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*, iii.

WELLINGBOROUGH. See Doddington.

WILBY. See Doddington.

WOOTTON [2 m. S. of Northampton]. See Hardington.

YARDLEY [7 m. S.E. of Northampton].

The wind blows cold [rhyme]  
upon Yardley old [wold].—Sternberg (who calls it a “riddle  
Old for wold.—Shak., *K. L.*, iii. 4.

Yardley Chase adjoins Castle Ashby, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton.

BELLS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CHURCHES AND OTHERS.

“Pancakes and fritters,”  
says the bells of Saint Peter's [Northampton].

“Where must we fry 'em?”  
says the bells of Cold Higham [4 m. N.N.W. of Towcester].

“In yonder land-thurrow” [furrow],  
says the bells of Wellingborough.

“You owe me a shilling,”  
says the bells of Great Billing [4 m. E.N.E. of Northampton].

“When will you pay?”  
says the bells at Middleton Cheney [3 m. N.E. of Banbury].

“When I am able,”  
says the bells at Dunstable.

“That will never be,”  
says the bells at Coventry.

“Oh, yes it will,”  
says Northampton Great Bell.

“White bread and sop,” [ampton].  
says the bells at Kingsthorpe [Kingsthorpe, 1 m. N. of North-

“Trundle a lantern,”  
says the bells at Northampton.—Baker, *N'hamp. Gloss.*

## PARISHES IN NORTHAMPTON.

"Roast-beef and marsh-mallows,"  
say the bells at All Hallows.

"Pancake and fritters,"  
say the bells of Saint Peter's.

"Roast beef and boil'd,"  
say the bells of Saint Giles.

"Poker and tongs,"  
say the bells of Saint John's [Hospital].

"Shovel, tongs, and poker,"  
say the bells of Saint Pulchre's.—Baker, *N'hamp. Gloss.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

Fair Northumberland.—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxxiii.

Northumberland, hastie and hot.—*MS. Rawl.*

Northumberland, hasty and hoot.—*MS. Rawl.*

Northumberland had almost as many castles as churches.—(P. Heylin), Denham, *Folk Lore North. Co.*, p. 101. 1858.

. . . in Northumberland,

Where men seethe rushes in gruel.—Hickscorner; H., *O. P.*, i. 162.

Deſoe, *Tour*, iii. 232, speaks of the R as the shibboleth in the speech of this co., saying that the inhabitants are as plainly known by it as Foreigners are in pronouncing the Th; but the natives value themselves on it, because, forsooth, it shows the antiquity of their blood.

"I'se a true-bred Northumberland!" Answer of one asked his religion or politics.—Denham, p. 46.

Lord Northumberland's arms=a black-eye.—G., *Dict.*

Crankies. Pitmen.—Hll., *D.*, p. 74.

Croakumshire.—G. A cant name for N<sup>d</sup>, in w<sup>h</sup> Newcastle may be included, from a peculiar croaking in the pronunciation of the inhabitants. The elevating of the tone several notes at the close of the sentence is the characteristic of the Northumberland dialect.—Brockett. See Newcastle.

If they come they come not, and if they come not they come.—F.W.

Winna come . . . dinna come, they'll come hame.—(Wooler version.)

i.e. The cattle on the Border were turned out to pasture and returned of their own accord at night, in that case indicating that the freebooters were not in the neighbourhood.

Homo da confino

overo le ladro overo assassino.—Florio, 1578.

Pray God send us a good harvest this winter! (say the wreckers of the E. coast).—Den., p. 50. [D., p. 101.

The autumn of the year is the summer of Northumberland.—

ALNWICK, famed for bloody battles and bogs.—D., p. 114.

Canny Annick and its ten miles round.—D., p. 115.

NORTHUMBERLAND. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

He rides like a BAMBROUGHSHIRE laird (yeoman), *i.e.* with one spur and a whip.—D., p. 35.

Runches (charlock) and wild oats are the badge of Bamboroughshire.—D., p. 116.

Soft in her side, like the lasses o' \*BELFORD.—Den., p. 47. (Deficient in intellect.)

\* N.E. North<sup>d</sup>.

BERWICK, the Key of England on the E. Sea as Carlisle is on the W.—D., p. 63.

The no-nation town of Berwick.—*Ib.*, p. 66.

Once going through Berwick makes not a man of war.—D., 66.  
This belongs to the times of chronic contention with Scotland.

The burghers o' Berwick get warm rolls and butter every morning to their breakfast. (Exercise for the burr or cinder in the throat).—D., p. 63.

A Berwick burgess speaks wi' a bunch o' bear awns in his hause.—D., p. 67. *i.e.* Beards of barley in his throat.

The Berwick burr.—D., p. 28.

The middle arch of Berwick bridge is at one end.—D., 62.  
*i.e.* The largest or principal arch is the second (of 15) and not the central.

There 's a lang bridge at Berwick,  
a church without a steeple,  
a dunghill before every door,  
and very deceitful people.—D., p. 66.

From Berwick to Dover  
three hundred miles over.—F. W.

Samon de Berwick.—Douce *MS.* 98., 13th Cy.

If a Berwick lad and lass  
gang together by the Steps of Grace,  
they 'll sup wi' the priest o' Lamberton.—D., p. 68.

*i.e.* The English Gretna Green.

BLAYDON. Blaydon bred and Meldon fed,  
but Dilston ha' destroyed it a'.—D., p. 103.

*i.e.* The profuse hospitality of the Derwentwaters consumed the cattle.

BLYTHE. We 're a' here, like the bairns o' Blythe.—D., p. 46.

BUTTERBURN. Ye're like the laird o' Butterburn, "Whatever is, is right." A jeer at an optimist who, when lying in the ditch and calling for help, was answered with his own saying.—D., p. 6.

CARTINGTON. The couts o' Cartington.—D., p. 121.

CATTON (in Allendale).

When ye lang for a mutton-bone  
think on the Wedderstone.

A sheepstealer, carrying off a sheep round his neck, was strangled by its slipping off the stone on which he was leaning while resting his booty. *Cf.* F. W., *Devonshire*, Hanging Stone.

The gowks o' DAVEY SHIELD.—D., p 124. Nr. Otterburne.

DODDINGTON. "Where have ye been to-day?" "Where the devil hanged his grannie!" *i.e.* A wood above Doddington with a hanging crag.—D., 116.

A DUNSTANBOROUGH diamond (crystal\*). Applied to the female children.—D., 44.

\* Found on coast.

ELISHAWE.

The long gaunts † o' Elishawe  
were heard in 't 'loans ‡ o' Blakelaw.—D., 110.

† Sighs.

‡ Pastures.

ELSDON MOAT. The hob thrush of Elsdon Moat.—D., 120.

ESHOTT HALL. Hearts is trumps at Eshott Hall [Nr. Felton].—D., 112.

FELTON. The little priest of Felton, the little priest of Felton,  
he killed a mouse within his house  
wi' never a one to help him.—D., 45.

HALTERBURN. It's like the butter o' Halterburn [famous for gipsies and near Yetholm] it would neither rug nor rive, nor cut wi' a knife; it was confounded (bewitched).—D., 116.

HARTLEY. Hartley and Hallowell a' bonnie lassie,  
fair Seaton Delaval a' ya',  
Earlsdon stands on a hill a' ya',  
near to the Billy Mill a' ya'.—Hll.

HEBBURN. It's no a by-word like Hebborn Kirk (Hebburn).—D., 113. Rebuilt 1793.

GO TO HECKLEY Fence! (*i.e.* to the devil).—D., 115.

HOLY ISLAND. It's always dry land over to Holy Island\* (Lindisfarne) during Service time on a Sunday.—D., 108.

\* 2 m. across, passable between the tides.

HORLSTANE. Up-hill turn again  
round about the Horlstane.

(Allusion to a subterranean passage from a prison in Chillingham Park.)—D., 140.

HEXHAM\* the heart o' (all) England.—Brockett.

\* 20 m. W. of Newcastle.

With a fortnight Fair every week, and a market-day on the Tuesday.—D., 58.

Hexham hopenny (half-penny).—Brockett.

A hoporth o' soat and a hopenny back, and there's a socer to put it in.—D., 58.

A Hexham sixpence worth: a pennyworth of tey, and a pennorth o' shugar, three penny loaves, and a pennorth o' butther, and a pennorth o' hey (he) harreng, for my mother likes melts (milt) best.—D., 61.

Go to Hexham! *i.e.* to Jericho—to a bore.—N., VIII., iii. 233.  
A Newcastle saying.

He comes fra Hexham Green and that's ten miles ayont hell (*i.e.* he is a mystery).—D., 59.

Everyone to their ain hand like the pipers of Hexham.—D., 59.

Hexham, where they kneeband lops,\* and put spectacles upon blind spiders.—D., 60. Cf. Cotherston in Yorkshire.

*i.e.* fleas.

Silly-goodnatured like a Hexham goose, bid him sit down and he'll lie down.—D., 60.

The country gowks are ploating\* their geese and sending the feathers† to Hexham.—D., 60.

\* *i.e.* plucking.

† snowing.

He's gotten up the lang stairs, *i.e.* to prison.—D., 60. Cf. New-Hexham, famed for gloves and hatters.—D., 60. [castle.

Hexham measure: up-heaped, press'd down and running over.—D., p. 58.

heaped and running over.—N., V., x. 394.

The auld wives o' the Lee, [in Hexhamshire]  
they canna weel see,

they tak up the bedclothes in the stree.—D., 44.

A \*HOWDEN-pan cant [or canter], *i.e.* a fall or upset.—D.

\* 5 m. E. by N. from Newcastle.

Howick. The wind's in Howick hole (*i.e.* a storm from the S.E. is brewing).

Cf. "Is the wind in your hole this morning?" referring to the wind-hearth, a hole for ventilation made to the outer air for turf fires.

Canny LANG BENTON, bonny Seaton Delaval.—D., 124.

The clegs [or gadflies] o' LISLEBURN [par. of Corsenside].—D., 124.

We'll mak 't out amang us as the folks o' Lisleburn did the Lord's Prayer.—D., 125.

The Keaves\* o' LORBOTTLE [near Rothbury]. Alluding to their big, shapeless feet.—D.

\* Large tub or vessel.

The wise folks o' Lorbottle, who tried to build in the cuckoo.—D.  
Also to catch the moon on the hill-top.—*Ib.*, p. 135.

MORPETH.

The Morpeth butcher's welcome: "Eat, there's mair nor we can eat."—D., 143.

Mitford† was Mitford when Morpeth was none,  
and Mitford shall be Mitford when Morpeth is gane.—D., 105.

† A village 2 m. W. of Morpeth.

Morpeth town shall come to nought,  
and Prudhoe castle fall,  
and all the town of Monkchester ‡  
shall be without a wall.—D., 106.

‡ The old name for Newcastle.

He's driving his swine to Morpeth market, *i.e.* snoring.—D., 41.  
It's Wednesday at Morpeth, Thursday at Langtown, and  
Friday at Allendale town. (Answer to enquiries, What  
day of the week is it? These are the respective market-  
days.)—D., 112.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle Scots are the worst of all Scots.—D., 78.

Burr-castle. A sobriquet for Newcastle. Capital of Croakum-  
shire.

He has the Newcastle burr in his throat.—G.

A Scottish man and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world  
over.—F. W.

Canny Newcassel—R., 1813, *i.e.* neat, clean, handsome,  
becoming, honest, &c.—D.

To carry coals to Newcastle—F. W.; Graunt's *Observations on  
Bills of Mortality*, 1665; Ded.

As common as coals from Newcastle.—T. Heywood, 2d Pt.  
of *Queen Elizabeth's Troubles*, 1606, p. 77.

The Black Indies.—G., *Dict.*

Streets of Stairs,  
whoever climbs them swears.

*i.e.* Castle Stairs, Long Stairs, and Tuthell Stairs, leading to  
the Upper Town Moor, now destroyed.

As old as Pandon yate.—Brockett. One of the town gates.

He's gotten into limbo up the nineteen steps (*i.e.* of the Old  
Castle Gaol).—D., 78.

To stand like a Newcastle fish-wife.—D., 75.

Newcastle Geordies. A sailor's nickname for those of that  
port.—D., 44.

A Sandhiller. An inhabitant of the Billingsgate of Newcastle.—  
D., 75.

A Sandgate rattle. The toe and heel shuffle or dance.—D., 81.

A Quay-side umbrella, *i.e.* a swill or empty basket inverted on  
the forehead and back.—D., 80.

Newcastle hospitality. Roasting your friend to death.—  
Brockett.

As rich as Cock's canny hinnies (daughters of a Newcastle  
Alderman).—D., 78.

Noo, noo, canny Judge, play the reet caird, and its a deed pig,  
quothe the Mayor of Newcastle, *i.e.* all up with the adver-  
saries.—D., 80.

The Nine Trades of Newcastle: three of wood, three of thread,  
and three of leather.—D., 82.

Byker Hill and Walker Shore,\*  
collier lads for ever more.—D., p. 35.

\* Walker Iron Works on Tyne.

You must go to Gateshead to hear Newcastle news.—D., 83.

A Newcastle ball (at cricket), *i.e.* a bad one.—D. (*Durham*, 66).  
*Cf.* Sunderland.

If we cannot win the Old Castle we must build a Newcastle.—  
D., 87. (Attributed to William Rufus; now used by those  
who change their calling.)

Of all the churches of our land—  
let them be ne'er so braw—  
St. Nicholas† of Newcastle town  
yet fairly bangs them a'.—D., 88.

† Famous for its steeple.

By hammer and hand  
all Arts do stand.†

† 1679. Inscription over one of the doors of the Friary.—White, p. 93.

Templum, Portus, Castrum, Carbo, Salina, Molaris.

Murus, Pons, Salmo, Schola sunt Novi gloria Castri.

D., 89; Grey, *Chorographia*.

*Newcastle.* At the Westgate came Thornton in [Stow.  
with a happen hapt in a ram's skyne.—Leland, *Itin.* by  
with a hap,\* a halfpenny and a lamb's skin.—Brockett.

\* A hap is a coarse coverlet.

To rise from a hope.—Killigrew, *Parson's Wedding*, ii. 7. 1663.

A Newcastle distich relating to Roger Thornton, a wealthy  
merchant and benefactor to the town.

*Thornton* (the pedlar) enters with needles and a lambskin, singing :

Begone, begone, my juggy, my puggy,  
Begone my love, my dear ;  
My money is gone, and ware have I none,  
But one poor lambskin here.

He then says: "I have a terrible mind to be a horrible rich  
man."

"Go to Newcastle, take thy fate  
Yet ere thou enter, count thy state.  
If service in that place you get,  
Thy wealth shall rise to infinite ;  
And Thornton's name in England stand  
The richest subject in the land."

Reciting this prophecy, he finds "his state" to consist of one poor  
halfpenny and a lamb's skin. He then writes on a tile:—

"Here did Thornton enter in  
with hap,\* a halfpenny, and a lambskin."

Anty. Brewer, *The Love-sick King*, ii., 1655.

\* "Hap" is "luck."

To take Hector's cloak. To deceive a friend who confideth in his faithfulness.—F. W.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Percy, Earl of Northumb<sup>a</sup>, in 1569, hid after his unsuccessful rebellion against Queen Elizabeth in the house of one Hector Armstrong, who, however, for money betrayed him to the Regent of Scotland.—F. W.

Under Newcastle cloak, Brockett describes: "A large barrel formerly used in Newcastle as a punishment inflicted on drunkards and other disturbers of the public peace. One end of it was taken out, and a hole being made in the middle of the other to admit the head of the person appearing through it, by which contrivance the vessel was borne upon his shoulders."—*North County Words*.

ELTON.

They 'll all come back again like the pies o' Pelton.—D., 107.  
Thicker and ranker, like pies o' Pelton.—D., *ib*.

ROTHLEY. [10 m. W.N.W. of Morpeth].

Brunt and scadded, like the fairies o' Rothley.—D., p. 46.

Rattenraw-burn will not make a crowdy after May-day, *i.e.* there will be no meal left after seed-time owing to the owners' poverty.—D.

As wide as Rimside Moor.—D., p. 102. [Near Chillingham.]

I wadna be o' Rimside Moor to-night wi' a black pig by the tail.—D., 101.

St. Abb, St. Helen, and St. Bey,\*  
they a' built kirks whilk to be nearest to the sea,  
St. Abb's upon the nabs, St. Helen's on the lea,  
St. Bey's upon Dunbar sands stands nearest to the sea.

(Traces of St. Ebba's Chapel remain on the knap or link-top above Beadnall Bay, N. of Sunderland.)

\* Three princesses of Northumbria.

*See Scotland.*

SHIELDS.

Smoky Shields.—D., 107.

SPITTAL.

The Spittal wives are no very nice,  
they bake their bread with bugs and lice,  
and after that they skin the cat,  
and put it into their kail-pat,  
that makes their broo' baith thick and fat.—D., 124.

The Spittallers butter their bread on both sides.—D., 139.

THROPTON, near Rothbury.

Tatey-town folks. The potato first grown there.—D., 125.

uld WARK upon the Tweed  
is been many a man's deed [death].—D., 126.

s bold as the laird of WHINETLEY.—D., 39.



NORTHUMBERLAND. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Cold Wydon\* stands on a hill,  
hungry Redpath\* looks at it still.—D., 107.

\* Two villages in the Vale of Blenkinsop or Gilsland.

WALLINGTON.

To teach one the way to Wallington.—D., 14. (When a player  
is winning by high cards.)

If you give your horse the bridle he'll carry you to Wallington.  
—D., 17. (Allusions to the hospitalities of that seat of  
the Fenwicks. It has latterly belonged to the Blacketts.)

A Tweedale whore, a Redesdale rogue, a Tindale thief, a WEARDALE  
wolf, a Teesdale tupe.—D., 25.

Berwick upon Tweed,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
Alnwick for white bread,  
Morpeth for swine.—D., 67.

Eyemouth for a bonny lass,  
and Coldingham for swine.—*Ib.*

Spittal for cuddies and  
Tweedmouth for swine.—*Ib.*

Harnham\* was headless,  
Bradford† was breadless,  
Shaftoe‡ pick'd at the Craw,§  
Capheaton|| was a wee bonny place,  
but Wallington¶ bangs them a'.

\* 8 m. S.W. of Morpeth. † 9 m. S.W. of Morpeth.

‡ 9 m. W.S.W. of Morpeth. § *i.e.* the Crasters, owners of Hartburn.

|| 10 m. W.S.W. of Morpeth.

¶ 11 m. W. of Morpeth. Seat of the Trevelyan [Fenwicks].—Brockett.

Rothbury\* for goat's milk,  
and the Cheviots for mutton;  
Cheswick† for cheese and bread,  
and Tynemouth for a glutton.—N., I., vii. 165.

\* 26 m. N.W. of Newcastle. † 11 m. S.S.E. of Berwick.

Cuckenheugh there's gear enough, Collierheugh there's mair,  
for I've lost the key of the Bounders, I'm ruin'd for ever mair.  
Ross for rabbits, and Elwick for kail,  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Howick for ale,  
Howick for ale, and Kyloe for scrubbers,  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Lowick for robbers,  
Lowick for robbers, Buckton for breed [bread],  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Holy Island for need,  
Holy Island for need, and Grindon for kye,  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Doddington for rye.  
Doddington for rye, Bowingdon for rigs,  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Barmoor for whigs,  
Barmoor for whigs, Tweedmouth for doors,  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Ancroft for whores,  
Ancroft for whores, and Spittal for fishers,  
Of a' the towns eer I saw Berrington for dishes [? dishers].—D., 137  
(All but Howick are in N. Durham.)

## FAMILIES.

Elliotts and Armstrongs, ride thieves all (moss-troopers).—D., 27.

Lord Northumberland's arms. A black-eye.—Grose. Cf. Percy in Cheshire.

Bellingham. Amicus amico Alanus  
belliger belligero Bellinghamus.

He was Treasurer of Berwick and Deputy Warden of the Marches, *temp.* Hen. VIII.—D., 22.

Blaydon bred and Meldon fed  
but Dilston Ha' destroy'd it a'.

(Cattle on the estate of the impoverished Derwentwater family).  
—D., 103.

Callaly Castle\* stands on the height,  
Up in the day and down in the night ;  
Set it up † on the shepherd's haugh,  
there it shall stand and never fa'.—D., 103.

\* Seat of the Claverings, 5 m. N. of Rothbury, the site having been settled by supernatural direction. † Down—Walcott.

The Collingwoods\* have borne the name  
since in the bush the buck † was ta'en,  
but when the bush shall hold the buck  
then welcome faith and farewell luck.

“The Raid of the Reidswire,” *Bishopric Garland*.

\* The courteous Collingwoods.

† In allusion to the crest of the family of Lilburne Tower.

Charlton of Hesleyside. Archie Reed, a successful trader, got possession of their lands, named below, in the 18th Century.

Hunterley Dunterley stands on yon hill,  
hungry Hesleyside looks at it still :  
the Reins and the Riding, Longhaugh and the Shaw,  
Bellingham, Boggle-hole and the Iver Ha',  
The little man of the Moulting\* stridles over them a'.—D., 119.

\* The malt-kiln.

Like the Elliotts o' Swinside : water them well and they'll need the less corn.—D., 27. *i.e.* Give them drink.

Sir John Fenwick's a flower amang them,  
he look'd ower his left shoulder and big the Hexham-lads gang hang them.—D., 123.

The fierce Fenwicks.—D., 9.

The warlike band of Fenwick.—*Ib.* See Wallington.

The greedy Greys. There never was a good Grey with an E in his name.—D., 22.

The meikle pat o' Haggerstone maks mony a papist. Said by Sir Carnaby Haggerston of his wife's converting power.—D., 126.

Sae lang as the Hanging Crag shall stand  
there'll aye be a Ha' on Bewick\* land.

Families of that name still live in Bewick.—Murr.

\* 7 m. S.E. of Wooler.

The Proud Percys.—D., 6.

"I, King Athelstan, give unto the[e] Pole Roddam  
From me and mine unto thee and thine  
before my wife Maude, my daughter Maudlin and my eldest son Henry  
and for a certain truth I bite this wax with my gang-tooth\*  
As long as muir bears moss † and knout grows hare  
A Roddam of Roddam for ever mair."

*Durham Wills*, Surtees Soc., pt. ii. 167.

The *rubus chamamorus* or knoutberry, popularly called "Noops,"  
grows in profusion on the higher parts of the Cheviots and  
Hedgehope near at hand.—Murr.

\* A grinder or wang-tooth.—Verstegan. † Or sheep bear wool.

The friendly Forsters.—Walter Besant, *Dorothy Forster*, ch. ii.

There are in Northumberland (one may thank Heaven for it) as  
many Forsters as there are Fenwicks, and more. First it  
has been said, but irreverently, the Lord made Adam and  
Eve and then he made the Forsters.—*Ib.*

"Umfreville and Estoteville  
the Wyville and the Tancarville  
all cam here wi' Norman Will."—D., 23.

The Meadow Bank grows clover rank,  
and Cheeseburn Grange grows tansey,  
but go I will to the Stob Hill ‡  
and court my bonny Nancy.—D., 114.

‡ In Stamfordham.

Hartley and Hallowell a' ya' bonnie lassie,  
fair Seaton Delaval a' ya'.  
Earsdon stands on a hill a' ya'  
near to Billy Mill a' ya'.—D., 113. [All near N. Shields.]

"The burthen is the nurses' lullaby  
See A you a hinny."—Brockett, *Gloss. of N.C. Words*.

Waterless Walwick\* stands upon the hill,  
hungry Humshaugh † looks at it still,  
Cockelaw and Keepick ‡ stand in a raw,  
there's awks in the Kirn in Easington Ha'.—D., 116.

\* Par. of Warden. † Par. of Simonburn. ‡ Par. of St. John, Lee.

#### MOUNTAINS.

When Chevyut ye see put on his cap  
Of rain ye'll have a wee bit drap.—Higson.

Tho' Cheviot's top be frosty still  
he's green belaw the knee,  
sae don your plaid, and tak' your gad,  
and gang awa' wi' me.—Murr.

When Cheviot gets on his hat,  
an' Harnam Law her hood,  
a' the wives o' Kale an' Boumont  
may expect a flude.—Murr.

The Cheviots for muttons, and Chillingham for beeves,  
Newcastle for its whores, and Redesdale for thieves.—D., 104.

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,  
and Carit haugh for swine,  
and Tarras\* for the good bull trout,  
if he be ta'en in time.—Brockett.

\* A stream rising under Pike Fell in E. Dumfries, and running S.S W joins the Esk at Irvine Bridge.

## RIVERS.

One mile of the Tyne's worth ten o' the Tweed  
except for beef and salmon and good brown bread.—D., 93.

Escaped the Tees and was drowned in the Tyne.—D., 92.

Tweed says to Till,  
“What gars ye rin sae still?”

or, Till said to Tweed,  
“Though fast I rin  
And still I gaun  
Yet I drown twae men  
Where ye drown yen.”

Till says to Tweed,  
“Though ye rin with speed,  
And I rin slaw,  
Yet where ye drown ae man  
I drown twa?”—D., p. 92.

or, “What gars ye rin sae gleed\*?  
For as slow as I go,  
And as hard as ye rin,  
A' can drown twae men  
When ye can drown but yin!”

*Berwickshire.*

or,  
“Div ye no ken  
Where ye can drown ae man  
I drown ten?”—Murray.

\* [or reed? *Wooler.*]

“Foot of Breamish and head of Till  
meet together at Bewick Hill.”

A stream which changes its name at this point, between Alnwick and Wooler.—Murr.

Says the Pont to the Blyth,  
“Where thou drowns yan I drown five;”  
Says the Blythe to the Pont,  
“The mair shame on 't.”—D., 94.

At Weldon Brig there's wale o' wine  
If ye hae coin in pocket;  
If ye can throw a heckle fine  
There's wale o' trouts in Coquet.

The lasses of Tyne who fearless shine,  
are mirrors of modesty too,  
but the lasses of Coquet put all in their pocket;  
go then to Coquet and woo. (The river at Warkworth.)—Murr.

The pea-Kytes o' Coquet. The sheakle-makers\* o' the Wood-  
side.—D., 50.

\* Birch-twigs twisted for cordage.

The Tyne, the Tees, the Till, the Tarsset, and the Tweed,  
The Alne, the Blyth, the Font, the Tarret, and the Read.

or, The Tees, the Tyne, and Tweed, the Tarret, and the Till,  
the Team, and Font, and Pont, the Tippal, and the Dill.

D., 92.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

Nottinghamschir full of hoggys.—Harl. *MS.*

Notynghamshire ful of hogges.—Rawl. *MS.*

To Derby is assigned the name of "wool and lead,"

As Nottingham of old (is common) ale and bread.—Drayt., *Pol.*

Gervase\* the gentle, Stanhope the stout,

Marsham the lion, and Sutton the lout.

Queen Eliz., *On 4 Nottinghamshire Knights.*

\* Sir Gervase Clifton.

I'll chance it, as parson Horne did his neck. Notts. A murderer  
who returned from abroad and was executed.—*N.*, V., x. 10.

Like Morley's ducks, born without a notion. Notts.—*N.*, V., x. 10.

AYNHO [6 m. S.E. of Banbury]. See Oxfordshire.

BALDERTON [2 m. S.E. of Newark].

Balderton crows and Newark jackdaws

Went into a field ter feight;

Balderton crows licked Newark jackdaws,

Though there wor ten ter eight.

Rookeries existed about the village of Balderston, and jack-  
daws inhabited the towers of the old Church at Newark.—

Thos. Ratcliffe. *N.*, VII., v. 66.

BEESTON [3 m. S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

BINGHAM. See Colston.

All the world and Bingham will be there, *i.e.* the company will  
be numerous, and perhaps more numerous than select.

A snub to a rising town with petty ambitions.—St. Swithin.

*N.*, III., iii. 233. Cf. Northants, Little Billing.

BRAMCOTE O' TH' HILL [4 m. S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

BULWELL.

The 3 bells of Bulwell say, "Who rings best? who rings best?"  
the 2 bells of Radford reply, "We do, we do,"

the 1 bell at Hyson Green calls out "No, no."—*N.*, VI., ii. 514.

Churches in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

CHILWELL [4 m. S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

CLIFTON with GLAPTON [4 m. S.W. of Nottingham].

Clifton and Glapham are all as one,

but Clifton has a church and Glapham none.—Briscoe.

COLSTON [4 m. S. of Bingham]. *i.e.* Colston Bassett.

Colston's crackt pancheons, Screveton egg-shells,

Bingham's 'tro-rollers, and Whatton merry-bells.

*N.*, VI., ii. 514.

Go pipe at Colston, there's a peascod feast. Spoken in derision  
of busybodies.—*R.*, 1678. Cf. Derbyshire, Padley.

COLWICK (a suburb of Nottingham). See Eaton.

COSSAL [6 m. W.N.W. of Nottingham]. See Crich, in Derbyshire.

**THE DUKERY.** The road between Mansfield and Worksop passes thro' a group of noble parks which from their having originally belonged to former Dukes have fixed upon this district the well-known name of the Dukery. The Duke of Norfolk, however, has sold Worksop to another noble family, and the Dukes of Kingston are extinct, succeeded in the possession of Thoresby by their descendant in the female line, Earl Manvers. The Dukes of Portland and Newcastle remain at Welbeck and Clumber. This aristocratic territory occupies that part of the area of Sherwood Forest where the most palpable traces of that ancient forest are preserved—Murr.

**EATON** [Idleton].

Eaton, and Tatton, and Bramcote o' th' hills,  
 beggarly Beeston, and lousy Chilwell;  
 waterside Wilford, hey little Lenton,  
 Ho! fine Nottingham, Colwick, and Snenton.—*N.*, I., v. 573.  
 (Suburbs of the city.)

**GOTHAM** [6 m. S.S.W. of Nottingham].

As wise as a man of Gotham.—*F. W.* See Sussex and Shropshire.

Andrew Borde says they once tried to hedge in a cuckoo,  
 tumbled their cheeses down-hill to find their way to  
 Nottingham market, and further the women being told  
 to wet the meal before giving it to the pigs, threw it  
 into the well and the pigs in after.

Saint Fools of Gotam—*Bp. Hall*, *Sat.*, II., v. 19.

**HOLME** [3 m. N. of Newark].

Barton Knight, who made a fortune by the woollen trade, put  
 this rhyme in his window :—

I thank God and ever shall  
 it was the sheep that paid for all.

Sharp, *British Gazetteer*.

**IDLETON** [2 m. S. of E. Retford]. See Eaton.

**KING'S SUTTON** [4½ m. S. of Banbury.] See Oxfordsh.

King's Sutton is a pretty town  
 and lies all in a valley,  
 it has a pretty ring of bells  
 beside a bowling alley :  
 Wine and liquor in good store,  
 pretty maidens plenty,  
 can a man desire more?

there ain't such a town in twenty.—*Hll.*, *N. Rhy.*

*Cf.* Middlewick (Cheshire).

**LENTON** [1 m. W.S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

**MARNHAM** [4 m. E. of Tuxford] on the Trent.

The wind's gotten into Marnham Hole—more rain.—*Peacock*,  
*Lincolnshire Glossary*.

NEWARK. Would they pull down the gallery builded new,  
 With the churchwardens' seat and Burleigh pew,  
 Newark for light and beauty might compare  
 With any church but what cathedrals are.

Bp. Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

See Balderton.

NOTTINGHAM. Non-such Nottingham.—Franck, *Northern Memoirs*,  
 1694, pp. 239, 258.

Nottingham was once famous for the skill of its workers in iron,  
 who resided in Girdlesgate and Bridlesmith Gate —Murr.

The little smith of Nottingham  
 who doth the work that no man can. *i.e.* οὐτις.—F. W.

But seeing it is known that a blacksmith of London did make  
 a lock and key so little that a fly could draw it, why  
 should not the little smith of Nottingham (whose art is  
 thought to excel all art of man) frame a little chapel in a  
 little room?—Rev. Chas. Butler, *The Feminine Monarchie ;*  
*or, A Treatise Concerning Bees*, Oxford, 1609, B. 3 v<sup>o</sup>.

D. What is that that is a wryte and no man  
 and he doth that no man can  
 and yet it serveth before God and man?

R. That is a be[e].—*Demaundes Joyous*, W. de Worde, 1511;  
 reprinted in J. M. Kemble's *A.S. Dialogues*, Ælfric Soc.,  
 1845.

Go, teach your grandam to sard. A Nottingham prov.—Ho.  
 Nottingham where they knock 'em down,  
 Oakham where they catch [or cook] 'em.  
 Bringhurst where they bury 'em,  
 and Cottesmore where they cry.—Evans, *Leicestr. Phra.*, p. 296.

ROCKINGHAM [10 m. N.E. of Market Harborough].

Rockingham poor people,  
 nasty town, castle down,\*  
 one bell, wooden steeple†.—*Athenæum*, 1873.

\* Nothing but the keep is left standing.

† A substitute for one destroyed by Cromwell.

SCREVEYTON [3 m. N.E. of Bingham]. See Colston.

SHERWOOD. Covert de Sherwode.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* the Forest.

SNENTON (a suburb of Nottingham). See Eaton.

TATTON. See Eaton.

THORNEY ABBEY [2 m. W.S.W. of Southwell]. See Ramsey in  
 Hunts.

TUXFORD [22 m. N.N.E. of Nottingham].

The ivy hangs there: long has 't hung there;  
 Wine is never vended strong there.

Brathwait, *Drunken Barnaby's Jour.*

"ways like birdlime."—*Ib.*

WHATTON [2 m. E. of Bingham]. See Colston.

WILFORD. Waterside Wilford [2 m. S.S.W. of Nott<sup>m</sup> on the Trent].  
*See* Eaton.

WORKSOP [24 m. N. of Nottingham].

Hardwick for bigness,

Worksop for height.—*N.*, IV., ix. 160. *See* Derbyshire.

Worksop Manor House (the Duke of Newcastle's Seat,  
 rebuilt 1761 after a fire). It appears to have been  
 since pulled down.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

Oxenfordschir gurd mare.—*M.S.* Harl., 7371; *R.A.*, i. 269.

Oxenfordshire, gyrde the mare.—*M.S.* Rawl. Leland.

An outcry Oxford makes, "The scholars have been here,  
 and little though they paid, yet have they had good cheer."

*Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii.

Of the Colleges University is the oldest, Pembroke the youngest,  
 Christ Church the greatest, Lincoln (by many reputed) the  
 least, Magdalen the neatest, Wadham the most uniform,  
 New College the strongest, and Jesus College (no fault but its  
 unhappiness) the poorest, and if I knew which was the  
 richest I would not tell, seeing concealment in this kind is the  
 safest. New College is most proper for Southern, Exeter for  
 Western, Queen's for Northern, Brazen-nose for North  
 Western men, St. John's for Londoners, Jesus for Welshmen,  
 and at other Colleges almost indifferently for men of all  
 countries. Merton hath been most famous for School men,  
 Corpus Christi (formerly called Trilingue Collegium) for  
 Linguists, Christ Church for Poets, All Souls for Orators,  
 New College for Civilians, Brazen-nose for Disputants,  
 Queen's College for Metaphysicians, Exeter for a late series  
 of Regius Professors, Magdalen for ancient, St. John's for  
 modern Prelates, and all eminent in some one kind or  
 other.—*F.W.*

ADDERBURY. *See* Bloxham.

Aynho on the hill,

Souldern in the hole,

and Fritwell wenches as black as a coal.

*Birmingham Weekly Post*, May 24th, 1884.

Aynho bell metal,

Souldern tin kettle (bells).—*Ib.*

Aynho on the hill,\*

Clifton † in the clay,

drunken Deddington, ‡

and § Yam ¶ highway.—*N.*, V., ix. 319.

\* In *N. Hants.* † 1 m. E. of Deddington, on the Cherwell.  
 ‡ 15 m. N. of Oxford. § On.—*Birmingham Weekly Post*, May 24th, 1884.  
 Hampton, or Hempton, a hamlet of Deddington.



BANBURY glosses (corruptions of truth).

Latimer, *Wks.*, Parker Soc., ii. 299.

As wise as the Mayor of Banbury, who would prove that Henry III. was before Henry II.—Ho., *New Sayings*.

Dirty Banbury's proud people  
built a Church without a steeple.

The old church was pulled down in 1793 and a modern Italian one erected.—Murr.

Like a Banbury cheese, nothing but paring.—*Jack Drum's Entertainment*, iii. 1601.

As thin as a Banbury cheese.—He., *Epig.*, v. 24.

More fine than any Banbury cheese.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 91, 1573.

Banbury zeal, cheese and cakes.—F. W.

Banbury for cakes.—*P. Rob.*, 1687; *Camd. Brit.*; trans. by Holland, 1608.

Banbury was noted for Puritanism, famous for twanging ale, zeal, cakes and cheese.—Braithwait. *Strappado*, 1615.

See *Drunken Barnabee's Journal*, and n. in F. W. on misprint.

As near akin as the cates of Banbury to the bells of Lincoln.—*A Knack to Know a Knave*, 1594.

A receipt how to make a very good Banbury cake is given in Geo. Markham's *English Housewife*, 1615. It is a refined mince-pie.

To Banbury came I, O profane one,  
Where I saw a Puritane one  
Hanging of his cat on Monday  
For killing of a mouse on Sunday.

Braithwait, *Barnabee's Jour.*, I., 1638. And  
see Id. *Strappado*, 1615.

Beverie de Bannebury.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Banbury ale a half-yard pot,  
the devil a tinker dares stand to 't.

*Wit Restored*, 1658.

He hath brought his hogs to a Banbury market (Malum retortum).—Cl. See Haz., n. 162.

Like Banbury tinkers, that in mending one hole make three.\*—F. W.

(Meant of those that mar a business in mending it.—Ho.).

\* Who in stopping one hole make two.—Ho.

The Puritan, the Anabaptist Brownist,  
Like a grand salet of tinkers! what a town is't.

Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

## BICESTER.

The tailor of Bisciter has but one eye,\*  
 he cannot cut a pair of green galagaskins† if he were to try [die].  
Aubrey, *Remains*.

See Hll., *Pop. Rhy.*, “*Dancing the Candle Rush*.”

\* See Oeil in Cotgrave. † Wide loose trousers.

BINSEY. Between Oxford and Godstow, often suffering from floods  
 (Haz.) like the Port Meadow on the opposite side of the  
 river.

Where else.

God help me!—*N.*, I., iii. 44.

BLOXHAM\* for length, Adderbury† for strength, and King's Sutton‡  
 for beauty. Cf. Devonshire. [Murray.

Three celebrated Church-spires: the last in Northampton.—

\* 3 m. S.W. of Banbury. † 3 m. S. of Banbury. ‡ 4½ m. S.E. of Banbury.

A BURFORD bait; viz., when one sips or drinks but part they still fill  
 his cup until he drinketh all.—Ho.

To take a Burford bait. A tippling drink.—F. W.

“A proverbial expression for making a greedy meal.”—Murr.

CHARLBURY—Coggs—Combe—Crawley—Curbridge. See Hailey.

CLIFTON. See Aynho.

DEDDINGTON. See Aynho.

DUCKLINGTON. See Hailey.

ENSTONE [4 m. E.S.E. of Chipping Norton].

In Clent cow-pasture, under a thorn,  
 Of head bereft lies Kenelm King-born.

Said to have been inscribed in Golden Saxon letters on a  
 paper dropt by an angel on the high altar of St. Peter's,  
 Rome.—Murray.

FAWLER. FINSTOCK. See Hailey.

FRITWELL [5 m. N.W. of Bicester]. See Aynho.

HAMPTON or HEMPTON. See Aynho.

HAILEY, Crawley, Curbridge, and Coggs,  
 Witney spinners, and Ducklington dogs [all near Witney].  
 Finstock-upon-the-hill, Fawler\* down derry,  
 Beggarly Ramsden, and lousy Chadbury.†

\* In par. of Charlbury. † Charlbury, nr. Chipping Norton.

Woodstock for bacon, Bladon\* for beef,

HANDBOROUGH† for a scurvy Knave, and Combe‡ for a thief.—Murr.

\* 1 m. S. of Woodstock. † The Station for Blenheim, G.W.R.  
 ‡ Long Combe, 2 m. S.W. of Woodstock.

HOG'S NORTON. *N.*, V., ix. 175.

I think thou wast born at Hoggs Norton, where pigs play upon  
 the organs —Ho.

OSENEY.

The bells of Osenev. *i.e.* of Osenev Abbey on the Isis S. of Oxford.

The bells he cares not for a whit who hath a bell of his own which, when he lists to ring out, indeed they will rattle such a peal that will even drown the bells of Osney.

—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*, sec. 26, *The Daw*; 1634.

I did (as other idle Freshmen do),  
Long for to see the Bell of Osney too.

G. Wither, *Abuses (The Occasion)*, 1613.

This is now Great Tom of Christchurch, one of the bonny Christchurch bells immortalised in Dean Aldrich's musical round. When removed from Osenev it bore the inscription :

“ In Thomæ laude  
resono Bim-Bom sine fraude.”

It was recast in 1680.

They bore various names. “ Finito ‘ Agnus Dei ’ cnoilentur Douce, Clement et Austin.”—Hunter, *Hallamshire Gloss*., s.v. Knoll.

OXFORD frames .

Mixture (pepper-and-salt-coloured cloth).

Sausage (coarsely minced, and not put in a skin).

Oxford knives,  
and London wives.—Ho.

Oxford for learning, London for wit,  
Hull for women, and York for a tit.—Higson, 209.

Escole de Oxenford.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

When Oxford scholars fall to fight, before many months expir'd  
England will with war be fir'd.

Chronica si penses cum pugnent Oxonienses,  
Post aliquot menses volat ira per Anglignenses.—F. W.

They hold scholars to be as it were Bl' Oxford men—unnecessary  
guts that study only to grow hungry.—Thomas May, *Life of Nim*, p. 97.

To have taken his degree at Blocksford. (A jeer at Gotham-ites.)—Torr.

You were bred in Brazen-nose College.—Fuller, *Gnom.*

Testons are gone to Oxford to study at Brazen-nose.

He., *Ep.*, v. 63. F. W.

The silver coinage being alloyed by Hen. VIII. showed the copper at the edges of these large coins.

Send verdingales to Broad-gates in Oxford. He., *Ep.*, v. 55.  
F.W., who ascribes their introduction to the need of concealing pregnancy in some light huswife. It was imputed to the Empress Eugenie that the crinoline was invented to establish the converse.

Broad-gates Hall was the original name of Pembroke Coll.

They thrive as New College students, who are golden Scholars, silver Bachelors, and leaden Masters.—Ho.

Castle of St. Thomas. The Penitentiary in St. Thomas' parish where Oxford prostitutes are sent.—G.

Mesopotamia. A slang name for the land between the Cherwell and the Thames.

Oxford is the home, they say, of movements, and Cambridge is of men.—*P.M.G.*, 1/12, '85.

RAMSDEN. See Hailey.

The ROLWRIGHT Stones [2 m. N. of Chipping Norton].

Of "The King," a huge monolith, it is said :

"When Long Compton I shall see,  
King of England I shall be,"

but he was turned into stone.—*N.*, VI., xii. 225.

SOULDERN [3 m. E. of Deddington]. See Aynho.

SPELSBURY [4 m. S.E. of Chipping Norton] is perhaps played upon in the following: His Majesty bewailed that his grandchildren, then young and tender, would be very chargeable to England when they grew to be men. It was their sole refuge. They might seek their fortunes in another place and come home by Spillsbury.—Hacket, *Life of Archbp. Williams*, i. 208.

WITNEY. The four B's of Witney: beauty, bread, beer, and blankets.—Murr.

Witney blanketing.—De Foe, *Tour*, ii. 75.

WOODSTOCK. Maner de Wodestoke.—Douce *MS.* 98. *i.e.* manor. See Hailey.

"Pray Mister Student, can you tell  
Which is the nearest way to Hell?"  
"Some say Woodstock: I say Nay;  
For Rochester's the nearest way."

An answer made by an Oxford undergraduate, to whom the profligate Earl of Rochester put the question.—Murr.

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

Not in Harl. *MS.*

Pynnokshire is not to praise.

A man may go it in to dayes.—Rawl. *MS.*, 86.

And little Rutlandshire is termed Raddleman.—Drayt. *Pol.*

Rutland raddleman. — Drayton, *Polyolb.* Seller of red stone for marking sheep.—F. W. And see *Wit at Several Weapons*, Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 45, where the figurative allusion is indelicate, though Mr. Hazlitt cannot see it. The singing voice is in question.

*Sir Greg.* What countryman, Master Voice?

*Boy.* Sir, born at Ely: we all set up in E-la, but our house commonly breaks in Rutlandshire.

*Sir Greg.* A shrewd place, by my faith.

COTTESMORE [4 m. N.E. of Oakham]. See Oakham.

#### OAKHAM.

Nottingham, where they knock 'em down,  
Oakham, where they catch 'em [or cook 'em];  
Brighthurst, where they bury 'em,  
and Cottesmore, where they cry.

Evans' *Leicestershire Phrases*, p. 296.

STRETTON-IN-THE-STREET [8 m. N.E. of Oakham].  
where shrews meet.—R., 1678.

An UPPINGHAM trencher.—R., 1678.

WING [3 m. N.E. of Uppingham].

The wise woman lives at Wing;  
she tries to hedge the cockoo in.

Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Schropschir, my schinnes ben scharpe,  
Ley wood to the fir and 3ef me my harpe.

*MS. Harl. 7371.*

I am of Shropshire, my shines be sharpe,  
Ley wode to the fyre and dresse me my harpe.—*MS. Rawl.*  
[i.e. prepare, tune.]

And Shropshire saith in her "That shins be ever sharp,  
Lay wood upon the fire, reach hither me my harp,  
And whilst the black bowl walks we merrily will carp."

[i.e. we'll chat as long as the drink lasts.] Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

"Sharpshins" is still applied in Shropshire—first, to light heels;  
second, to sharp wits, as "Be off sharpshins!" i.e. run away.  
"Now then, sharpshins, taking me up as usual."—Jackson, *Shropshire Folk Lore*.

"Harp and carp"=play the harp and talk with me. Carpe, to talk, is very common in Mid-England. The Wif of Bath could "laugh and carpe."—Chau., *Prol. Canterbury Tales*, 476 (note by Skeat); Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 581.

Shropshire fare, i.e. fried eggs and bacon. Waggoners and such-like folk, stopping for refreshment at a public-house, will say: "Can yo gie us any S'ropshire?"—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*, p. 379.

Shropshire is full of trout and Tories.—*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 7/4, '86.

The pan-puddings of Shropshire.

**The Proud Salopians.** When Hen. VIII. (or Charles II.) wished to make Shrewsbury a city and bishop's see, they declined, preferring that it should continue to be the first of Towns; hence the sobriquet.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 581.

**To all friends round the Wrekin** [not forgetting the trunkmaker and his son Tom.—R., 1813]. George Farquhar dedicated his *Recruiting Officer* (1705-6) to "All Friends," &c.

To be "remembered to your friends round the Wrekin."—Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 15.

**This was a Hill in King Harry's days.**—R., 1678.

**As old-fashioned as Clent hills.**—Old Humphry (Geo. Mogridge), *Pithy Papers*.

**May they be as everlasting as the Hills of Shropshire and the Shropshire Hills.**—N., IV., vii. 132. This is gentle chaff at the Hill family, who claim to be "as old as the hills." Miss Jackson, *S.F.L.*, p. 472, gives it: "The Hills of Shropshire, may they be as everlasting as the Shropshire Hills," and refers it to a toast in honour of the Peninsular general, Lord Hill.

**When it snows, Shropshire people say to children:** "The Welshmen are plucking their geese," sometimes adding "and sending their feathers to market"; or (in E. Shrop.), "It's the old woman plucking geese in Wales and sending us the feathers."—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

**Happy is the eye  
between Severn and Wye,  
but thrice happy he  
between Severn and Clee.**—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 584.

**BISHOP'S CASTLE** [9½ m. S.W. of Church Stretton].

"Oh, he comes from Bishop's Castle; they 'anna no doors at Bishop's Castle," said of one who went out of a shop leaving the door open.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

**BITTERLEY** [4 m. N.E. of Ludlow].

Bitterley, Bitterley, under the Clee,  
devil take me if ever I come to thee.—Jackson.

**BOMERE HEATH**, [4 m. from Hadnall]  
where the devil catcht his death.—Jackson, 584.

**BRIDGNORTH.**

All of one side, like a Bridgnorth election.

The borough, which before the Reform Act of 1832 returned two members to Parliament, included a large suburban district, mostly the property of the Whitmore family, of Apley Park, whose influence was predominant.

Bridgnorth, a spot which Charles I. considered the most pleasant in his kingdom, and some travellers say is like Jerusalem.—Sharp, *British Gazetteer*.

The following are recorded as local sayings:

Stand on one side, John Ball, and let my wife see the bar  
[bear].

Cuup, cuup, master Thomas! (Used whilst thrashing a lazy  
son through the streets.)—*N.*, II., xii. 501.

CHURCH STRETTON, [12½ m. S.W. of Shrewsbury]  
where they eaten more nor they gotten.—Jackson.  
(Surrounded by barren hills.)

CLUNTON and CLUNBURY, CLUNGUNFORD and CLUN,  
are the quietest places under the sun.—Murr.  
dirtiest, drunkenest, pleasantest are variants.

Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 583.

Four villages on the river Clun, which divides S. Shropshire  
from Montgomeryshire, and falls into the Teme near  
Leintwardine.

Whoever crosses Clun Bridge comes back sharper than he  
went (said of the moorland and border natives).—Jackson,  
*S.F.L.*

CONDOVER [4½ m. S. of Shrewsbury]. See Tibberton.

DAWLEY [4 m. S.E. of Wellington].

Dawley oaves.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

DILLUSON YETH, [Dudleston Heath, N.W. of Ellesmere]  
where the devil was starved to djeth.

[or, ketcht 'is djeth.]—Jackson, *S.W.B.*, p. 516.

The longer you live the more you see,  
Dudleston chapel-bell hung in a tree.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or Market Drayton.

Drayton Dirty Fair—from the usually bad weather—on the  
Wednesday before Palm Sunday.—Jackson.

As sure as Hodnet sends the wind,  
a rainy day will Drayton find.

When the [weather] cock (*i.e.* on Drayton Church) has his neb  
in Hodnet Hole [5½ m. S.W. of Drayton], look out for  
rain.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

EDGMOND [2 m. W. of Newport] and its various townships.

Tibberton tawnies [darkies], Cherrington chats [gossips],  
Wall dogs and Buttery rats,  
Edgmond men and Adeney cats.—Jackson.

Four bull-dogs fast in a pen,  
darna come out for Edgmond men.—*Edgmond version.*

Edgmond bull-dogs made up in a pen,  
darna come out for Tibberton men.—*Tibberton do.*

ELLESMERE [11 m. S.W. of Whitchurch].

The Devil was flying over Ellesmere, and he said: "Sweet  
little Ellesmere, you are all mine own."—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

KETLEY [1½ m. S.E. of Wellington].

A pretty Ketley set. An opprobrious nickname acquired by the employees at the ironworks established there early in this [the 19th] century.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 98.

LLANYMNECH [6½ m. S.W. of Oswestry].

Take heed how you go through Llanymnech, or you 'll get your tail cut.—*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 7/4, '86.

LONGDEN. Haz., p. 386, refers to this place the saying (which he quotes from Higson, 131):

The stoutest beggar that goes by the way  
can't beg through Long on a midsummer's day.

But of the two Longdens in Salop, one has a pop. of 99, the other of 371. Sharp (*British Gazetteer*, 1852) is doubtless right in assigning it to Longdon in Staffordshire, "a village of some length." Pop., 1183.

MADELEY.

Medley bells.—Ho. *See* Leominster in Herefordshire.

The Wise Men of Madeley (who hedged in the cuckoo).

*Cf.* Gotham in Notts.

DELVERLEY, God help me!

and what do you think?—*N.*, I., i. 422.

wheer else.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 97.

A parish 11 m. W.N.W. of Shrewsbury, at the junction of the Vyrnwy with the Severn, and so liable to floods. It lies pleasantly under the Breiddon Hills.

LORFE. *See* Bridgnorth.

REES [4½ m. S. of Whitchurch].

They say the Devil died here.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 584.

PULVERBATCH [7½ m. S.S.W. of Shrewsbury]. *See* Church Pulverbatch.

Cothercot\* up o' the 'ill,

Wilderley\* down i' the dale,

Churton† for pretty girls,

an' Powtherbitch for good ale.—Jackson, p. 518.

\* 5 m. N N.W. of Church Stretton.

† *i.e.* Church Pulverbach, 6 m. N. of Church Stretton.

Huglith (a solitary hill-farm near Pulverbach) was the last place God made, and he never allowed the sun to shine upon it.—Jackson.

A storm will go three miles out of its way to come by Habberley to Churton.

TANTON.

Stan' upon Trent, Stan' upon Wye,

Clean Stan', Dirty Stan', and Stanton Lacy.

Corve Dale; Skeat in Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 584.

SHREWSBURY. *See* Tibberton.

Pelryn de Schrowesbury.—Douce, 98. *i.e.* to the shrine of St. Winifred in the Benedictine Abbey there.



Like a Shrewsbury cake, short and sweet.—*P. Rob.*, Mar., 1767.  
Of a rich closeness, like Scotch shortbread.

I 'll sen' you to Sosebury [pronunciation of lowest class]. This means a threat of legal proceedings or of consignment to the county gaol.—Jackson, 519.

He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury, must carry her into Staffordshire, or else shall live in Cumberland.—F. W.

Women are born in Wiltshire, brought up in Cumberland, lead their lives in Bedfordshire, bring their husbands to Buckingham, and die in Shrewsbury.—*Wit Restored*, 1658.

STOKE YETH [Heath], wheer Owd Nick was clemm'd to djeth.—Jackson.

TIBBERTON [4 m. N.W. of Newport]. See Edgmond.

It rains, it hails, it batters, it blows,  
the Tibberton girls are washing their clothes.\*

Jackson, *S.F.L.*

(A wet washing-day betokened a faithless lover.)

The same thing was said at Shrewsbury of the "Condoover wenches."

\* An Edgmond jingle.

WEM [10 m. N. of Shrewsbury].

Amen,

says the clerk of Wem.—Jackson.

The women of Wem and a few musketeers\*  
beat Lord Capel and all his cavaliers.—Higson, 124.

\* In 1643 old women in red cloaks being posted to represent a military force.—Jackson, 585. [Cf. The capture of the French troops landed at Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, Feb., 1797.—ED.]

The Wem Ranters (a stronghold of Primitive Methodism).—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 98.

A new church, an old steeple,

A drunken parson and a wicked people.—*Ib.*

From Wem and from Wich, [*i.e.* Nantwich]

and from Clive of the Styche, Good Lord, deliver us!\*

Jackson, 586

\* Prayer of the Shropshire Royalists. Col. Clive led the Parliamentary army.

WILDERLEY. See Pulverbach.

WROXETER (Uriconium) [6 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].

Near the Brook of Bell, there is a well\*  
which is richer than any man can tell.

\* On the N. side of Watling Street, where it crosses the brook.—T. Wright, *Uriconium*, p. 80.

SHROPSHIRE BELL-JINGLES.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, p. 605.

"A nut and a kernell,"

say the bells of Acton Burnell [8 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].

"A pudding in the pot,"

say the bells of Acton Scott [3 m. S. of Church Stretton].

"Pitch 'em and patch 'em,"  
say the bells of Old Atcham [4 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].  
Hold up your shield,"  
say the bells of Battlefield\* [3 m. N.E. of Shrewsbury].

\* Where Hotspur was killed, 1403.

"Wristle, wrastle,"  
say the bells of Bishop's Castle.  
"Up, Severn, and down, Morfe," †  
say the bells of Bridgnorth.

† A hilly spot, with five tumuli on it, at Quatford, a suburb of Bridgnorth.

"Roast beef and mutton,"  
say the bells of Church Stretton.  
"Hop, skip, and run,"  
say the bells of Clun [5½ m. N. of Knighton].  
"Axes and brummocks," [= bilhooks] of Clun].  
say the bells of Clungunnus [= Clungunford] [6 m. S.E.

"Under and over,"  
say the bells of Condover.

"A stick and a stone,"  
say the bells of Edgton [4½ m. S.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"You're too fond of beer,"  
say the bells of Ellesmere.

"Why don't you ring louder?"  
say the bells of Hope Bowdler [2 m. S.E. of Ch. Stretton].

"Because we are beaten," of Ch. Stretton].  
say the big bells of Eaton [under Heywood] [4½ m. S.E.

"Buttermilk and whey,"  
say the bells of Hopesay [5½ m. S.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"An old lump of wood,"  
say the bells of Leebotwood [4 m. N.E. of Ch. Stretton].

or "Lay a bottle in the wood,"  
say the bells of Leebotwood.

"Roas' goose an' gonder,"  
say the bells of Longnor [2 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].

"How dare you do so?"  
say the bells of Ludlow [1795].

"Because I've a mind,"  
say the bells of Leintwardine [*Herefordshire*, 1795].

"White bread and red wine,"  
say the bells of Leintwardine.\*

\* 9 m. W. of Ludlow at the confluence of the Teme and the Clun.

"We must all die,"  
say the bells of Lydbury [2½ m. S.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"An owl in the tree,"  
say the bells of Norbury [4 m. N.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"Three crows on a tree,"  
say the bells of Oswestry [18 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury].

- "Roast beef and be merry,"  
say the bells of Shrewsbury.
- "Itchy and scabby,"  
say the bells of the Abbey.
- "Three naked lads,"  
[or "Three golden spades,"]  
say the bells of St. Chad's.
- "Three silver pikels," [or "golden pikels"]  
say the bells of St. Michael's.
- "Three golden canaries,"  
[or "Buttercups and daisies,"  
or "A new-born baby,"]  
say the bells of St. Mary's.
- "A boiling pot and stewing pan,"  
say the bells of Julian.
- "You 're a rogue for sartin,"  
say the bells of St. Martin.
- "Up the ridge and down the butt,"  
say the bells of Smethycote [4 m. N. of Church Stretton].
- "Roast beef and mutton," Shrewsbury].  
say the bells of Old Upton [Upton Magna, 3½ m. E. of
- "Jack, and Jim the tailor, Wellington].  
hang the rogue the ringer [Uppington, 4 m. S.W. of
- "Ivy, holly, and mistletoe,"  
say the bells of Wistanstow [6 m. S. of Church Stretton].

**SOMERSETSHIRE.**

Somersetschir good for whete.—*MS. Harl. 7371.*

Somersetshire good for whete.—*MS. Rawl.*

**Zummerzet.**

**Mid-Somerset.** One of the political divisions previously to 1885, and embracing the moors E. of Weston-super-Mare, acquired the name of Mud Somerset.

"Noted for the fertility of its soil and the folly of its gentlemen."—Bickham Escott, on Hustings at Taunton.

"Confirms the legend that the Wise Men don't come from the West."

Cornwall's as ugly as ugly can be,  
Devonshire's better certainly;  
but Somersetshire's the best of the three,  
and Somersetshire's the country for me.

Quoted by Southey in *Espriella's Letters from England*, ch. 76.

the Foe, *Tour of Gt. Britn.*, i., Lett. 3 (1724), says: "The 'boorish country speech' about Yeovil, as in Ireland it is called the Brogue upon the Tongue, so here it is called 'Jouring.' The difference is in tone and diction and their abridging the speech 'cham' for 'I am,' 'chill' for 'I will,' 'don' for 'put on,' and 'doff' for 'put off,' and the like."

Here is Gerard's bailiff: work, or you must die with cold.—P. in R., 1678.

When Somerset says: "Set the bandog on the bull."—Drayt., *Pol.*, xxiii.

W. says that "the Mastiffs of Somerset were famous, and that the gentry and country-folk were much affected with the pastime of bull-baiting, though some scruple[d] the lawfulness thereof."—P. 18.

The Barle and the Exe do both urn out o' the same rex-bush, *i.e.* clump of rushes.—Elworthy, *West Somerset Word Book*.

The Barle or Barley, after running a course of 20 m. S.E., rejoins the Exe below Dulverton.

BATH. Bayn de Baa.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

"The Bath Waters" have again (1884) come into high repute.

Bath asparagus (*ornithogalum umbellatum*).

beau—beauties.

brick (resembling free-stone, but made at Bridgwater of the mud of the Parret).

bun — chair — chap — cheese (curd) — coating — faggot (minced meat). See Scotch, warming-pan.

metal—lozenge.

Olivers (thin butter biscuits called after Dr. Oliver, the inventor).

pipe—post (writing paper)—[free]stone (from the Box quarries).

shilling (a gilt card counter\*)—waters (hot springs)—rings?

\* And although it may pass for gold on each ninney,  
Sure, we know a Bath shilling soon from a guinea.

Swift, *A Conference between Car and Chariot*.

The beggars of Bath.—F. W. [*i.e.* the free patients at the Hospital], attracted by all the two seasons the confluence of Gentry.—F. W.

Go to Bath!

Residents at Bath are said to "forget to die."

The Baths of Bath. [Clifton Hotwells are still under eclipse.]

It seems all waters of this kind have (though far from the sea) their ebbing and flowing, I mean in esteem. It was then full tide with Wellingborough Well, which ever since hath abated, and now, I believe, is at low water in its reputation.—F. W., *N'hants*.

Ludhudibras a Meazel Voule, did zend his zun a graezing,  
 Who Vortuend hither vor to cum, and geed his Pigs sum peazun ;  
 Poor Bladud he was Manger-grown, his Dad, which zum call Vaether,  
 Zet Bladud Pig, and Pig Bladud, and zo they ved together.  
 Then Bladud did the Pigs invect, who grunting ran away  
 And vound whot waters prezently, which made um vresh and gay.  
 Bladud was not so grote a Vool, but zeeing what Pig did doe, [toe.  
 He beath'd and wash'd and rins'd and beath'd from Noddle down to  
 Bladud was now (Gramercy Pig) a delicate vine boy,  
 So whome he trudges to his Dad, to be his only Joy.  
 And then he bilt this gawdy Town, and sheer'd his beard Spadewayes,  
 Which Voke accounted then a grace, though not so nowadays.  
 Two Thowsand and vive hundred years, and thirty-vive to that,  
 Zince Bladud's zwine did looze their greaze, which we Moderns cal vat:  
 About that time it was alzo, that Ahob's zuns were hanged  
 And Jezabel their Mam (curz'd deel) caus'd Naboth be Stone banged.  
 Chee cud zay more, but cham a veard, Voke will account this Vable,  
 O Invidels if yee woon not me, yet chee pray believe the Table.

Written by Tom Coriat of Odcombe on seeing "the great Table  
 hung up against the Wall in the King's Bath," which sets  
 forth the legend of King Bladud out of Geoffrey of Mon-  
 mouth's *Chronicle*, and appended to *Therma Rediviva*.—  
*The City of Bath described, &c.*, by Henry Chapman, Gent<sup>e</sup>,  
 London. 1673. 8°.

Balnea, lympha, Forum, sic Templum, Moenia, Rivus,  
 Talia tam parva, nusquam sunt urbe reperta.

Baths, Church, Rock-water, River, Hall, Wall-round  
 Such in so little a City nowhere found.—*Ibid*.

These walls so rich in monument and bust  
 Show how Bath Waters serve to lay the dust.

(The interior walls of Bath Abbey are completely incrustated with  
 memorials of strangers who have died in the City.)

As to Bath Abbey, see *ante*, *England, Historical and Prophetical*.

BECKINGTON [3 m. N.E. of Frome]. See Frome.

CADBURY. If Cadbury\* and Dolbury† dolven were, [digged]  
 all England might plough with a golden share.—R., 1813.

\* Camp-hills: one near Clevedon, the other near Wincanton.

† Near Wrington, above Churchill.

If Dolbury digged were,  
 of gold should be the share.—Leland, *Itin*.

CHEW MAGNA, Chew Stoke. See Stoke.

Chew fine organ pipes, Stoke brass candlesticks.

CHEW STOKE. See Stoke.

CHEDDAR cheese.—F.W. As much difference as between Norfolk  
 and Cheddar.—Torriano.

CHARD. In so high a situation that the stream of water in it being  
 turned, as it easily may be north or south, will run, as  
 is affirmed, either into the Severn or South Sea.—Gibson,  
 note to Camden.

**CREWKERNE.** The first rain after Crewkerne Fair (Sept. 5) is the first rain of winter.

**ONE** [9½ m. W. of Minehead]. *See* Oare.

**URY**, near Churchill [2 m. N. of Banwell]. *See* Cadbury.

**URY** [5 m. S.W. of Bristol, Somersetshire side of Avon]. The origin of its name was caused in this wise. A local architect was commissioned to build various churches. He began with Saint Stephen's in Bristol, then moved a Bitt-on, and having finished a third, exclaimed, "Now I 'dun-dree."

(river). *See* Barle.

**18** dumbledores, Beckington bees, and Road wopses (wasps).—*H., F.P.; N., V., vi. 277.*

**TONBURY.** As old as Glastonbury Torre.—F. W.

The Glastonbury Thorn is said to blossom at Christmas-tide.

If the Abbot of Glaston could have married the Abbess of Shaston, the King of England would be the poorer man.—*Som. & Dor. N. & Q., iii. 189. See* Dorset (Shaftesbury).

Bloomed in the winter of her days,

Like Glastonbury Thorn.

Sir C. Sedley, *The Mulberry Garden*, "Ah Chloris."

Hopton, Horner, Smyth, Knocknaile, and Thynne,  
when Abbots went out they came in.

*Aubrey's Lives, ii. 362.*

Portman, Horner, Popham, and Thynne,  
when the Monks went out they came in.

Thynne's *Animadversions on Chaucer*, p. ix., ed. 1875.

Horner, Popham, Wyndham, and Thynne,  
when the Abbot went out, then they went in.—Higson, 173.

The four families to whom Glastonbury Abbey estate was granted at the Dissolution.

**TON ST. GEORGE** [3 m. N. of Crewkerne]. The seat of the Lord Poulet, having every stone in the Front shaped Doule-ways, or in the form of a cart-nail.—F. W.

**HOLMS** (Steep and Flat, in the Bristol Channel).—Holmr, Icelandic, an islet.

Then as the Holmes, two sturdy umpires, met  
Betwixt the quar'ling Welsh and English tydes;  
In equall distance each from other set,  
As both removed from faire Severne's sides.

*Zouch's Dove, 1613.*

**NER** [par. Luckham, 5 m. W.S.W. of Minehead]. A favourite meet of the Staghounds.

Oaks be trumps in Horner 'ood,  
there they grow'd and there they stood.

*Elworthy, Som. W.B.*

ALL ILCHESTER is gaol. The people hard-hearted, say prisoners there.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

KEYNSHAM [5 m. S.E. of Bristol].

Canesham, commonly called "smoaky Canesham."—*Rd. Blome, Britannia*, p. 197.

LONG SUTTON [3 m. E. of Langport].

Sutton Long, Sutton Long,  
at every door a tump\* of dung,  
Some two, some three;

it's the dirties place that ever you see.—*N.*, I., v. 375.

\* A round mass: a local word for the wooded top of a hill. So Ashton Tump, near Clifton.

Also parishes in Hants and Lincolnshire.

*Cf.* As much as York, &c.

MINEHEAD.

Minehead by the sea,  
Minehead on the down,  
Minehead at the quay,  
Minehead in the town.

The town now consists of these four patches of dwellings, each half a mile from any other; the church is on the down. This is formulated, however, by myself. 1880.

NORTON FITZWARREN [2 m. N.W. of Taunton]. See Taunton.

Nertown was a market town  
when Taunton was a vuzzy down.—*N.*, I., iv. 96.

Mr. Warre, who reads "walled" for "market," thinks it was a British town.—*Proceedings Som. Arch. Soc.*, 1849.

OARE [6 m. W. of Porlock].

Oare, Culbone, and Stoke Pero,  
three such places you never did hear o'.—*Murr.*

Three celebrated meets of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds, and lying close round Dunkerry Beacon, the crown of Exmoor.

ODCOMBE. Coryate, the author of the celebrated "Crudities," was the son of a Rector of Odcombe. He hung up the shoes in which he had walked 900 miles in Odcombe Church, somewhere about 1610.—*Worth, Somerset Guide*.

He was credited with the introduction of forks into England from Italy.

PENDUMMER [or Pendomer, a village 4 m. from Yeovil, near Coker], where the devil was stodged in the midst of summer.—*West of England Archl. Transactions*, 1873.

PENSFORD [6 m. S. of Bristol]. See Stanton Drew.

PORLOCK. I rode [to Lynmouth] by the coast through Minehead and came to Porlock, where I had luncheon at "The Ship." The name of this place is, I believe, derived from the Saxon "Port locan," the locked or enclosed port; but another derivation is given by the peasantry, . . . that this

was the first place in which the devil landed in England, and that, finding himself hungry, he asked for such fare as they could give him, when a dish similar to my own, *i.e.* bacon and eggs, was set before him. "Poor luck this!" exclaimed the luxurious traveller; whereupon the name Porlock has been fixed upon the place for ever.—  
Rev. Wm. Quekett, *My Sayings and Doings*, p. 44, 1888.

**PORTBURY** [8 m. N.W. of Bristol].

Fuller, speaking of the wild strawberry in Devonshire as toothsome but small and sour (as growing wild, having no other gardner but Nature), adds: "They quickly acquire greatness and sweetness if transplanted into gardens, and become as good as those at Porbery, in Somersetshire, where £20 per ann. (thank the vicinity of Bristol) have been paid for the tithe thereof."—  
F. W., p. 246.

**PRIDDY** [3 m. N.N.W. of Wells].

The first rain after Priddy Fair (Aug. 21) is the first rain of winter.—*Som. & Dev. N. & Q.*, iii. 115.

**ROAD.** See Frome [from which it lies 4 m. N.E.]. Cf. Crewkerne.

**SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP.**

Hang me right and ring me well,  
they'll hear me sound at Hambdon Hill.

H. T. Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Somerset*, 1875.

Inscribed on one of the church bells.

**SOMERTON.** A Somerton ending. When the difference between two is divided. — *P. in R.*, 1678. *i.e.* splitting the difference.—G.

**STANTON DREW** [7 m. S.E. of Bristol].

A mile from Pensford, another from Chue, *i.e.* Chew Magna.—  
Stukely, *Itin.*, ii. 169. 1776.

Stanton ding-dangs (bells). See Stoke.

**STOGURSEY** [9½ m. N.W. of Bridgwater].

Out of the world and into Stogursey.—Haz., 2nd ed., 326.  
"Ex relatione H. Pyne, a Somerset man."

Cf. Dorset, Bincome.

**STOKE PERO** [3 m. S. of Porlock]. See Oare.

Stoke\* brass candlesticks, Winford brass pans,  
Chew fine organ-pipes, and Stanton ding-dangs.

\* Chew Stoke [6 m. S. of Bristol].

**TAUNTON.** See Norton.

When Taunton was a furzy down  
Norton was a walled town.—Mur.

'ch was bore at Taunton Dean; where should I be bore  
else?—R. W.

Where should I be bore else thon in Tonton Deane?—F. W.



Zich glorry vatt Ducks but zildom are zean,  
Where should they be bore but about Taunton Dean?

S. Wesley (the grandfather of John and Charles Wesley), *Maggots*, p. 74, 1685.

He is speaking of wild ducks caught in a decoy in Somersetshire.—Note p. 74.

So high's Marlin tower, *i.e.* St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton.—Elworthy, *W. Som. W. B.*

Our noble Sheriff's a-dying, and I fear  
Will never feast us more in Taunton-shire.

Alex. Brome, *Epistle to C. S., Esq.*

WATCHET. When Watchet is all washed down,  
Williton shall be a seaport town.

Quoted by Rd. Jefferies, "Summer in Somerset,"  
in *Field and Hedgerow*, p. 284.

WELLINGTON Roundheads, *i.e.* fanatics.—*P. in R.*, 1678. A Taunton proverb (from their attachment to the Parliamentary cause.—Muri).

WESTON-SUPER-MARE is called Weston-super-Mud; also Bristol-super-Mare.

WILLITON. *See* Watchet.

WINFORD [5 m. S.W. of Bristol]. Winford brass pans (bells).  
*See* Stoke.

Wicked WIVELISCOMBE.—Worth, *Handbook to N. Devon*.

Upon Sir Abraham Elt being knighted and taking the name of Elton.

In days of yore old Abraham Elt  
When living had nor sword nor belt;  
But now his son, Sir Abraham Elton,  
Being knighted has both sword and belt on.

*MS. Harl. 7318, p. 206. Hll.*

Abm. Elton, M.P. and Mayor of Bristol, 1710; created a Bart.  
Oct. 31, 1717.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

Staffordschir full of shrewd quenys.—*MS. Harl.*

Staffordshire, ful of quenys.—*MS. Rawl.*

Staffordshire for beer and bread,  
Derbyshire for wool and lead;  
Cheshire, the chief of men,  
and Lancashire for fair women.

*W. W., New Help to Discourse, p. 113. 1659.*

For boots and shoes and slippers rare  
what shire with Stafford may compare.

Langford, *Staffordshire and Warwickshire Past and Present, i.*

Then Staffordshire bids: "Stay, and I will beet\* the fire,  
And nothing will I ask, but goodwill for my hire."—Drayt., *Pol.*, xxiii.

\* Mend.

Among soldiers Stafford law, martial law, killing and hanging, is soon learned.—Breton *Scholar and Soldier*, p. 26. Speech of Miles Corbet, 1647. *Harl. Misc.*, i. 243.

This, of course, is a pun, alluding to the *lex baculinus*.

In April Dove's flood

is worth a King's good.—Camb., *Brit.*; n. in Haz., p. 231.

"The Nilus of Staffordshire."—F. W. Cf. Derbyshire.

the beauty of her stream is such  
As only with a swift and transient touch  
To enrich her sterile border as she glides,  
And force sweet flowers\* from her marble sides.

\* Cotton.

The Black Country.

BARTON.

Barton under Needwood,\* Dunstall in the Dale,†  
Sitenhill‡ for a pretty girl, and Burton for good ale.

Higson. *MS. Col.*, 148.

\* 4 m. S.W. of Burton-upon-Trent.

† 4 m. W.S.W. of Burton.

‡ ? Stapenhill, a suburb of Burton, or Tatenhill, 3 m. S.W. of Burton.

BLOXWICH [2 m. N. of Walsall].

Like the Bloxwich bull [not to be found].

Because stolen the night before the wake.—Timbs, *Nooks and Corners of English Life*, p. 261.

BROMWICH (West Bromwich), [2 m. S.S.E. of Wednesbury].

To sing like a Bromwich throstle, *i.e.* a donkey.—Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT. See Barton.

CALTON.

Calton,\* Caldon,† Waterfall,‡ and Grin§ [Grindon],  
are the four fou'est places I ever was in.—*N.*, I., xi. 74.

\* 8 m. N.E. of Cheadle.

† N.W. Stafford.

‡ 7 m. S.E. of Leek.

§ 6 m. E.S.E. of Leek.

DUDLEY [8 m. W.N.W. of Birmingham].

Moonrakers=illiterate.—*N.*, *F. P.*

Like Dudley tripe – always ready.—Worc. *N.*, *F. P.*

Cf. Warwickshire version: Like the old woman's tripe, always ready.—*Ib.*

DUNSTALL IN THE DALE. See Barton.

ECCLESHALL. While the ivy is green, and the holly is rough,  
this is a lease for the Blests of the Hough.

A farm in this neighbourhood held under the Bishops of Lichfield for some centuries by this family.—*N.*, I., vi. 185.

FAZELEY [1 m. S. of Tamworth].

Fazeley bull-dogs locked in a pen,  
dusn't come out for Tamworth men.—*N.*, *F. P.*

GORNALL [2 m. N.W. of Dudley].

He comes from Gornall, *i.e.* is rude or odd-mannered, a boor or a guy.—N., *F. P.*

GRINDON. *See* Calton.

HARBORNE [3 m. S.W. of Birmingham].

Hungry Harborne, poor and proud.—N., *F. P.*

LEEK. The Metropolis or Queen of the Moorlands.—*Spectator*, 31/12, '87.

LICHFIELD. Encloystre de Lycheffeld.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

LONGDON [4 m. N.W. of Lichfield].

The stoutest beggar that goes by the way,  
cannot beg through Long in a summer's day.

Sharp, *Brit. Gazetteer*.

(Haz. assigns this to Longdon, 5 m. S.W. of Shrewsbury.)

LONGSDON [2 m. W.S.W. of Leek]. *See* Derbyshire, Ashford.

MARCHINGTON (par. Hanbury), [3 m. E.S.E. of Uttoxeter].

As short as a Marchington wake-cake [of a woman's temper].—  
Poole, *Glossary of A. and P. Words of Staffordshire*.

NARROWDALE [4 m. S.S.E. of Longnor]. A pass between high limestone rocks, traversed by the Dove.

"The inhabitants of Narrowdale, when the sun is nearest the tropic of Capricorn, never see it; and when it does begin to appear, they do not see it till about one o'clock, which they call 'Narrowdale noon,' using it as a proverb when anything is delayed."—Plot's *Staffordshire*.

RUSHALL (in the borough of Walsall). *See* Sutton.

SEDGELY [3 m. N.W. of Dudley].

A Sedgley curse.—*Mus. Delic.*, 1656.

The devil run \* through thee, booted and spurred, with a scythe  
on his back.†—Ho.

\* Ride.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Woman's Prize*, v. 3; Suckling, *Goblins*, i. 1.

† As the Scotchman says.—Massinger, *City Madam*, ii. 2.

SMETHWICK (par. Harborne), [3 m. W. of Birmingham].

Go to Smerrick! = Go to Jerichò!—N., *F. P.*

STAFFORD.

*Noah's Wife.* Bot thou wert worthi be clad in Stafford blue,  
For thou art always adred, be it false or trew.

Townley, *Myst.*, p. 24; *R. A.*, i. 29. 1450.

STANTON [8 m. E.N.E. of Cheadle].

Stanton on the Stones,  
where the devil broke his bones.—*N.*, I., v. 293.

STAPENHILL (a suburb of Burton). *See* Barton.

SUTTON. Sutton for mutton, [? Sutton Coldfield]  
Tamworth for beef.

Sutton for mutton, Tamworth for beeves;  
Brummagem for blackguards, Coleshill for thieves.

*N.*, V., ix. 175

TAMWORTH. *See* Sutton.

As sandy as a Tamworth pig. Of a red-haired woman, concupiscent and prolific.—N., *F. P.*

Vileyns de Tameworth.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Fazeley bull-dogs lock'd in a pen,  
dusn't come out for Tamworth men.

After a collar comes a halter, quoth the Tanner of Tamworth  
when Henry IV. called for a collar to make him a Squire.  
—Hll.

There's Biterscote, and Bonehill, and Dunstall upon Dun,  
Hopwas, and Coton, and miry Wiginton;  
Little Amington, and Great Amington, with the Woodhouses by,  
Glascote and Wilnecote and merry Fasely,  
Comberford and Syerscote, and Bole Hall Street;  
and Tamworth is the head town where all these cuckolds meet.

C. F. R. Palmer, *Hist. & Antiq. of College Ch. of Tamworth*, p. 13.

They hail'd him Lord of Fontenaye,  
Of Lutterward and Scrivelbaye,  
Of Tamworth tower and town.

Scott *Marmion*, c. I, s. xi. 6.

TIPTON. The Tipton Slasher was a noted pugilist of the first half  
of the nineteenth century. The male sex's proclivities are  
to eating and fighting, and at the end of a day's outing the  
daughter is said to enquire: "Hast thee foughten feather?  
We'll be going if thee hast."

WALSALL *See* Sutton.

Walsall for bandy legs,\* [Worcester for pretty girls]  
and Brummagem† for a thief.—N., I., xi. 115; Higson, 175.

\* Tag-rags; † Rushall.—Birmingham *Weekly Post*, 23/2, 1878.

Another version: N., II., i. 135, gives Yenton for a pretty  
girl, *i.e.* Erdington, 4 m. N.E. of Birmingham.

A Walsall whoffler = knockkneed, because the inhabitants of  
that place are remarkable in this respect, owing, as the  
natives themselves facetiously explain, to having so many  
steps to ascend to church.—*Globe*, 21/2, '90.

Too much for one and not enough for two, like the Walsall man's  
goose.—N., *F. P.*; Poole, *A. and P. Words of Staffordshire*,  
p. 25. 1880.

You're too fast, like Walsall clock.—Higson, 176.

To go out of one's own country and all others and into Walsall  
(a rough, ill-conditiond place).—N., *F. P.*

WATERFALL. *See* Calton.

WOTTON-UNDER-WEVER,

where God was [came] never.—Ho.; F. W.; Camd., *Brit.*

A black, squalid place near Moreland, in Staffordshire.—Ho.

A dark spot near to Alton Towers, overshadowed by the  
Wever hill.

## SUFFOLK.

Suffolk, full of wiles.—*MS. Harl*, 7371; *Rel. Ant.*, i. 269.

Southfulk ful of styles.—*Rawl MS.*; Leland by Hearne, *Intr.*, V.

Suffolk stiles.—*He.* Inclosed into petty quilletts [the county] abounds with high stiles troublesome to be clambred over.—*F. W.*

beef. Disparaged.—Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, I., xiii.

cheese (called Bang, made of milk which has been skimmed).

As much difference between Suffolk and Cheddar.—Torriano.

Hunger will break through stone walls, or anything except a Suffolk cheese.—*G.*; Pepys, *Diary*, 4th Oct., 1661.

*F. W.* says "most excellent . . . the finest are very thin as intended not for food but digestion."

Those that made me were uncivil,  
For they made me harder than the devil;  
Knives won't cut me, fire won't sweat me,  
Dogs bark at me, but can't eat me.

Forby, *Vocabulary of East Anglia*.

Many London prentices will be forced to eat Suffolk cheese that their master's daughters may be kept at a boarding school.—*The World Bewitched*, p. 183. 1699. -

fair maids.—*F. W.*

As Essex hath of old been named Calves and stiles,  
Fair Suffolk Maids and milk, and Norfolk Many wiles.

Drayt. *Pd.*

A bonnier wench all Suffolk cannot yield,  
All Suffolk! nay all England holds none such.

Greene, *Friar Bacon*, &c.

milk.—*F. W.*

punches, *i.e.* cob-horses, and thick-set men.

Major Moor (*Suffolk Words*, p. 514) says: "The people are of the same build as the horses, and that Suffolk Poonsh and a true Suffolk meeowld are well-understood phrases."

Your Suffolk Puritan.—*T. Heywood. If you know not me, &c.*, Pt. II., 1606, p. 77, *repr.*

whine.—*G.* (Manner of speaking.) Like the speech of a person in great mental distress.—*G.* Cf. Norfolk drant.

The only difference, according to some, between a Norfolk and a Suffolk man is that the one calls a snail dodman and the other hodmandod.—*Nall.*, *G<sup>d</sup> Yarm<sup>d</sup> & Lowes<sup>d</sup>*: 1. Hodmandod.

A Suffolk calves [calf's]-head. A Shrove-Tuesday Banquet. 1641.

Silly Suffolk.—*Nall.*, p. 720; *Globe*, 16/6, 1884. It has been suggested that this is Selig [A. S.], happy, fortunate. [Cf. Sill Sheep.—*Ed.*]

Suffolk has been called "The Land of Churches." 364 are recorded in *Domesday Book*, while only one is recorded in Cambridgeshire, and none in Lancashire, Cornwall, or Middlesex.—Nall., p. 224. Cf. Norfolk.

Suffolk hath the best and the worst air in England: best about Bury, and worst on the seaside.—F. W., *London*, p. 221.

See, try, judge, and speak as you find, says old Suffolk.—R., 1813.

To lay the stool's foot in water, *i.e.* to make preparations for company. Because the brick floor was always washed the day of a party by the "tidy" housewives, with whom wet and clean are synonymous.—Forby.

(This is a touch which carries one across to Holland.)

BARTON MERE. The price of corn rises and falls with Barton Mere.

(Great Barton, 2 m. N.E. of Bury.)

BECCLES for a puritan, Bungay for the poor, Alresworth for a drunkard, and Bilborough\* for a whore.—R., 1678.

(All in N.E. Suffolk.)

\* ? Blythburgh, a decayed town 4 m. W. of Southwold.

BEACRE. See Covehithe.

BENTLEY [6 m. S.W. of Ipswich].

Before the Normans into England came,

Bentley was my seat and Tollemache was my náme.—Higson, 72.

The Tollemaches now own Helmingham hard by.

LYTHEBURGH. See Beccles.

BUNGAY. See Beccles.

Were I in my castle of Bungay,

Upon the river of Waveney,

I would ne care for the King of Cockeney.—Ho.

(A saying of Hugh Bigod, *temp.* Hen. II., of the powerful family of Bigot.)

The river Waveney nearly encompasses Bungay.

Go to Bungay to get new-bottomed, *i.e.* a new pair of leather breeches made there.—G. It was considered a money-making place. The opening of the navigation caused the removal of trade from Beccles to Bungay.—Forby, ii. 434.

Bungay play (at Whist). Leading all your winning cards in succession.—Cf. Whitechapel play.

BURES ST. MARY [5 m. S.S.E. of Sudbury].

Vile de Bures.—Douce *MS.*, 98, 13th Cy.

Edmund, King of E. Anglia was crowned at this (now) village on the Stour.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS. Called by some "the Montpelier of England." White, *E. England*, ii. 100.

COVEHITHE. Betwixt Covehithe and merry Kessingland  
the devil sh. t Benacre: look where it stand.—R., 1678.

The first is 5 m. N. of Southwold, and is mis-spelt Cowhithe by R. He also writes Cassingland by mistake, which is 5 m. S.S.W. of Lowestoft. I have also taken the liberty of striking out the final "s" in stands, both for the sake of the rhyme and for the *couleur locale*, as it is generally omitted at the end of the present tense singular of verbs.

DUNWICH [4 m. S.W. of Southwold].

Molins de Doneswyz.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Once the most considerable seaport on the coast: now but a fragment is left on the landward side, owing to the incursions of the sea. It is a tradition that the tailors of Dunwich could formerly sit in their shops and see the shipping in Yarmouth Roads.—Nall., p. 226.

GORLESTON was Gorleston ere Yarmouth begun,  
and will be Gorleston when Yarmouth is gone.—Nall., p. 154, n.

Gorleston great will one day be,  
Yarmouth buried in the sea.—Nall., p. 154, n.

Each occupies a side of the mouth of the Yare. The latter prophecy seems very improbable, as the sea is retreating at this point.

HALESWORTH. See Beccles.

HOO. You must do as they do at Hoo:

what you can't do in one day, you must do in two.

Forby, ii. 427.

IPSWICH. Burdix (tournament) de Gipeswyz.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Ipswich, a town without inhabitants, a river without water, streets without names, where asses wear boots. (Said by the Duke of Buckingham to Charles II.) At low water the bed of the river is dry, and the bowling-green of Christ Church Priory, then the seat of Lord Hereford, was rolled by asses in a sort of boots to prevent their feet sinking into the turf.—G.

KESSINGLAND. See Covehithe.

LOWESTOFT. Abraham's Bosom. The name given by seamen to the N. and S. Roads from their quiet anchorage in N. and S. gales.—Nall., p. 195.

NEEDHAM. You are in the highway to Needham.—F. W. *i.e.* beggary (a play on the name). The Needham Market is 8 m. N.W. of Ipswich.

At Needham's shore.—Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 17. 1573.

Cf. Needingworth in Hunts.

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to Needome: prodigality the post-horse.—T. Adams (Puritan), *Wks.*, 466. 1629.

SHIMPLINGTHORNE [4 m. N.W. of Lavenham]. See Norfolk (Lopham

**SOUTHWOLD.** *See* Walberswick.

**STONHAM.** No cousin in London, no cousin at Stonham.—  
Forby, ii. 428.

Theretort of a "country cousin" who had been ignored in Town.  
There are three parishes of Stonham, 5 m. N.E. of Needham  
Market.

**SUTTON** [? 2 m. S.E. of Woodbridge].

Akin to Sutton windmill, I can grind which way soe'er the  
wind blows.—T. Heywood, *Edw. IV.*

He is a **WALBERSWICK** whisperer; you may hear him over to South-  
wold.—Forby, ii. 430.

Two seaport towns opposite each other at the mouth of the  
Blyth, and nearly a mile apart. This is like what we  
call "a stage whisper."

**SURREY.**

Sothery great bragger.—Harl. *MS.*

Sowthery gret bragere.—Rawl. *MS.*

Sussex with Surrey say, "Then let us lead home logs."—Drayt.  
*Pol.*, xxiii.

In and out, like a Surry lane.—Cheales, *Prov. Folk-Lore.*

The true arms of Surry, to have and to hold,  
are the fam'd Warren chequers of blue and of gold.—Cheales.

**BATTERSEA.**

Go to Battersea to be cut for the simples. *i.e.* medicinal herbs  
grown by market gardeners.—G. The Apothecaries Com-  
pany still have a garden of this sort on the Chelsea bank of  
the river.

**CAMBERWELL.** All the maids in Camberwell  
may dance in an egg-shell,  
for there are no maids in that well.

*N.*, II., xi. 449, xii. 17.

To which the answer was given:

All the maids in Camberwell towne  
cannot daunce in an acre of ground.—*Ib.*

**CARSHALTON.** *See* Sutton.

**CATERHAM** (White Hill), Chelsham, Warlingham, and Woldingham  
are called locally "the four places on the hills," having  
been the sites of ancient camps.—Murr.

**CHEAM.** Big-headed Cheamers.—*N.*, VI., x. 125. *See* Sutton.

Holborn for wealth  
and Cheam for health.

Quoted by Ld. Keeper Williams when he offered the latter  
living to the incumbent of the former (Bp. Hacket), who,  
however, managed (like the Somersetshire Bishop) *to keep*  
*both*.—*c.* 1663.



CHELSHAM. *See* Caterham.

CROOKSBURY [a pine-covered hill, S. of the Hog's Back, 2 m. E. of Farnham].

As high as Crooksbury.—Murr., quoting Cobbett.

CROYDON. *See* Sutton.

A Croydon Coranto. *See* Haz., p. 7.

The Colliers of Croydon\*, the rustics of Roydon, and the fishers of Kent.

\* *i.e.* the charcoal-burners.

And as in Croidon I heard the Collier preach.—Barclay, *Ecl.*, i.  
for his riches

This Collier might have been a knight.

Rd. Crowley, *Epigrams*, 1550. Of Collyers.

"Marry," quoth hee that looked like Lucifer, "though I am black I am not the Devill."—*Grim the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame*, c. 1662.

By 'r Lady, you are of a good complexion, a right Croydon sanguine.—R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*, 1571.

Both of a complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a Croydon sanguine.—Harington, *An Anatomie of the metamorphosed Ajax*.

*Cf.* the shade of orange introduced by French dressmakers, and called there "Bismarck en colere."

DULWICH. It is a good knife: 'twas made at Dull-edge, five miles beyond Cut-well.—R., 1678.

EPSOM. [Spelt Ebsham.—F. W.] *See* Sutton.

EWELL. *See* Sutton.

FARNHAM.

You who do like me, give money to end me.

You who dislike me, give as much to mend me.

N., I., viii. 616.

On Market-house.

FULHAM. *See* Putney.

GODALMING. *See* Woking.

Godalming rabbits. In allusion to Mrs. Tofts, the pretended rabbit-breeder.—G.

Godalmin cats.—R., 1813.

GUILDFORD. *See* Woking.

Chalonn de Geudeford.—Douce MS. 98. Coverlets made there by the Chaloners, still a current surname.

Guildford bulls. A retort on Godalming, but unexplained.—G.

Poor Guildford, proud people,  
three churches, no steeple.

Hisey, *On the Box-Seat*, p. 42.

HOLMSDALE [near Reigate, partly in Surrey, partly in Kent].

The Vale of Holmsdale,  
never won, nor never\* shall [be].—Ho.; F. W.; Lambarde.  
\* ne ever.—F. W.

HYDON (High-down) BALL [2 m. S. of Godalming].

On Hydon's top there is a cup,  
and in that cup there is a drop;  
take up the cup and drink the drop,  
and place the cup on Hydon's top.—Murr.

A KENT STREET distress. *i.e.* taking away the doors of defaulters' houses [in the Borough], there being no goods to seize.—G.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

Dars de Kyngestone.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* dace.

LAMBETH. A Lambeth Doctor. A D.D. made by the Archbp. of Canterbury as a matter of favour and without examination.—G.

Pert and small, like Lambeth ale.—*Successful Pyrate*, ii. 1.

MITCHAM. *See* Sutton.

A Mitcham whisper. *i.e.* a loud shout.—Haz.

NEWINGTON (Stoke).

Pious parson, pious people,  
sold the bells to build a steeple.

A very fine trick of the Newington people,  
to sell the bells to build a steeple.

Surely the devil will have the Newington people,  
the rector and church without any steeple.—Br.

PECKHAM. All holiday at Peckham. *i.e.* no appetite.

Peckham: going to dinner. Peckish: hungry.—Bee, *Lexicon Balatronicum*.

PUTNEY. According to the vulgar tradition, the churches of Putney and Fulham were built by two sisters, who had but one hammer between them, which they interchanged by throwing it across the river, on a word agreed between them: those on the Surrey side made use of the words, "Put it nigh;" those on the opposite shore, "Heave it full home;" whence the churches, and from them the villages, were called Putnigh and Fullhome, since corrupted to Putney and Fulham.—G.

SHEEN. The nun of Sion with the friar of Sheen  
went under the water to play the quean.—Ho.

*i.e.* under the Thames. Sion House, on the Middlesex side, was a Convent of Bridgetines, established 1432.

SOUTHWARK. Borough blacks. A term of reproach.—G.

A Clinker. An inhabitant of the Mint or Clink.—G.

To kiss the counter. *i.e.* to go to prison for debt.—E. Guilpin, *Skialetheia*, 1598, rep., p 61.

The Compter was the Borough prison.

The nappy strong ale of Southwirke  
 keeps many a gossip fra' the kirke [an overworn prov.]  
*A Comment upon the Miller's and Wife of Bath's Tales*, 1665, p. 3.

if that I mis-speke or say  
 Wite it the ale of Southwark I you pray.  
 Chaucer, *Prolog. Canterbury Tales*, 314.

SUTTON. *See* Woking.

Akin to Sutton windmill, I can grind which way soever the  
 wind blows.—T. Heywood, *Edw. IV.*, 1600.

Sutton for mutton,  
 Carshalton for beeves,  
 Epsom for whores [jades],  
 and Ewell for thieves.—G.

Sutton for good mutton,  
 Cheam for juicy beef,  
 Croydon for a pretty girl,  
 Mitcham for a thief.—*N.*, I., v. 374.

The downs near Sutton, Banstead and Epsom produce  
 delicate small sheep, and the rich meadows about  
 Carshalton are remarkable for fattening oxen. Epsom  
 was once famous for its mineral waters, and the Wells  
 were greatly resorted to as a place of amusement,  
 particularly by ladies of easy virtue. Ewell is a poor  
 village, about a mile from Epsom, and is said to have  
 harboured a number of the inferior sharpers and other  
 idle retainers to the Wells, lodgings being there cheaper  
 than at Epsom.—G.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.

Warrene de Waltoun.—Douce *MS.* 98. (Warren.)

WANDSWORTH. The sink of Surrey. This reproach is in a great  
 measure removed. Formerly the town, which lies low,  
 was one continued puddle.—G.

WARLINGHAM. *See* Caterham.

WEYBRIDGE. Loches de Wexebrugge.—Douce *MS.* 98. *i.e.* the  
 loach (*cobitis barbatula*).

WOKING.

'Oking was, Guildford is, Godalming shall be.—*N.*, I., viii. 616.

Beastly 'Oking, pretty Sutton,  
 filthy Foxglove, bachelor's button.—*N.*, I., viii. 616.

WOLDINGHAM. *See* Caterham.

## SUSSEX.

*See* Fred<sup>k</sup> Sawyer's two papers.—*N.*, VI., ix. 341, 401; x. 370.

Sussex full of mir.—*MS.* Harl.

Sowseks ful of dyrt and myre.—*Rawl. MS.*

The oxen, swine, and women are all long-legged, from the difficulty  
 of pulling their ankles out of the mire.—Dr. John Burton,  
*Iter Sussexiense*, S.A.C., viii. 257.

Sussex with Surrey say, "Then let us lead home logs."—Drayton *Pol.*, xxiii.

Silly Sussex.—Lower, *History of Sussex*, 230 n.

Sussex jarmer [? farmer].—S.

Wildishers. People of the Weald. So called by Southdowners and Coast-folk.—Lower, 230.

Sussex weeds=Oak trees, the prevailing forest-growth.—Haz.

Sussex wreckers.

Sussex men, that dwell upon the shore,  
Look out when storms arise and billows roar,  
Devoutly praying with uplifted hands  
That some well-laden ship may strike the sands,  
To whose rich cargo they may make pretence.—Congreve.

Sussex marble. A limestone formed of fresh-water shells; common about Horsham and Petworth; used for roofing.—S.

Sussex pudding. Flour and water [? hasty pudding], requiring to be quickly eaten.—S.

The Sussex Fortnight (of Races), ending first week in August.—S.

It is said that the last race-horse brings snow on his tail. This begins with Goodwood and ends with Brighton.

My Lord Bateman's dead.—R., 1670. Sussex equivalent to "Queen Anne's dead."

Sussex aboundeth more with carpes than any other of this nation.—F. W.

An Arundel mullet, a Chichester lobster, a Shelsey cockle, and an Amerly trout.—F. W.

A Chichester lobster, a Selsey cockle, an Arundel mullet.—Yarrell, i. 233.

[A Pulborough\* eel], an Amberley† trout, a Rye‡ herring, a Bourn§ wheat-ear.—R., 1678.

\* On the Arun, 4 m. S S.E. of Petworth.

† On the Arun above Arundel; Isaac Walton has Shelsey and Amerley.

‡ E. Sussex. § i.e. Eastbourne.

? Bricklesey [Colchester] oysters, Selsey cockles, Rye herrings, Severn salmon.—Ho.

ALCISTON [6 m. S.E. of Lewes].

When Firle\* Hill and Long Man has a cap  
We at A'ston gets a drap.—S.

\* ? Fairlight.

The Long Man, also called the Wilmington Giant: a figure cut in the turf of the Downs.

AMBERLEY [3 m. N.N.E. of Arundel].

People said to be web-footed.\*—Lower, i. 8.

\* And yellow-bellied.—S.

Amberley. God help me! or, Amberley! Where would you live? Answer to the question, Where do you live?, according to the goodness or badness of the season or whether in winter or summer.—Lower, i. 8.

Amberley—God knows!—  
all among the rooks and crows,  
where the good potatoes grows.—S.

ARUNDEL. Since William rose and Harold fell,  
There have been Earls of Arundel;  
And Earls old Arundel shall have,  
While rivers flow and forests wave.—S.  
Arundel mullet,\* stinking fish;  
eats it off a dirty dish.

A reproach flung at the natives by the children of an adjoining  
village, and thus answered:—

Offham dingers, church-bell ringers;  
only taters for your Sunday dinners.—S.

\* The grey mullet, caught in the Arun.

BALCOMBE [3 m. N. of Cuckfield]. Going to, *i.e.* baulk 'em (of an  
an unsuccessful enterprise).—Lower.

The people of Balcombe put dung round their church-spire to  
make it grow as high as Cuckfield spire.—S.

When the people of Barcombe want to make a cart, they make  
a wagon and saw it in two.—S.

BATTLE [8 m. S.W. of Hastings].

Ware the Abbot of Battel, when the Prior of Lewes is taken  
prisoner.—F. W.

*i.e.* When a man falls into difficulties, let his neighbours  
beware. This refers to the capture by the French in  
1377.—Lower.

BEACHY HEAD. When the Charleses wear a cap, the clouds weep.—  
Lower, i. 40.

Seven masses of chalk cliff, of which only one remains.  
Charlston is a manor in the neighbouring parish of West  
Dean.

BEDDINGHAM [N.E. of Brighton, 2 m. from Lewes].

When Beddingham hills wear a cap,  
Ripe and Chalvington gets a drap.—S.

BILLINGHURST [5 m. S.W. of Horsham]. See Rudgwick.

BOLNEY [3 m. S.W. of Cuckfield].

Merry Bolney, rich Twineham,  
proud Cowfold, and silly Shermanbury.

The first place gets its name probably from its peal of bells,  
but the others are obscure.—S.

BRIGHTON. London-super-Mare.—Queen of Watering Places.—  
James Smith, *Brighton*.

One of the best physicians our city has ever known is kind,  
cheerful, merry Doctor Brighton.—Thackeray, *Newcomes*.

Jerusalem the Golden. The Grand Hotel from its usual  
complement of wealthy Hebrew guests.

Pavilion. The Dome of St. Paul's came to Brighton and pupped.—Sydney Smith. *Cf. Life of Wm. Wilberforce*, iv. 277.

Shut up—no, not the King—but the Pavilion,  
or else 'twill cost us all another million.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xiv.

Brighthelmston Jugs. Lower, 232, says Brightonians. Sawyer restricts it to the fishermen.

Jaspers = Fishermen. —S.

The Brighton fishermen have corns on their chests from leaning on the cliff railings.—S.

It always rains at Brighton Races.—S

When the Island's\* seen above the line  
Brighthelmstone loses weather fine.—S.

\* *i.e.* I. of Wight, 45 m. distant.

The Devil's Dyke, called evasively by the peasantry the Poor Man's Wall.—Walcott, *S. Coast*, 214.

ULVERHYTHE\* bells are said to be heard at St. Leonards when the sea rakes the shingles in the bay to the W., where are the ruins of St. Mary's Chapel. Bad weather is then expected.—S.

\* 2 m. W. of Hastings.

BUXTED [9. m. N.E. of Lewes].

Master Huggett and his man John  
they did cast the first can-non.

This was at Huggett's furnace between Buxted and Mayfield.—Murray.

HALVINGTON [4. m. W. of Hailsham]. See Beddingham.

HANCTONBURY RING. (On the Goring estate.)

Old mother Goring got her cap on  
We shall have some rain.—S.

CHICHESTER. The Master Workman built Sarisbury, and his Man the Church at Chichester.—F. W. "No foundation."—Hare.

But Seffrid built Chichester in K. John's reign, and Poore Salisbury in Hen. III.'s.—S.

If Chichester steeple fall,  
in England there's no King at all.—S.A.C., xiii. 233.

This prophecy was verified Feb. 21, 1861.

Gueseylur de Cicastre.—N., VI., viii. 224.

A Chichester lobster. See *ante*.

COCKING [3 m. S. of Midhurst].

When Foxes brewings\* go to Cocking,  
Foxes brewings come back droppin.—Li., 119.

\* A mist which rises from the beach-hangers, and if it turns westward comes to rain.

CUCKFOLD [6 m. W.S.W. of Cuckfield]. See Bolney.

CRAWLEY [7 m. W. of East Grinstead].

It always rains on Crawley Fair-day (May 8th).—S.

CROWBOROUGH [6 m. S.W. of Tunbridge Wells].

As poor as Crowborough Common (of the iron-sand formation).

—N., IV., xi. 238, 350. Mantell, *Geology of Sussex*, p. 25.

Lower, i. 125.

CUCKFIELD. See Balcombe.

EASTBOURNE. A Bourne wheatear. See *ante*.

FAIRLIGHT [2 m. E.N.E. of Hastings].

When Fairlie down puts on his cap,  
Romney Marsh will have its sap.—S.

FLETCHING [8 m. E. of Cuckfield].

The people of Fletching  
live by snapping and Ketching.—S.

GOTHAM. (S. claims the Wise Men for Sussex.) A manor in the parishes of Hailsham and Pevensey. Andrew Borde lived for some time at Pevensey, and is considered to have burlesqued the proceedings of the Laste Court, regulating Pevensey marshes.—S. Cf. Notts and Shropshire.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Large parish, poor people,  
large new church and no steeple.—S.

HARTING [6 m. W. of Midhurst].

Who knows what Tarberry would bear,  
would plough it with a golden share.

A conical hill, of which it is also said that: The devil rejecting the scalding spoon from his punch-bowl at Hinde Head in Surry, threw it over to Sussex, and it alighted here bowl upwards.—S.

HASTINGS. Family not local. Cf. Leicestershire.

He is none of the Hastings.—He. A play on the name, imputing dulness and sluggishness.—F. The allusion is to a quick-growing pea called [green] Hastings pea from its early appearance.—G. Some indeed, as St. Jude saith, are so base and perverse that they are rather moved to prich and disdain by their inferiors' forwardness calling them hastings, soon ripe soon rotten.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 288.

Chop backs } Fishermen. They are said to have patches on  
Hatchet backs } their trousers from sitting so much.—S.

HEATHFIELD [7 m. N. of Hailsham].

An old woman takes the cuckoo in her basket to Hefful' Fair (Ap. 14), and there turns it out.—M. A. Lower, *Archæological Collections*, xiii. 210.

HUGHTON, Denton, and Tarring; all begins with A.—Lower, *S.A.C.*, xiii. 210. *i.e.* *All* does.

(Villages on the Ouse, about 5 m. S.S.E. of Lewes.)

HERRINLY, Chidd'nly,\* and Hoadly; three *lies*, and all true.—*S.A.C.*, xiii. 210.

4 m. N.W. of Hailsham.

HORSHAM. *See* Ridgwick.

LAVANT. According to a current local tradition, Aaron's golden calf is buried in Rook's Hill, Lavant; *i.e.* St. Roche's Hill, an eminence of the South Downs.—Brewer, *Phrase and Fable*.

LEWES. Wympde de Lewes.—Douce *MS.* 98., 13th Cy.

Lewes is famous for clean windows and pretty girls.—S.

Proud Lewes, and Poor Brighthelmstone.—Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, ii. 34. Formerly the postal address was "Bright-helmstone, near Lewes."

NEWHAVEN tipper. A kind of beer brewed with brackish water, first by Thos. Tipper, d. 1785.—S.

The Sussex Ouse enters the sea here. Formerly called Meeching.—Drayton *Polyol.*, xvii.

NORTHAM [6 m. N.W. of Rye].

O rare Norgem! thou dost far exceed  
Beckley, Peasmarsh, Ildimore, and Brede.—Lower, ii. 63.

OFFHAM (in Stoke parish). *See* Arundel.

PETWORTH. Proud Petworth, poor people,  
high church, crooked steeple.

PIDDINGHOE,\* where they shoe magpies.—Lower, ii. 99.

At Piddinghoe they dig for moonshine. }  
smoke. } S.  
daylight. }

The first means run spirits. Is not the second tobacco?

\* 4 m. S. of Lewes, near the coast.

PULBOROUGH. A Pulborough eel. *See ante*.

PLAYDEN (adjoining Rye).

Sauket\* church, crooked steeple,  
drunken parson, wicked people.—S.

\* Saltcoat Street, so called from salted cod spread out to dry.

RACTON. When the wind sits in Gunter's Pool, there will be rain.

A deep place in the river Ems which rarely dries up.

RIPE [6 m. E. of Lewes]. *See* Beddingham.

ROTHERFIELD [6 m. S.S.W. of Tunbridge Wells].

The women of Rotherfield possess an additional pair of ribs.—  
Lower, ii. 126. *i.e.* are of a taller race than their neighbours.



ROTTINGDEAN. You're not from Rottingdean. "Said to a braying donkey, the insinuation being that as Rottingdean donkeys were used at night by smugglers, they would be too tired to bray during the day."—F. I should infer that the smugglers had brayed them out of the habit, lest it should betray their night-proceedings.

RUDGWICK. Ridgwick for riches, Green for poors,  
Billinghurst for pretty girls, Horsham for whores. —S—  
(All in N.W.)

RYE. Merlyng de la Rye.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy. *i.e.* Whiting.  
A Rye herring. See *ante*.

Rye Royal. So called by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, from the hospitality she met with there.—Jeake, *Charters of Cinque Ports*.

Diamond plaice=fish caught at the Diamond Rock.—S.

SELSEY. A Shelsey cockle. See *ante*.

SEAFORD Shags (cormorants). The people so called.—Lower, *S.A.C.*, xiii. 232.

Are you from Seaford? Asked of a person who leaves the door open. Origin obscure.—S.

What time the French sought to have sacked Seafoord,  
This Pelham did repel 'em back aboard.

(Part of the Epitaph on Sir Nicholas Pelham (d. 1559), on his monument in St. Michael's Church, Lewes).—S.

SHERMANBURY [5 m. N.E. of Steyning]. See Bolney.

STEYNING [20 m. E.N.E. of Chichester].

As often as the field at Steyning, known as the Penfold field, is mown, rain immediately follows.—*Sussex D.N.*, 18/9/'83.

See the legend of St. Cuthman.—*N.*, VI., x. 370. *Acta Sanctorum*, ii., Feb. 8.

THAKEHAM. The last place God made. Outlandish, *i.e.* out of the way situation.—S.

TWINEHAM [4 m. S.W. of Cuckfield]. See Bolney.

UDIMORE [3 m. W.S.W. of Rye].

The inhabitants began to build a church, and one night the foundations were removed by unseen hands with great noise, and a voice pronounced, "O'er the mere." The church was thereupon built on the opposite side of the river.—Horsfield, *Hist. of Sussex*, i. 510, who derives the name from Eau de mere, because the sea flowed by it.

WINCHELSEA. Playz\* de Wynchelsee.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.  
\**i.e.* Plaice.

Dowers plaice are caught in the dowers or flats between Folkstone and Hastings.—S.

Little London. So called by Queen Elizabeth in 1573.—Horsfield, i. 481.

## LOCAL PROVERBS.

WARWICK.

Dovor, Sandivicus, Ry,  
Rum, Frig-mare-ventus, *i.e.* Wind-chills-sea (Friget-mare-ventus).  
Jeake, *Charters of Cinque Ports*.

(Dover, Sandwich and Romney are in Kent). See Preliminary Matter: Institutions.

He who drinks from St. Leonard's Well (the Vale well), will never rest till he returns to drink again.—M. Walcott, *N.*, II., iv. 145.

WISTON [2 m. N.W. of Steyning].

Shirley (Shelley) of Preston,  
died for the loss of Wiston (the family seat).—S.

WOOLLAVINGTON [4 m. S.E. of Midhurst].

No heir to the Lavington estate ever succeeded his own father.  
(Sargent family).—Mozley, *Reminiscences*, p. 132.

WORTHING Pork-bolters. The fishermen.—S.

Worthing wheat-ears. Taken in great numbers.—Hare, p. 167.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickschir  
bind beare.—Harl. *MS*.

Warwykshire  
bynd bere.—Rawl. *MS*.

woth warlike Warwickshire: "I'll bind the sturdy bear."—Drayt. *Pol*.

he heart of [England—F. W.] the Midlands. [xiii.]

That shire which we the heart of England call.—Drayt. *Pol.*,  
*lobe*, 17/6, 1884 (Local Gibes), speaks of a cheese made near  
Birmingham which is used for grindstones, buttons, and  
skittle-balls.

e is the black bear of Arden \* (the crest of the Earls of Warwick).  
—F. W.

\* The Forest of Arden is 3 m. S. of Alcester.

"The black hound of Arden" was the name given by Piers  
Gaveston to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.—Sharp,  
*Brit. Gaz*.

The bear wants a tail and cannot be a lion.—Said of Robert  
Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He was descended from the  
Earls of Warwick, and adopted their crest of the Bear  
and Ragged Staff. As a check to his ambition, there was  
written underneath it, while he was Governor of the Low  
Countries, "Ursa caret caudâ, non queat esse Leo."

EDWORTH beggars.—R., 1678, who places it under Leicestershire.

Between Coventry and Nuneaton, 3 m. from last. See  
Pebworth.

BROMFORD [1 m. S.E. of Erdington], parish of Aston juxta Birmingham.

As red as the rising sun at Bromford.—N., *F.P*.

## BRUMMAGEM (Birmingham).

Brums: 1, The inhabitants; 2, London and North-Western Railway Stock.—Stock Exchange.

The Hardware Village. The Toyshop of Europe.—Burke.

Brummagem for a thief. See Staffordshire (Sutton).

blackguards. „ „ „  
imitation or bogus jewelry.

A Brummagem button. A young native.—N., *F.P.*

Birmingham is Liberal as the sea is salt.—John Bright.

The Capital of the Midlands.

## CLIFTON-SUPER-DUNSMERE [2 m. E.N.E. of Rugby].

The people of Clifton-super-Dunsmere  
sold the Church-bible to buy a bear.

*Midland Counties Historical Collector*, i. 119.

## COLESHILL [10 m. N.E. of Birmingham]. See Staffordshire (Sutton).

COVENTRY. Savonn de Coventre.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

He is true,

Coventry blue.—F. W.

He'll never stain.—R., 1670.

His breech of Cointree blue.—Drayton, *Dowsabell*.

Thence to Coventre, where 'tis said-a

Coventre blue is only made-a.—Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*,  
ii. 1638.

To send one to Coventry. A punishment inflicted by officers of the army on such of their brethren as are testy, or have been guilty of improper behaviour not worthy the cognizance of a court-martial. The person sent to Coventry is considered as absent: no one must speak to or answer any question he asks, except relative to duty, under penalty of being sent to the same place. On a proper submission the penitent is recalled, and welcomed by the mess as just returned from a journey to Coventry.—G.

Contreye mirum, so panedula, tractaque wyrum,

Et carmen notum, nova stipula, pedula totum,

Cardones mille, hæc sunt insignia villæ.

*MS.* Trinity College, Cambridge, 15th Cy.; *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

Like Coventry bowlers, who play their best at first.—Southey,  
*Common Place Book*, iv. 676.

## DUNCHURCH.

Featherbed Lane. Any bad road, but particularly that between Dunchurch and Daintry (Northants).—B. E. *Canting Crew*.

## ERDINGTON [Yenton, 4 m. N.E. of Birmingham]. See Staffordshire (Sutton).

## HENLEY-IN-ARDEN (par. Wootton-Wawen), [8 m. W. of Warwick]

More fools in Henley! Used by the natives of gaping stranger  
—N., *F.P.*

## PEBWORTH.

Piping Pebworth,\* dancing Marston,†  
 Haunted Hillborough,‡ and hungry Grafton,§  
 with dadging Exhall,|| Papist Wixford,\*\*  
 Beggarly Broom,†† and drunken Bidford.‡‡

\* 6 m. N.E. of Evesham. † Broad Marston, a hamlet of the same.  
 ‡ 5 m. W.S.W. of Stratford. § Grafton Temple.  
 2 m. S.E. of Alcester. \*\* 1 m. S. of Alcester. †† 2 m. S. of Alcester.  
 ‡‡ 3 m. S.S.E. of Alcester.

“These lines” [attributed to Shakspeare by tradition] “seem to intimate that his opponents [in a drinking bout] consisted of a motley group selected from the above villages. Pebworth is still celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in music and rural festivity; and Long Marston, or Marston Sicca (as it is commonly wrote), the inhabitants of which are noted for their activity in country dances; and Hillsborough is a lonely hamlet, said by the tradition of the vicinage to have been haunted by spirits and fairies. Hungry Grafton, I suppose, received that appellation from the barrenness of its soil; but however that may be, the produce of its excellent stone quarries make sufficient amends for the sterility of the land. Dadging Exhall—I must confess I am at a loss how to account for the appellation of Dadging; but Papist Wixford is a village belonging to the Throckmorton family, and the tenants are most of them of the Roman Catholic religion. Beggarly Broom must have been so called from the badness of the soil, and Drunken Bidford still deserves the name; for though it is but a small village, there are five public-houses in it, and the people love ale as well as they did in the time of Shakspeare. Of this I am certain from my own observations, having resided amongst them above half a year.”—Note, Malone’s *Shaks.*, ii. 501. 1821.

WARWICK. Corde de Warwik.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy. There are still rope-walks there.

## WESTMORLAND.

Northumberlond hastie and hot,  
 Westmerlond tot for sote.—Harl. MS.  
 Norhumbrelond hasty and hoot,  
 Westmerland tprut Scotte.\*—Rawl. M.S.

\* to prod the Scot.—Leland.

## APPLEBY.

And 3itt sall they be coussid \* away at Appleby faire,  
 As wyfes makis bargans, a horse for a mare,  
 Thay lefe ther the febille and brynges han the freche ware.  
 MS. Lyarde, Lincoln Cathl., xv. Cent.; *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 280.

\* Couse, to exchange.—Hill.

BOWNESS. New church, old steeple,  
poor town, and proud people.  
Gibson, Hist. Soc., *Lanc. and Chesh.*, i. 48.

DUNMAIL RAISE (where the high-road crosses the boundary of Cumberland).

Nought good comes ower the Raise.—Gibson. (A mutual compliment by the dwellers on either side.) King Dumail was defeated here by the Saxons.

Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,  
The River Eden will run as it ran.—F. W.  
Eden will run \*the same way she ran.—Ho.

\* where Eden ran.—Gib.

This mythical personage said to have been a Welsh prince and a companion of King Arthur, and who in order better to protect his castle endeavoured to divert the course of the river so as to make it encircle the walls.—Murr. The traces of the moat yet remain. Cf. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit.*

'Tis the language of Uter pendragon.  
C'est un langage du temps de hauts bonnets.—Gibson.

KENDAL. As crafty as a Kendal fox.—Ho.

His costly clothing was thred-bare Kendal green (ironical).—Barclay, *Eclogues*, i. Cf. Shak., 1 *H. IV.*, ii. 4.

Kendal cottons are famous all over England, and Master Camden termeth that town "Lanificii gloria et industria præcellens."  
—F. W.

Luck to Levens\* while Kent runs.

\* 4 m. S.S.W. of Kendal. Sold by Sir Alan Bellingham in 1690, and now belonging to the Howards.

KENT\* and KEER†

have parted many a good man and his meer.—Higson, 104.

\* In S. Westmoreland. † In N. Lancashire.

Dangerous streams discharging into Morecambe Bay. Cf. Lancashire.

Villa egena, populus elatus  
Templum damnosum, ruiq. lautus  
Obelistus jam novatus.

A poor town, and a proud people,  
An old church, and a new steeple.

MS. Note in *Drunken Barnaby on Lonsdale*, apud Hazlitt's ed.

KIRBY LONSDALE.

Eighty eight was Kirkby fight,  
where niver a man wor slain,  
we yatt our meat, we drank their drink,  
and than came merrily heeam again.—*Ib.*

An expedition in 1688 to repel a French invasion.—See *Cumberland and Westmoreland Dialects*, J. R. Smith.

PE SCAR [4 m. N.W. of Shap].

When Knipe Scar gets a hood  
Sackworth may expect a flood.

M. A. Denham, *Folk Lore N. of Engd.*, p. 14, 1850.

GDEN.

We'll have to borrow Langden lid. Said in rainy weather near the Langdale Pikes: an old dalesman having jestingly proposed that the mountain recess of Little Langdale should be tiled with a lid or canopy.—Gibson.

UTBECK.

There's three hundred brigs i' Troutbeck,  
three hundred bulls,  
three hundred constables,  
and three hundred feuls.—Gibson, i. 49.

In each of the three hundreds of the Vale of Troutbeck (midway between Bowness and Ambleside), a bridge over the stream, a bull for breeding purposes, and a constable for the preservation of order were obliged to be maintained.—Gibs. A play on the word hundred.

LTSHIRE.

Willschir fayre and playne.—Harl. MS.

Wilkshire fayre and playne.—Rawl. M.S.

Wiltshire for plains. See Derbyshire.

hunting plains. See Cheshire.

Bacon.

Wiltshire moonrakers.—G. This is said to have originated in the exertions of a rustic, who upon seeing the figure of the moon in a pond, attempted to rake it out. Descended from a race of shepherds, the inhabitants of the county retain much of the simplicity of the pastoral character.—Murr. But see Larwood, *Hist. of Signboards*, p. 463, 1867; and under Hampshire, Staffordshire.

Wiltshire farmer can buy a Somersetshire squire (some of the farms run from 2,000 to 3,000 acres).—Haz., 2nd Edn.

Wiltshire will for her "Get home and pay for all."—Drayton *Pol.*, xxiii.

Men are born in Wiltshire, brought up in Cumberland, lead their lives in Bedfordshire, bring their husbands to Buckingham, and die in Shrewsbury.—*Wit Restored*, 1658. (A play on words.)

WILTSBURY. "The best tobacco pipes for shape and colour (as curiously sized) are made here."—F. W. (Of clay.)

CHIPPENHAM.

Hither extendeth Maud Heath's gift,  
for where I stand is Chippenham Clift.—N., I., viii. 616.

Inscription on a stone, erected 1698. The gift was in 1474.

At Wick Hill is a stone with another couplet :

From this Wick Hill begins the praise  
Of Maud Heath's gift to these highways.

And at Calloway is another.—Britton, *Beauties of Wilts.*

DAUNTSEY [4½ m. S.E. of Malmesbury].

Mulet de Daneseye.—Douce MS. 98.

This village belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of Malmesbury.

DEVIZES. (Present local name, the Vize. Lat. divisæ, frontier forming boundary to the valley of the Avon. Welsh in the time of the Romans.)

DOWNTON. See Hampshire, Beaulieu and Crawley.

EASTON GREY [3 m. W. of Malmesbury]. See Sherston.

IMBER ON THE DOWN\*

four miles from any town.—Murr.

\* 5 m. N. of Heytesbury.

LITTLECOTE [3 m. N.W. of Hungerford].

The story of the Dayrells, the first owners of the Park, and how it came into possession of the Pophams, will be found in a note to Scott's *Rokeby*. See also Bucks.

LONGLEAT [4 m. W. of Warminster].

This seat of the Marquis of Bath is said to have (like Salisbury Cathedral) as many windows as there are days in the year.

MARLBOROUGH. In the olden time, over forty coaches used to rattle through the town; it was full of life and bustle then. It used to be a standard proverb on the road that the High Street of the place was the widest in all England. It is a street of ample width, and the houses on either side being comparatively low makes it a bright and sunny one.—J. J. Hissey, *On the Box-Seat*, p. 386. 1886.

At Amesbury, Sep., 1887, I heard an ostler say: "I never knew an honest man come from Marlboro'"; but it may have been mere chaff of the roguish-looking dealer he was addressing.

Marlboro'-handed. People who used their tools awkwardly said to be natives of Marlboro', traditionally famed for clumsiness and unhandiness.—Dartnell and Goddard, *Wiltshire Words*, Eng. Dialect Soc.

OLD SARUM [2 m. N. of Salisbury].

Est ibi defectus lymphæ, sed copia cretæ ;

Sæviti ibi ventus, sed Philomela silet.

*Systema Agriculturae*, by J. W[orllege], p. 87, 3rd ed., 1681.

PEWESHAM [nr. Chippenham].

(Disafforested temp. Jas. I., and given to the Duke of Buckingham.)

When Chipnam stood in Pewsham's wood,  
before it was destroy'd,  
a cow might have gone for a groat a year,  
but now it is denied.

Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts.*, p. 58.

PINKNEY [4 m. W. of Malmesbury]. See Sherston.

POTTERN [2 m. S.E. of Devizes].

He would live as long as old Russe\* of Pottern, who lived till all the world was weary of him.—Ho.

\* Ross.—R., 1678.

SALISBURY Plain

is seldom\* without a thief or twain.—Ho.

\* never.—Aubrey, *N. H. of W.*

Pleynes de Salesbury.—Douce MS. 98.

More channels and creases he has in his face than there be fairy circles in Salisbury plain.—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, O. 4. 1595.

This Democharus was one of the Ambassadors, and for his malapart tongue called at home in his countree in their language Parrhesiastes (as ye would say in English, Thomtrouth or plain Sarisburie).—Udall, *Apophthegmes* [pref. by Erasmus], p. 202.

Salisbury Cathedral was built upon wool-packs, *i.e.* duties, as London Bridge was said to have been.—Aubrey. See Cathedrals.

Fair Sarum's Church, besides the stately tower,  
Hath many things in number aptly sorted,  
Answering the year, the month, week, day, and hour,  
But above all (as I have heard reported,  
And to the view doth probably appear)  
A pillar for each hour in the year.

Harington, *Epigr.*, iv. 56.

As many days as in one year there be,  
So many windows in this church you see,  
As many marble pillars here appear  
As there are hours through the fleeting year,  
As many gates as moons one here doth view:  
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true.

N., I., viii. 616.

(Attributed by Godwin to Daniel Rogers.—Murr.)

It is done Secundum Usam Sarum.—F. W. *i.e.* comme il faut. *i.e.* the Choir there had the best method in England.—Aubrey.

This proverb coming out of the Church hath since enlarged itself into a civil use.—F. W.

The Ordinal made c. 1090 by Bishop Osmond of Sarum.—F. W.

Murray ascribes it to Salisbury having been the seat of Parliament.

Used by Lyndsay, *Complaynt of the King's Papingo*, 700.



## SHERSTONE.

Fight on Rattlebone  
and thou shalt have Sherstone\*:  
if Sherston will not do,  
then Easton Grey† and Pinkney† too.

Hll., *Pop. Rhy.*

\* Sherston Magna, 5 m. W.S.W. of Malmesbury. Edmund Ironside defeated Canute there, 1016. † 3 and 4 m. W. of Malmesbury.

STONEHENGE [2 m. W.N.W. of Amesbury].

Merveille de Stonehenge.—Douce *MS.* 98.

WILTON. Agules de Wilton.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy. This was before the carpet trade was introduced here from France that the needles were famous (*temp.* Elizabeth).

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

No Worc. prov. in F. W.

Woseterschir wringe per.—Harl. *MS.*

Worsetershire wryng pere.—Rawl. *MS.*

Cider. Let me tell you, friends, that a glass of eleemosynary Canary is better than any sider you can drink, altho' it be made in Worcestershire.—*Yea and Nay Almanack*, 1688.

Quoth Worcestershire again, "And I will squirt the pear."—Drayt. *Pol.*

The Black-puddings of Worcestershire.—Taylor (W.P.), *The Great Eater*.

"Ours is the only County that can produce everything that is necessary for its own consumption."—Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words*, Eng. Dialect Soc.

He is gone up Johnson's end, *i.e.* sunk into poverty.—Haz.

End is a local word. We have it, however, in Towns-end, Gravesend.

It shall be done when the King cometh to Wogan; viz., an impossibility.—Ho. "An out-of-the-way-place."—G.

"We've got a vent for them now," as Jack Hafod said. This was once when storing pease and not finding room enough in the barn, he shovelled them out of the window into a pool that lay beneath.—Noake, *Wor. N. & Q.*, p. 290.

As big a fool as Jack Hafod. Said to have been the last official fool kept in England—by Squire Bartlett of Castle Morton, at the S. end of the Malvern range. The date of his death is supposed to have been at the end of the 18th century. He is still spoken of in this saying.—*Malvern Advertiser*, 3/11/75.

The Severn. Severn sammon.—Ho. The sandy-bottom'd Severn.—Sh., 1 *H. IV.*, iii. 1.

The Severn trout.—Rob. Heath, *Occasional Poems*, p. 95. 1680.

A small sparcle may kindle love certayne,  
But scantly Severne may quench it clene.

Barclay, *Eclogues*, i.

**BADSEY** [2 m. S.E. of Evesham]. See Gloucestershire, Buckland.

A **BREWDLEY** salute is to tap the ground with the point of the walking-stick when passing a friend.—*Globe*, 21/2/'90; Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

For ringers, singers, and a crier  
Bewdley excelled all Worcestershire.—*N.*, IV., viii. 507.

When **BREDON HILL**\* puts on his hat,  
ye men of the Vale, beware of that.—Noake, *Rambles in Worc.*, p. 158.

\* 960 feet high. The hill dividing Worcestershire from Gloucestershire.—*N. I.*, viii. 507.

The **Bambury Stone**, at the border of Kemerton Camp on the summit of the Bredon, is said to go down to the Avon to drink every time that it hears a church clock strike twelve. — J. Salisbury, *Gloss. of S.E. Wor. Words & Phrases*, p. 76. 1893.

**CLENT** [6 m. N. of Bromsgrove].

The people of Clent are all Hills, Waldrons, or devils.—Amphlett, *Short Hist. of Clent*. 1890.

In Clent in Cowbach lieth under a thorn,  
his head off shorn, Kenelm King-born.

John Amphlett, *Hist. of Clent*. Parker, 1890.

**CROME**. Our Lady of Crome, alluded to in Heiwood's *Four P's*. Haz. in n. says it is in Kent, near Greenwich.

**DROITWICH**. Called Sodom, because of its saline abundance.—*Wr. White*, *All Round Wrekin*, p. 401.

Punned on as Durt-wich, *i.e.* dirt.—Latimer, *Lett.*, xxxiii. 1538.

**ELMLEY CASTLE** [4 m. S.S.E. of Pershore.]

You can always tell a Embley mon by 'is stick, *i.e.* an ash sapling some half foot higher than his fist.—Salisbury, *S.E. Wor. Words*, p. 76.

**HONEYBOURNE** [Church Honeybourne, 5 m. E. of Evesham].

There was a church at Honeybourne  
when Evesham was but bush and thorn.

Noake, *Worces. Notes & Queries*, p. 238.

**INKBERROW** [4 m. W. of Alcester].

Neither sleep, neither lie,  
for Inkberrow's ting-tangs hang so nigh.—Noake, p. 177.  
*i.e.* church bells.

**KIDDERMINSTER**.

As bow-legged as Potter's pig.  
"Goes again," quoth Tommy Harris. } *N.*, II., xii. 501.

King Cador saw a pretty maid,  
King Cador would have kiss'd her;  
The damsel stept aside and said,

"King Cador, you have miss'd her."—Noake, p. 201.

**MALVERN**. Go, dig at Mavorn Hill. Spoken of one whose wife wears the breeches.—Ho.

You may as well sip up the Severn and swallow Ma'vern.—F. W.  
 You may sip up the Severn and swallow Mavern as soon.—Ho.  
 Meant of impossibilities.—Ho. Cf. Fix thy pale in Severn  
 (Wales).

Malvern might behold  
 The Herefordian floods, far distant though they be ;  
 For great men, as we find, a great way off can see.  
 Drayton *Pol.*, vii. 1612.

All about Malvern Hill  
 a man may live as long as he will.—Noake, p. 256.  
 If Malvern Hills should on thy shoulders light,  
 They shall not hurt them, nor suppress thy might.  
 Thersites, H., *O.P.*, i. 400.

These waters so famed by the great Doctor Wall\*  
 consist in containing just—nothing at all.

\* A local physician, who wrote a Treatise on them.

Come to Malvern to wear out one's old clothes. From its  
 scattered houses and ready access to the fields and hills,  
 observation is easily evaded.

The Goat is a right Worcestershire man, bred on Mauberne  
 Hills, which he takes for an honour, and therefore stands  
 so much upon his tiptoes.—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*,  
 sec. 9. 1634.

Malvern measure, full and running over!—*Globe*, 21/2/90—  
 is proverbial. This must surely be "Maxfield," which  
 see in Cheshire. This appeared afterwards (1894) in  
 Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

ODDINGLEY HEATH [4 m. N.E. of Worcester].

O Dingley Dingley, spare thy breath :  
 it shall be called Oddingley Heath.

Two Saxon giants who fought on the Common thus compro-  
 mised their claims, so that both names were perpetuated.  
 —Nash, *Hist. of Wor.*

PERSHORE. See Tenbury.

"Parshia. God help us!" The exclamation of the inhabitants  
 in a bad fruit season.—Lees; *N.*, I., i. 422.

When cherries are good and plentiful it is a God-bless-me Fair ;  
 when scarce and inferior, a God-help-me Fair.

Cf. Amagney. Les pœures gens d'Amagney. Lorsqu'il y a  
 une bonne recolte et qu'on demande aux femmes d'Ay  
 d'où elles sont elles repondent vivement :

"I son d'Aimaigney, d'Aimaigney las poirottes," et quand  
 les fruits manquent elles repondent tristement "Là-moi!  
 i son de ças pœures gens d'Aimaigney."—Dr. Perrot,  
*Proverbes de la Franche Comte*, p. 103.

Goumois Quand les prunes ont manqué "D'où êtes vous?"  
 "De Goumois las moi!" Quand elles sont en abondance  
 "De Goumois, fôtre!"—*Ib.*, p. 114.

**Pershore Abbey Church** (as also many others) is subject to Westminster: the vergers are summoned to all public functions there (*e.g.*, there were 150 of the class present at Gladstone's funeral). The monks of Pershore used to tramp all the way to Westminster (over 100 miles), their password being "Persnore, God help us," and their reply "Persnore, what do you think?" [Local tradition. *See Appendix.*]

**LITTLE SHELSLEY** [9 m. N.W. of Worcester].

The wind comes from Witchery Hole. Said by the inhabitants when a violent N. wind blows, insinuating that "broomstick hags" are at the bottom of it.—Noake, p. 185.

**STOURPORT.** Like Gawson's boats that sink upwards.—N., II., xii. 501.

**TENBURY** [18 m. N. of Worcester].

You never hear the cuckoo before Tenbury fair (April 20), nor after Persnore fair (June 26). He is said to attend the latter to buy a horse to ride away on.—Lees.

"Sell wheat and buy rye,"  
say the bells of Tenbury.—Chamberlain, *West Wor. Words*.

**TIBBERTON** [3 m. E.N.E. of Worcester].

A stone church, a wooden steeple,  
a drunken parson, a wicked people.  
Noake, *Ram.*, p. 288; Chamberlain.

**WICKENFORD** [2 m. S.E. of Evesham].

*See Gloucestershire, Buckland.*

**WORCESTER.** The faithful city (*i.e.* to the Stuart dynasty).

Rimeour de Wyrcestre.—Douce *M.S.* 98, 13th Cy. Before *Piers Plowman*.

It shines like Worcester against Gloucester, is a very old saying.—Chamberlain.

It is proverbial that the Worcester ladies are poor, proud, and pretty.—Chamberlain.

Worcester for pretty girls. *See Staffordshire, Sutton.*

*Cf.* There are three P's almost in every place  
From which I counsel thee always to flee:  
Poison, Pride, Piles, and Pockes.

Gascoigne, *Dan Bartholomew of Bath*.

The churches in general we everywhere find  
Are places where men to the women are joined;  
At Worcester it seems they are more cruel-hearted,  
For men and their wives are brought here to be parted.

Noake, p. 207.

This custom of separating the sexes no longer prevails in the Cathedral there, though it has been generally adopted of late years where a high ritual is followed.

## YORKSHIRE.

See Lancashire.

Yorkeschir full of Kni3tes.—MS. Harl.

Yorkshire ful of Knyghtys.—MS. Rawl.

Go to Yorkshire.—*Folk Lore Record*, i. 175.

England is all turn'd Yorkshire, and the age

Extremely sottish, or too nicely sage.

Davies of Hereford, *Paper Persecutors*, p. 81.

In Yorkshire ancient people say,

If February's second day

Be very fair and very clear,

It doth portend a scanty year

For hay and grass; but if it rains,

They never do perplex their brains.—*P. Robin*, 1735.

(These allusions seem to point to an acknowledged character for canny wisdom in Yorkshire.)

Measter's Yorkshire too.—G. The answer of a hostler from the country to one enquiring why he had been so long in the house and still only a servant.

The Yorkshire phrase: Cry "Whore" first.—*P. Rob., Prog.*, 1734.

Like the Yorkshireman's days, of all sorts and sizes.—*P. Rob., Prog.*, 1727.

'Twas the usual saying of a very ingenuous person, that Passionate Men, like Yorkshire Hounds, are apt to overrun the Scent.—Sir T. Blount's *Essays*, p. 141. 1692.

Y. I am a Yorkshireman born and bred; I care not who knows it. I hope true Yorkshire never denies his County.

Scot. I thought you looked like a subtle blade.

*A Brief and Witty Dial. between a Yorkshireman and Scottishman.* 1650.

Yorkshire, but honest—with good looking after.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

Yorkshire bite. A rogue, cheat.—Brogden, *Linc. Prov.; Globe*, 17/6, '84.

A Yorkshireman will bite either dead or alive.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

To put Yorshar to a man, is to trick or deceive him.—*Lancashire Dialogue.* 1757.

To come Yorkshire over him = To cheat him.—G.

When anything is done very sharp, clever, or unscrupulous we say, "That's real Yorksheer."—Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss.*

Yorkshire tikes.—Ho. *i.e.* clowns.—G., *Dict.*

. Tike. A common sort of dog.—Hll.

3one heythene tykes.—Morte d' Arthur.

The indigence [?indigenes] of Yorkshire and strong, tall and long leg'd: they call 'em opprobriously long-leg'd tyke.—Aubrey, *MS.*, Royal Soc., p. 11.

Tykes too they had of all sorts, bandogs, curs, spaniels, water-dogs, and land-dogs.

Cotton, *Virgile Travestie*, iv.

It is observed of the family of Vavasour that they never married an heir or buried their wives. (Edward IV.)—F.W., p. 222.

The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear,  
Have for their blazon had : the snaffle, spur, and spear.

Drayt. *Poly*.

(Arms of the County.) A fly, a flea, a magpie and a flitch of bacon.—G.

A flea, a fly, and a flitch of bacon. The flea will \*suck anyone's blood; the fly †drink out of anyone's cup; and the bacon is no good till it is hung. Some add, for fourth quartering, a magpie who will steal anything that comes in his way, and a horse for a crest.

\* eat with anyone.

† will drink with any one, a magpie will talk with any one, and a flitch of bacon is good for nothing until it is hung, and so is a Yorkshireman.

Yorkshireman. A fly drowned in ale.—Brogden.

Give a Yorkshireman a halter, and he'll find a horse.—Haz.

Shake a bridle over a Yorkshireman's grave, and he'll rise and steal a horse.—G.

Whipshire.—G., *Dict*.

A Yorkshire fritter. A Shrove Tuesday Banquet. 1641.

(Perhaps the Yorkshire pudding which still accompanies roast beef.)

Old Pegg. Poor Yorkshire cheese, made of skim-milk.—G., *Dict*.

A Yorkshire way-bit.—F. W., ii. 492, 535. An overplus not accounted in the reckoning.—George Meriton, *Yorkshire Ale*.

wea-bit (*i.e.* wee, small).—F. W.

a wea-bit longer than a mile.—Cleveland, *Poems*, p. 37.

In the Northern parts there is a wee-bit to every mile.—Ho., *Familiar Letters*, iv. 28.

Like higler's pad or pack-horse drone,  
Not caring to perform much more  
Than one good Yorkshire mile an hour.

Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, p. 44. 1711.

Yorkshire estates. Imaginary possessions : chateaux en Espagne.

This expression has been attributed to Dr. Johnson.

York = every man pay his share.

Yorkshire reckoning = each pays for himself [? your share].

Indeed though other Counties have more of the warm sun, this [Yorksh.] hath as much of any of God's [temporal] blessings.—F. W.

[NOTE.—N = North Riding, W = West Riding, E = East Riding.—ED.]

ADDLEBOROUGH (N.), [near Askrigg].

A Druidical circle, a Roman camp.

Druid, Roman, Scandinavia,  
Stone Raise on Addleboro'.

Walter White, *Month in Yorkshire*, 245.

**BAWTRY (W.).** The Saddler of Bawtry was hanged for leaving his liquor behind him.—G.

**BESWICK** [6½ m. N.W. of Beverley].

A thatched church, a wooden steeple,  
a drunken parson, and wicked people.—*N.*, III., xii. 75.

**BEVERLEY (E.).** Burnet de Beverle.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

It is better to be at the baiting of a bear than the saying of a mass. This refers to the falling of part of the Minster in 1520, by which fifty-five of the worshippers were killed while the people attending a bear-fight at the same moment escaped.—Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*, p. 124.

See Hornsea.

**BIRSTAL.**

Birstal \* for ringers,  
Heckmandwike\* for singers;  
Dewsbury,\* for peddlers,  
Clackheaton\* for sheddlers [swindlers].

\* All West.

*F. L. Rec.*, i. 174.

**BOWES (N.),** [near Barnard's Castle].

When Julius Cæsar was a King  
Bowes Castle was a famous thing.—Murr.

(Built within the Roman station, and pronounced untenable.  
—*Temp.* Edw. III.)

**BRADFIELD** [7 m. N.W. of Sheffield]. On the Moors. A place which God began but never finished.

**BRIDLINGTON (E.).** See Hornsea.

**BROTHERTON** [3 m. N.E. of Pontefract]. See Sutton.

**CASTLEFORD.** Castleford women must needs be fair  
because they wash both in Calder and Aire.

Whitaker, *Loidis and Elmete*.

Castleford is an old Roman station at the junction of two  
W.R. rivers, where the Calder ceases.—*F. L. Journal*,  
i. 172.

**CLACKHEATON (W.).** See Birstall.

**CLEVELAND-IN-THE-CLAY (N.).** See Roseberry and Eston-in-Hills.

Cleveland-in-the-clay\*

bring in two soles† and carry one ‡ away.—*R.*, 1670.

\* Between Whitby and the Tees. † two shun. ‡ yane.

A shire even of herself might well be said to be  
If she were not here confined thus in me.

**COTHERSTON (N.),** [4 m. N.W. of Barnard's Castle].

Cotherston, where they christen calves, hopple lops, and knee-  
band spiders.—*N.*, III., iii. 233.

Not hops, as Hazlitt renders it. Lops are fleas.—Hunter,  
*Hallamshire Glossary*.

Hazlitt has further blundered by inserting as a Somerset proverb, "Cotherston cheeses will cover a multitude of sins." This is really a remark in Longstaffe's *Richmondshire*, p. 38, apologising for the preceding proverb, and in praise of Yorkshire cheeses. There is no Cotherston in Somerset, and the nearest approach, Cothelstone, is not a cheese-making place.

*Cf.* Hexham, in Northumberland.

**COTTINGHAM** (E.), [4 m. N.W. of Hull].

When Derwent flows  
then Keldgate goes.—*F. L. J.*, i. 164.

These are intermittent springs, supposed to depend on the Derwent, twenty miles away.

**COWLING** (W.), [5 m. S.S.W. of Skipton].

Cowling moons. A Craven proverb. *See* Hone, *Table Book*, p. 721.

**CRAVEN** (W.).

A lang-horned an, *i.e.* an inhabitant. After the cattle of the district.—Carr, *Craven Glossary*.

There's a hill against a stack all Craven through.—Higson, 172.

Ollas a hill anenst a slack.\*—Carr.

\* Slack, low-ground.—Hll.

**DARFIELD** [4 m. E.S.E. of Barnsley]. *See* Doncaster.

**DEWSBURY** (W.). *See* Birstal.

**DIGHTON** (E.), [1 m. from Hull]. *See* Hull.

**DONCASTER** (W.). Cengles de Doncastre, *i.e.* girths.—Douce *MS.* 98.

Doncaster cuts, *i.e.* horses.—Skelton, *Magnyfycence*, circa 1520.

Dunmow bacon and Doncaster daggers.—Ho.

The Doncaster Mayor, he sits in his chair,

His mills they merrily go;

His nose doth shine, with drinking of wine,

And the gout is in his great-toe.—Murr.

The profits of the town-mills on the Don were formerly assigned for the mayoralty expenses.—Murr.

There'll either be rain or else summat waur  
when bitter-bumps\* sing upon Potterick Carr.†

\* Bitterns. † A level of 4,000 acres 1 m. S. of Doncaster race-course.

Doncaster Roll-abouts, Melton egg-shells,

Mexborough cracked Panchion and Darfield merry bells.

*N.*, VIII., v. 425.

**ENTREPEN** (Enterpen common), [7 m. N. of Northallerton]. *See* Hutton.

**FERRYBRIDGE** [1½ m. N.W. of Knottingley]. *See* Sutton.

**FISHLAKE** (W.), [2 m. W. of Thorne]. Poor Fishlake. *See* Hatfield.



HALIFAX (W.). *See* Hull.

Heading Halifax.—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxviii.

Alas! all this comes too late: Hallifaxe law hath been executed in kind: I am already hanged, and now wee cum to consider and examine of the evidence.—Wentworth, in *Irish State Papers*.

Impanelled of an Holyfax inquest.—Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, IV., i. 17.

By the Gibbet-law of the Forest of Hardwick thieves taken "in the manner" were summarily beheaded.—Wright, *Antiq. of Halifax*.

*Cf.* Lydford, in Devonshire, and Edinburgh.

Go to Halifax! (a euphemism for Hell).—*N.*, V, iv. 154.

Halifax is a mongrel begot by a Leeds merchant and a Lancashire woman, and nursed by a Dutch frow.—Tim Bobbin, *Lanc. Dialect*.

Halifax is made of wax  
and Heptonstall of stone;  
in Halifax there's many a pretty girl,  
in Heptonstall there's none.—*N.*, II., xii. 499.

Gooid brade, botter, and sheese,  
is gooid Halifax, and gooid Frieze.—White; Higson.

HALLAMSHIRE (W.). A lordship round Sheffield, now belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

When all the world shall be aloft,  
then Hallamshire shall be God's croft.—*R.*, 1678.

*See* Lancashire.

HALTON. Halton, Rudby, Entrepén: (N.)  
far more rogues than honest men.

Wm. Andrews, *Old Yorkshire*.

All in Cleveland. Rudby is 3 m. W.S.W. of Stokesley.—*F. L. Rec.*, i. 263-9.

*See* Hutton.

HARROGATE.

Said the Devil when flying o'er Harrogate Wells,  
I think I am getting near home by the smells.

HARTFORTH (N.).

Have at thee, Black Hartforth, but have a care of Bonny Gilling [near Richmond].—Hill., *Pop. Rhy.*, 196.

The devil being angry with the Hartforth people cast a boulder at them, which now lies on the north side of Gaterley Moor.—Longstaffe's *Richmondshire*, p. 120.

HATFIELD. Proud Hatfield, Rich Stainforth;  
Poor Fishlake, Lousy Thorne.—*N.*, VIII., iv. 335.

There are no rats at Hatfield\* nor sparrows at Lindholm.†—*F. L. Rec.*, i. 173.

\* 2 m. from Thorne (W.). † 4 m. from Thorne (W.).

**HEPTONSTALL** [8 m. N.W. of Halifax]. *See* Halifax.

**HECKMANDWICKE** (W.). *See* Birstall.

**HEPTONSTALL** (W.), [7 m. N.W. of Halifax]. *See* Halifax.

**HOLDERNESS** (E.), [5 m. E. of Hull].

Patrington Church is said to be the Queen and Heydon or  
Hedon Church the \*King of Holderness churches.—Murr.

\* Pride—Walcott

**HORNSEA** (E.).     Hornsea steeple when I built thee,  
                          thou wert ten miles off Burlington,  
                          ten miles off Beverley,  
                          and ten miles from\* the sea.—Murr.

\* Off.—White.

Hornsea broach, when I built thee  
thou wast ten miles from Beverley,  
ten miles from Bridlington,  
and ten miles from the sea.

Andrews, *People and Steeple Rhymes*.

It is now a watering-place on a sea-cliff. The steeple fell during  
a gale in 1773.—White.

**HULL.**

From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us!—Ho.

It is proverbial in our country.—Copley, *Wits, Fits, and Fancies*,  
p. 112. 1614.

From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us!

This is part of the Beggars' and Vagrants' Litany.—F. W.

The magistrates were noted for their severity.

Neither in Hull, Hell, nor Halifax.—Nash, *Lenten Stuff*,  
p. 58. 1599.

There's neither Halifax, nor Hull, nor Hell

That for good parts my horse can parallel.

J. Taylor, *Short Relation of a Long Journey*.

If ill to Newgate hiss them or Bridewell,

To any place—Hull, Halifax, or Hell.

J. Taylor, *Virtues of a Gaol*.

There is a proverb and a prayer withal,

That we not to three strange places fall;

From Hull, from Halifax, from Hell—'tis thus:

From all these three, good Lord, deliver us!

Id., *A Very Merry Wherry Ferry Voyage*.

You have eaten some Hull cheese, i.e. are drunk.—R., 1678.  
Famous for strong ale.

Like a loaf out of a brewer's basket—cousin-German to the  
mightiest ale in England.—J. Taylor, *Pierce Penniless*.

Hull for women. *See* Oxford.

Hull memorable for mud and train oil. (A saying of W. Etty,  
R.A.)—White, p. 10.

As strong as Hull (fortifications).—Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss*.

When Dighton\* is pull'd down  
Hull shall become a great town.—R., 1670.

\* A suburb, now destroyed.

Paul and Paul Holme.—White, p. 10. On the banks of the  
Humber, the church standing apart.

High Paul,\* Low Paul, and all Paul Town,  
there is ne'er a maid married in old Paul Town.

\* i.e. Paghill. N., I., vi., 410.

Holloa's dead and his wife lives at Hull;  
kept a cow, but milked a bull.—Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss*.  
(Said to anyone holloa-ing persistently.)

HUTTON. Hutton, Rudby, Entrepen, (N.)  
far more rogues than honest men.—White, p. 182.  
Near Northallerton, in Cleveland.

JERVAULX (N.), [3 m. S.E. of Middleham].

Justeur de Jerdele.—Douce MS. 98. i.e. jousteur, tilter.

Furnage de Gerwaus ib Fournage. The fee taken by a Lord  
of his vassals and tenants, [who were] bound to bake in his  
common oven, or for a permission to use their own.—  
Cotgrave.

Jervaulx, a Cistercian Abbey, founded 1156, on the river Ure  
or Yore.

KNOTTINGLEY [2½ m. N.E. of Pontefract]. See Sutton.

LARTINGTON (N.), [2 m. W.N.W. of Barnard's Castle].

Lartington frogs,  
and Barney Castle butchers' dogs.

Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*, p. 133.

LEEDS.

Leeds Saracens' heads. The ancient copper coins found here-  
abouts.—Denham, *F. L. of Durham*, p. 66.

Snaw, snaw faster,

Bull, bull faster;

Owd women picking geese,

sending feathers down to Leeds.—Haz.

MARKET WRIGHTON (E.), [18 m. E.S.E. of York].

Market Weighton, Robert Leighton,\*

a brick church, a wooden steeple,

a drunken priest, a wicked people.—*F. L. Journal*, i. 164.

\* A well-known farmer.

MELTON (High) (E.), [4 m. W.S.W. of Doncaster], which see.

The fairest lady in this land

was drowned at Mount Ferrand

Denham, *F. L. N. of E.*, p. 10. 1851.

MEXBOROUGH (W. of Doncaster), near the A1, which see:  
also near Dearne and Don.

## NORTHALLERTON (N.).

Northallerton in Yorkshire doth excel  
all England, nay, all Europe, for strong ale.

George Meryton, *Yorkshire Ale*, 1683.

Northallerton spurs.—G.

## NUN KELING.

If you go to Nun Keling,  
You shall find your belly filling  
Of whig or of whey;

But go to Swine,  
And come betime,

Or else you go empty away;  
But the Abbot of Meaus\*

Doth keep a good house

By night and by day.—Hunter, *Hall. Gloss.*: art. *Whigges*.

\* Meaux, 3 m. E. of Beverley.

(Three Cistercian Houses near to Hull (E.).

From one of Dodsworth's MSS. in Bodleian Museum.

## POMFRET (W.). Marche de Punfreyt.—Douce MS. 98. (Market.)

Pomfret cakes (liquorice prepared in small medallions), stamped  
with a small castle.

As sure as a louse in Pomfret.—R., 1670.

A louse in Pomfret is not surer  
Than the poor through sloth securer.

Brathwayt, *Drunken Barnaby*, iii.

## RASCALLY CHURCH (N.), [2 m. N.W. of Easingwold].

A wooden church, a wooden steeple,  
rascally church, rascally people.—Br.

RICHMOND (N.). Omne super omen  
I.H.S. est venerabile nomen.

(Inscription on curfew bell).—Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*.

## RIPON (W.). Palefrey de Ripun.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

As true steel as Rippon rowels.—F. W.; Drayton, *Pol.*, ii.

Ripon spurs for men and fighting cocks.—G., *Dict.*

## RIVALLIS (N.), [4 m. N.W. of Helmsley]. (Rievallis.)

Round about Revers. A similitude for tautological circumlocution  
in discourse. The valley of the Rye is tortuous.—*Gentleman's  
Magazine*, 1754, p. 426.

Cf. Robin Hood's barn.

## ROBIN HOOD'S BARN IN CLEVELAND. See Hutton.

## SADDLEWORTH (W.), [6 m. N.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne].

Like the parson of Saddleworth, who could read in no book but  
his own.—R., 1670. See N., IV., xii. 388, 524. R. places  
this in Cheshire.

SCARBOROUGH (N.). *See* N.H.W.

A Scarbro' warning, *i.e.* none at all.—He.

*Cf.* A Skairsburn warning (Kirkcudbright) in Scotland (Rivers).  
(Not till danger knock at the door, as it once happened there  
from the French.—Ho.)

Such proverbial speeches as Totness (*sic*) is turned French,  
for a strange alteration, Skarborow warning for a sodaine  
commandment allowing no respect or delay to bethink a  
man of his business.—Puttenham, *Art of English Poesie*,  
III., xviii.

A word and a blow, like a Scarborough warning.—Murray,  
who refers it to the capture of the Castle by surprise by  
Stafford in Wyatt's rebellion, 1553. Said also to have  
been spoken by Mountain of his capture at Cambridge  
Castle in 1544. *See* Strype's *Memorials of Queen Mary*,  
1554.

One explanation is that it was the custom to fire without  
warnng upon vessels passing Scarborough Castle which  
did not strike their sails.—Corlass, p. 6.

Al they the lyke poast haste did make with Scarboro' scrabbling.  
—Stanihurst, *Æneid*, iv. 621. *See* also Chambers' *Book of*  
*Days*, January 19; *Diary of Adela Pryme*, p. 126.

Scarborough leisure [ironical].—Stanihurst, *Description of Ireland*,  
p. 23.

Scarborough, which looks as though in Heav'n it stood  
To those that lie below from the bay of Robin Hood,  
Even to the fall of Tees.—Drayt. *Pol.*

The Queen of Northern watering-places.—Murr.

SHEFFIELD (W.). When Sheffield Park is ploughed and sown  
then little England hold thy own.—R., 1678.

Winkabank and Temple brough,  
will buy all England through and through.—R., 1678.  
[Two camps nr. Sheffield.]

A Sheffield thwitel bare he in his hose.—Chau., *Cant. Tales: Reve's T.*  
Bride and bridegroom called "a new pair of Sheffield Knives."  
*i.e.* scissors.—*Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 2.

Sheffield blades. The inhabitante of these times.

SKIPTON (W.). Oh, in Skipton in Craven  
is never a haven  
but many a day foul weather.—Murr.

SPROTBROUGH (W.), [2 m. S.W. of Doncaster].

Whoso is hungry and lists well to eat,  
Let him come to Sprotborough for his meat,  
and for a night and for a day  
his horse shall have both corn and hay,  
and no man shall ask him when he goeth away.—Higson, 22.

R. W. Scott Surtees (*Waifs and Strays of North Humber Hist.*, 1864), refers this to King Alfred's sanctuary laws, by which a criminal could obtain three days' sanctuary at a minster house.

**SUTTON.** Sutton\* boiled mutton, Brotherton\* beef,  
Ferrybridge† bonny lass, and Knottingley‡ thief.  
N., V., ix. 175.

\* 3 m. N.E. of Pontefract. † 1½ m. N.W. of Knottingley.  
‡ 2½ m. N.E. of Pontefract.

Sutton is a small hamlet, 20 m. S. of York.

**STAINFORTH (W.)**, [3 m. W.S.W. of Thorne]. Rich Stainforth.  
*See* Hatfield.

**TADCASTER (W.)** lang-borrow pennies. The ancient copper coins found in the soil.—Denham, *F. L. Derb.*, p. 66.

Nil Tadcaster habet Musis vel carmine dignum  
Præter magnificè structun sine flumine pontum.  
*Itin. of T. Edas*, in *Camd. Soc.*

The Lord Dacres  
was slain in the North Acres.—Haz.  
(at the battle of Towton, 2 m. S. of Tadcaster.)

**THORNE (W.)**, [25 m. S.S.E. of York]. Lousy Thorne. *See* Hatfield.

**TICKHILL (W.)**  
Chances de Tikehull.—Douce *MS.*  
Tickhill, God help me!—*N. I.*, i. 247.

**WAKEFIELD (W.)**.  
Merry Wakefield.—F. W.; R. Brathwaite, *Strappado for the Divell*, 1615.  
and her Pinder too.—*See N.*, II., xi. 310.

G. suggests mirrie, faithful, and instances "Uprouse ye then my merry men."

**WETHERBY (W.)**, [12 m. W.S.W. of York].  
The woeful town of Wetherby.—*N.*, I., vii. 233.

**WHITBY (N.)**. The English Engadine.

**WIBSEY-HOPEY (W.)**, [2 m. S.S.W. of Bradford].  
Wibsey-Hoppey beef-eaters.

**YORK (E. and W.)**.  
Eboracum silvis, Excestria clara matallis,  
Norwicum Dacis,\* Hibernis Cæstria Gallis (*temp.* Rich. I.).  
Blomfield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, iii. (Norwich, p. 39).  
\* Danes.

York still shall be.—F.W.

Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be  
the fairest\* city of the three.—Stukely, *Itin.*; Brome, *Travels*, 1700.  
\* Finest.—Murr.

That Lincoln was; viz., a far fairer, greater, richer city than it now is—both plainly appears by the ruins thereof, being without controversy the greatest city in the Kingdom of Mercia. That London is, we know; but that York shall be, God knows.—F. W.

Those who hope it may become the English metropolis must wait until the river Thames runs under the great arch of Ouse bridge.—*Ib.*

Quoted of himself by Geo. Montaigne, who, leaving Lincoln, was Bishop of London 1621–8, and in the last year was translated to York and died.—F. W.

Let none upbraid thee for thy skill, whereas  
Thy Trade's a smith, thou bred in *Lincoln was*.  
A City great (where thou didst gather this)  
Known to our nation well, as *London is*.  
I speak thy worth, thy work: let all men see,  
And wrest it if they can, still *York shall be*.  
But what! a Smith a herald? Yes, of fame:  
Thy pen thy book doth show, as York thy name.

Prefatory verses to *The Union of Honour*, by Jas. Yorke (a Blacksmith: the local Heraldry of Lincolnshire).

Let London still the just precedence claim,  
York ever shall be proud to be the next in fame.

“By an old rhymester.” White, p. 5.

As much as York exceeds foul Sutton.—R. Ascham, *Toxoph.*, reg. C.

I can't be at York and London at the same time.—Fuller, *Gnom.*

Referred by *F. L. Jour.* to Dick Turpin's famous ride from London to York to establish an *alibi*. He was b. 1711, and executed 1739.

He is a lord for a year and a day,  
but she is a lady for ever and aye.

*i.e.* The Mayor and Mayoress of York: he and the Mayor of London being the only *Lord* Mayors. [No longer so, however.—Ed.]

The three P's of York. Pretty, Poor, Proud.—Higson, 208.  
York for a tit. See Oxford. Cf. Worcester.

York, York for my money  
of all the cities that ever I see,  
In merry pastime and companie,  
Except the cittie of London.—Hll., *Yorkshire Authors*.

Chorus of Song of 16th Cy. Quoted by Rd. Brome,  
“*Northern Lass*,” ii. 1.

Capitulum, Kekus, porcus, fimus Eboracus,  
Stal, nel, lamprones, Kelc et melc, salt, salamoncs  
Ratus, cum petys, hæc sunt staura cuntetis.

MS. 15th Cy., Trin. Coll., Camb.; *Rel. An.*, ii. 178.

**HILLS.**

**Bilhope** braes for bucks and raes, and **Carit** haugh for swine,  
and **Tarras** for the good bull-trout, if he be ta'en in time.—Brockett.

? Scotland. **Tarras** is a river in E. Dumfries, falling into the  
**Esk**.

If **Brayton** bargh, and **Hambleton** hough, and **Burton** bream,  
were all in thy belly, it would never be teem.—R., 1670.

Eminences between **Cawood** and **Pontefract**.

(Said of a covetous person.)

You might as well try to bore a hole through **Beacon Hill** (above  
**Halifax**, on the **Bradford Road**, now tunnelled by the **Lan-**  
**cashire and Yorkshire Railway**).—N., I., xi. 223.

See **Wright**, *Hist. of Halifax*, 1738.

When **Eston Knab** puts on a cloak, and **Roysberry** a cappe,  
then all the folks on **Cleveland's Clag**\* ken there will be a clappe.

M. A. Denham, *F. L. N. of E.*, p. 13. 1850.

\* 4 m. N.W. of **Guisborough**.

When **Hood Hill** has on his cap,  
**Hamilton's** sure to come down with a clap.—Denham, p. 14.

**How Hill** and **Hambleton** [7 m. from **Thirsk**]. **Hambleton**  
**Moor** is celebrated as a training-ground for horses.

**Ingleborough**\*, **Pendle**† (hill), and **Pennygent**‡  
are the highest hills between **Scotland** and **Trent**.—Camden.

\* W., 2361.

† N.E. Lan., 1803.

‡ W., 2270.

or **Pendle**, **Penigent**, and **Ingleborough**,  
are the three highest hills all **England** through.—R., 1670.

or **Pendle hill**, **Penygent**, and little **Ingleborough**,  
are three such hills as you'll not find by searching **England**  
thorough.—*F. L. J.*, i. 164.

that **Ingleboro' hill**, **Pendle**, and **Penigent**,  
Should be named the highest betwixt our **Tweed** and **Trent**.

*Drayt. Pol.*, xxviii.

When **Ingleboro'** wears a hat,  
**Ribblesdale** 'll know of that.—*F. L. J.*, i. 164.

**Pendle Hill**, though 1851 feet above the sea level, is 800 feet  
lower than **Grey Friar** in N. **Lancashire**, and considerably  
lower than **Whernside** in **Yorkshire**.—**Harland** and **Wil-**  
**kinson**, *Lancashire Legends*.

**Rawden** (W.).

When **Billing Hill** puts on his cap,  
**Calverley mill** will get a slap.

**Billing**, the highest point of the hill in **Rawdon** (**Wharfedale**),  
dividing the valleys of the **Wharfe** and **Aire**. **Calverly Mill**  
is on the **Aire**, near the scene of the "**Yorkshire Tragedy**."  
—*F. L. Record*, i. 169.

When **Roseberry Topping** wears a cappe,  
let **Cleveland** then beware \*a clappe.—Camd.

\* Of a rap, i.e. a thunderstorm.



## CHARACTERISTICS. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

When Rhosbery Topping wears a hat,  
Morden\* carrs will suffer for that.—Denham, *F. L.*, p. 13.

\* Co. Durham, near Sedgfield.

When Gormire\* riggs shall be covered with hay  
the White Mare of Whitestone Cliff† will bear it away.—Murr.

\* Gormire is a tarn. † At the end of the Hambleton Hills, near Thirsk.

When Oliver Mount‡ puts on its hat,  
Scarborough, Falsgrave, and Scalby must pay for that.

‡ 1½ m. from Scarboro'. *N.*, IV., iv. 131.

## RIVERS.

Still Are, swift Wherfe, with Oze the most of might,  
High Swale, unquiet Nidd, and troublous Skell.—Spenser.

Wharfe is clear, and the Aire lithe,  
where the Aire drowns one, Wharfe drowns five.

Andrews, *Old Yorkshire*, i. 263-9.

Seamer Water, near Askrigg.

Simmer Water rise, Simmer Water sink,  
and swallow\* all the town, save one li'le house where they gave me  
meat and drink.—Murr.

\* up all but this . . . bread and cheese and summat to drink.—Longstaffe,  
*Richmondshire*, p. 108.

(A beggar's curse, fulfilled by an inundation.)

When Derwent flows  
then Keldgate goes.—*F. L.* 7., i. 164.

There are some intermitting springs at Keldgate [1 m. from  
Cottingham, near Hull] which are supposed to be dependant  
on the Derwent, some twenty miles away.—Murr.

The shelving, slimy river Dun,†  
each year a daughter or a son.—Hunter, *Hallamshire Gloss.* Cf. Dart.  
(drowned) ? Sacrifice to the River-God.

† Or Don, running past Sheffield.

The happiest people under the sun  
dwell betwixt the Dearne and the Dun.—*N.*, VIII., v. 425.

Mexborough [6 m. S.W. of Doncaster] lies between them.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTIES.

Hervordschir, shild and sper;  
Wosterschir, wringe per.  
Glowceterschir, schow and naile;  
Bristowschir, schip and saile.  
Oxenfordschir, gurd mare;  
Warwikschir, bind beare.  
London, globber;  
Sothery, great bragger.  
Schropschir, my schinnes be  
scharpe,

The propyrté of every shire  
I shal you telle and ye will here.  
Herefordshire, sheeld and spere;  
Worsetershire, wryng pere.  
Gloucestershire, sho and nayle;  
Brystowe, shippe and sayle.  
Oxenfordshire, gyrde the mare;  
Warwykshire, bynd bere.  
London, resortere;  
Sowthery, gret bragere.

Ley wood to the fir, and yef  
 me my harpe.  
 Lancaschir, a fair archer ;  
 Cheschir, thacker.  
 Northumberland, hastie and hot ;  
 Westmerlond, tot for sote !  
 Yorkeschir, full of kni3tes ;  
 Lincolnschir, men full of mi3tes.  
 Cambridgeschir, full of pikes ;  
 Holland, full of dikes.  
 Suffolk, full of wiles ;  
 Norffolk, full of giles.  
 Essex, good huswives ;  
 Middelsex, full of strives.  
 Kent, as hot as fir ;  
 Sussex, full of mir.  
 Southampton, dire and wete ;  
 Somersetschir, good for whete.  
 Devinschir, mi3t and strong ;  
 Dorcetschir, will have no wrong.  
 Willschir, fair and plaine ;  
 Barkschir, fill vaine.  
 Harvordschir, full of wood ;  
 Huntingdonschir, corne full good.  
 Bedfordschir is not to lack ;  
 Buckinghamschir is his make.  
 Northampton, full of love,  
 Beneath the girdel and not above.  
 Nottinghamschir, full of hoggys ;  
 Darbyschir, full of doggys.  
 Leicesterschir, full of benys ;  
 Staffordschir, full of shrewd  
 quenys.  
 Cornewall, full of tyne ;  
 Wales, full of gentlemen.

Probata sunt ista omnia.

*MS. Harl. 7371 ;*

*Rel. Ant., i. 269.*

Esex, ful of good hoswyfes :  
 Middlesex, ful of stryves.  
 Kentshire, hoot as fire ;  
 Sowseks, ful of dyrt and myre.  
 Hertfordshire, ful of wode ;  
 Huntynghdonshire, corne ful  
 goode  
 Bedfordshire is nought to lakke ;  
 Bokynghamshire is his maakke.  
 Northamptonshire, full of love  
 Benethe the gyrdyll and noth  
 above.  
 Lancastreshire, fayre archere ;  
 Chestreshire, thwakkere.  
 Northumbreland, hasty and hoot ;  
 Westmerland, tprut Scotte.  
 Yorkshire, ful of knyghtys ;  
 Cambrygeshire, ful of pykes ;  
 Holond, ful of grete dykes.  
 Northfolk ful of wyles ;  
 Southfolk ful of styles.  
 I am of Shropshire, my shines  
 be sharpe ;  
 Ley wode to the fyre, and dresse  
 me my harpe.  
 Notynghamshire, ful of hogges ;  
 Derbyshire, ful of dogges.  
 Leycetershire, ful of benys ;  
 Staffordshire, ful of quenys.  
 Wilkshire, fayre and playne ;  
 Barkshyre, fyll the wayne.  
 Hampshire, drye and wete ;  
 Somersetshire, good for whete.  
 Devenshire, myghty and stronge ;  
 Dorseteshire wil have no wronge.  
 Pynnokshire is not to prayse ;  
 A man may go it in to dayes.  
 Cornewayle, ful of tynne ;  
 Walys, full of goote and kene.  
 That Lord that for us all dyde dye,  
 Save all these shires ! Amen,  
 say we.

*MS. Rawlinson ; Leland's  
 Itin., by Hearne, V., xxvi.*

### THE BLAZONS OF THE SHIRES.

As he the surface thus, So likewise will he show  
 The clownish blazons to each country long ago,  
 Which those unletter'd times with blind devotion lent,  
 Before the learned maids our fountains did frequent.

To show the Muse can shift her habit, and she now  
 Of Palatins that sung, can whistle to the plough ;  
 And let the curious tax his clownry, with their skill  
 He reckes not, but goes on, and say they what they will.  
 " Kent, first in our account, doth to itself apply,"  
 Quoth he, " this blazon first, ' Long tails and liberty.'  
 Sussex with Surrey say, ' Then let us lead home logs.'  
 As Hampshire long for her hath had the term of ' Hogs,'  
 So Dorsetshire, of long, they ' Dorsers' us'd to call.  
 Cornwall and Devonshire cry, ' We'll wrestle for a fall.'  
 Then Somerset says, ' Set the bandog on the bull.'  
 And Glo'stershire again is blazon'd, ' Weigh thy wool.'  
 As Berkshire hath for hers, ' Let's to 't and toss the ball,'  
 And Wiltshire will for her, ' Get home and pay for all.'  
 Rich Buckingham doth bear the term of ' Bread and beef,  
 Where if you beat a bush 'tis odds you start a thief.'  
 So Hertford blazon'd is, ' The club and clouted shoon' ;  
 Thereto, ' I'll rise betime and sleep again at noon.'  
 When Middlesex bids, ' Up to London let us go,  
 And when our market's done, we'll have a pot or two.'  
 As Essex hath of old been named, ' Calves and stiles,'  
 Fair Suffolk, ' Maids and milk,' and Norfolk, ' Many wiles.'  
 So Cambridge hath been call'd, ' Hold nets and let us win' ;  
 And Huntingdon, ' With stilts we'll stalk through thick and thin.'  
 Northamptonshire of long hath had this blazon, ' Love  
 Below the girdle all, but little else above.'  
 An outcry Oxford makes, ' The scholars have been here,  
 And little though they paid, yet have they had good cheer.'  
 Quoth warlike Warwickshire, ' I'll bind the sturdy bear' ;  
 Quoth Wor'stershire again, ' And I will squirt the pear.'  
 Then Staffordshire bids, ' Stay, and I will beat\* the fire,  
 And nothing will I ask but goodwill for my hire.'  
 ' Bean-belly Le'stershire' her attribute doth bear,  
 And ' Bells and bagpipes' next belong to Lincolnshire.  
 Of ' Malthorse'† Bedfordshire long since that blazon wan,  
 And little Rutlandshire is termed ' Raddleman.'  
 To Derby is assign'd the name of ' Wool and lead,'  
 As Nottingham's, of old, (is common) ' Ale and bread.'  
 So Hereford for her says, ' Give me woof and warp,'  
 And Shropshire saith in her, ' That shins be ever sharp ;  
 Lay wood upon the fire, reach hither me my harp,  
 And whilst the black bowl walks we merrily will carp.'‡  
 Old Cheshire is well known to be the ' Chief of men,'  
 ' Fair women' doth belong to Lancashire again.  
 The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear  
 Have for their blazon had the ' Snaffle, spur and spear.'"

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, Song xxiii., 1622.

\* Mend, repair.

† A slow, dull, heavy horse, such as is used by brewers. Used by Shakespeare as a term of contempt, *Com. of Err.*, iii. 1; *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 11.

‡ To talk, chat. A-N., i.e. as long as the drink lasts.

## WALES.

See Shropshire.

Wales full of gentlemen.—*MS. Harl.*

Wales full of goote and kene.—*MS. Rawl.*

Taffy [David].—*G., Dict.*

Welsh flannel—snuff—wig.

Hard as Severn salmon, dried in Wales.—Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, I., xiii. 1710.

Gallant little Wales. A Gladstonian compliment. Cf. Sharpham, *Cupid's Whirligig*. 1607.

Li plus ligier (active) en Gales.—*Dit de l'Apostole*, 13th Cent.

His Welsh blood is up.—F. W.

The older the Welshman the more madman.—*Ho.*, p. 31.

Archers de Walz.—*Douce MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

A gentleman of Wales,  
with a Knight of Cales, [*i.e.* Cadiz\*]  
and a lord of the North Countree,  
a yeoman of Kent  
upon a rack-rent  
will buy them out all three.—F. W.

\* See sub Kent, p. 108.

Like the Welshman's cow, little and deedy [*i.e.* good].—Baker, *N'hants Gloss*.

Though he says nothing he pays it [*i.e.* makes amends] with thinking,  
like the Welshman's jackdaw.—*R.*, 1678. See Taylor, *Wit and Mirth*, No. 8, 1629.

Ni cheitio Cymbro oni gollo.

The Welshman keeps nothing till he has lost it. Seen in the tenaciousness of their hold on their castles when they had recovered them.—F. W.

The Welshman had rather see his dam on the bier  
than to see a fair Februeer.—*R.*, 1678.

Wild Wales.

And ships them to the new-named virgin land,  
or wilder Wales where never wight yet won'nd.

*Bp. Hall, Sat.*, V., i. 113.

He that is born in Walys or small brytayne,  
To lerne to pyke and stele nedys nat go to Rome.

*Barclay, Ship of Fools*, i. 178.

The Lumbard nation, untrue of deed and mind,

And little Brytayne is all of like assent.—*Ib.*, ii. 308.

Cf. Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief.

Calon y Sais wrth Cymro. The heart of an Englishman (or Saxon)  
towards a Welshman, *i.e.* open or secret hatred.—F. W.

News from heaven, hell, and the land of whipperginnie.—Nash, *The Unfortunate Traveller*.

The Cambrian game of Whip her ginny or English one-and-thirty.—Taylor, *Wks.*, i. 325.

And thus as I am told Ap Owen  
is now confounded into Bowen,  
and she that lately was Ap Rice  
is Anglicised to Mrs. Price.—*P. Robin*, Mar., 1730.

*Ferd.* Prithee, what countryman art thou that puts so many R's into thy English?

*Porter.* A Briton, sir. Glamorganshire, sire and dam.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., i. 2.

Giraldus Cambrensis, the son of an English father and Welsh mother, says that he was ever beheld oculo novercali, because being a Welshman by the surer side and then such the antipathy of the English they thought no good could come out of Wales.—F. W.

*Poor Robin*—an Almanac published in London from 1663—1776, the early volumes being ascribed to Robert Herrick—continually on St. David's Day recurs to chaff and even abuse the Welsh. Under March 1, 1735, it speaks of their being carried in effigy in London. A Welshman whose house had a chimney was told about then that he was in a fair way of being pricked for High Sheriff.—*Globe*, 17/6, '84.

Bu Arthur ond tra fu, *i.e.* Arthur was not but while he was.—F. W.  
It is sad to say “Nos fuimus Trojes.” The greatest eminency when not extant is extinct. “The Fryer never loved what was good.”—F. W.

Crogging! Crogging!—F. W. A rallying cry used by the English in battle in memory of the Welsh having defeated them in the attempt to take Croggen Castle, Denbighshire, temp. Hen. II. Croggen, nickname for Welsh.—Drayt. *Polyolb.*, ix.

Ne thorres Arthur Nawdd gwraig [*i.e.* Arthur did never violate the refuge of a woman].—F. W. Some suppose this to mean her tongue, which he granted free course.—F. W.

A North-Wale-ian. A South-Wale-ian. The Wye as a natural line of separation dividing the inhabitants, they thus speak of each other. The people of the North pride themselves on the superior purity of race and language.

The Welsh *ambassador* or leiger, *i.e.* the cuckoo.—Northall, *F.P.*; Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, vi.; *A Trick to Catch the Old One*, iv. 5.

Give your horse a Welsh *bait*\* [to survey the country and refresh the horse].

\* *i.e.* a rest at the top of the hill.—F. W. Others call this a Scottish bait.—F. W.

A Welsh *bitch* makes a Cheshire cat, and a Cheshire cat makes a Lancashire witch. (And see under Bristol.) The “harlot” progress in factory towns.”—*N.*, IX., ii. 134.

*Dryfat.* What! art thou a Welsh *carrier*, a Northern landlord: thou'rt so saucy?—Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, iv. 2.

A Welsh *comb*, *i.e.* the thumb and four fingers.—Grose. Called also an Alman (or German) comb.—Urquhart's *Rabelais*, I., xxi.

A Welsh *cousin*.—Polwhele, *Hist. of Cornwall*, v.  
*uncle.* Brother of an aunt by marriage.

The Welshman's *hug*, *i.e.* the itch.—Elworthy, *W. Somerset Word-book*.

A Welsh *cricket*, *i.e.* a louse.—Greene, *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*; *P. Robin*, Oct., 1742.

A Welsh *ejectment*. Unroofing the house to get rid of the tenant — Grose.

A Welsh *falconer*. *i.e.* an owl.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

A Welsh *goose*. A bullock's heart, stufft with sage and onions  
*Cf.* A German duck, *i.e.* a sheep's head similarly drest.

The Welsh *honour*. The tenth card of the trump suit.—Gomme, *Gent. Mag.* (Dialect vol.), p. 204.

A Welsh *main* [at cockfighting], where all must fight to death.—Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 71.

He may have her for asking, as they said of a Welsh *maidenhead*.—Congreve, *The Way of the World*, iii. 6.

Like a Welsh *mile*, long and narrow—G. (Tedious—G.)

A Welsh *pancake*. A cow-turd.

In tough Welsh *parsley*, which in our vulgar tongue is strong hempen halters.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother*, i.

As long as a Welsh *pedigree*.—F. W.

So that any Welsh gentleman (if this be not a Tautology) can presently climb up by the stairs of his pedigree into princely extraction.—F. W.

Like a Welch gentleman, that tacks his kin  
To all coats in the country he lives in.

R. Fletcher, *Martiall his Epigrams*, 189. 1656.

A Welsh *rabbit* [rare bit], of cheese toasted. G., *Dict.*

A Welshman's *hose*, *i.e.* none at all.—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 278.

As Welchmen do love fire, salt, and drink,  
the Frenchmen women, weapons, horses,  
So Englishmen do especially like good cheare, lands and traffique.

*Welsh Triad* in Camden's *Remains*, p. 21 [of 1870 reprint].

The Welsh are liberal, the French courteous, the English confident.—*Ib.*

The Seven Wonders of [North] Wales:

The Tower of Wrexham Church (Denb.). The "great organ at Wricksom" is mentioned by Wm. Rowley.—*A Shoemaker, a Gentleman*, iii. 1638; also F. W.

the twelve Bells of Gresford Church (Denb.).

the Yew of Overton Churchyard (Flint.), 30 ft. in girth; another tree grows on the tower.

the Holy Well of St. Winifred (Flint.). Taylor (W. P.), *Navy of Land Ships*, cites it for its cures.

the Bridge of Llangollen (Denb.), one of three built by Bp. Trevor, 1345.

the Gate of Chirk Castle (Denb.), ironwork. [Snowdon instead.—A. Roberts.]

the Waterfall Pistyll, Rhayader (S. Denb.), *i.e.* the Spout Fall of the river Moat, 242 feet in height.

You may as well try to break up St. Beuno's chest. See Pennant's *Tour*, ii. 399. 1818.

Llanllwch fu, Caerfyrddin sydd, Abergwili saif. See Murray's *Hdbk.* was, Caermarthen is, Abergwili shall stand.

(Attributed to Merlin.)—*N.*, VII., vi. 231.

Llandaf y sydd,  
Llandaf a fydd,  
Llandaf a go dir o gerig Caerdydd.

Llandaff now stands,  
Llandaff will always stand,  
With Cardiff stones will Llandaff be built.—*Ib.*

Roderic the Great divided Wales betwixt his three sons into three dominions—N. Wales, S. Wales, and Powis.—F. W.

[Rhodri Mawr, 844—877, divided Wales between his three sons into the three kingdoms of Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth. See Rhys and Jones, *Welsh People*, p. 144.—ED.]

This division lasted up to Hen. VIII., when the country was divided into shires.—F. W.

## ANGLESEA.

It was an island (hugg'd in Neptune's arms  
As tending it against all foreign harms);  
And Mona hight, so amiably fair,  
So rich in soil, so healthful in her air,  
So quick in her increase (each dewy night  
Yielding that ground as green, as fresh of plight  
As 'twas the day before, whereon then fed  
Of gallant steers full many a thousand head),  
So deck'd with floods, so pleasant in her groves,  
So full of well-fleec'd flocks and fatten'd droves,  
That the brave issue of the Trojan line . . .  
Those brave heroic spirits 'twixt one another  
Proverbially call'd Mona Cambria's mother,  
Yet Cambria is a land from whence have come  
Worthies well worth the race of Ilium.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. i.

Mon mam Cymbry, *i.e.* Anglesea is the mother of Wales.—F. W.

Yet (from her proper worth) as she before all other  
Was called (in former times) the country Cambria's mother.

Drayton, *Polyolb. Song*, ix. 389, and Selden's note  
quoting Giraldus Cambrensis.

In such sense, as Sicily was called Italy's storehouse.—Strabo,  
*lib. S.*

Claimed as Mona of the Romans because Tacitus says that the  
Roman foot (under Paulinus) swam over from Britain to  
Mona.—F. W.

**BRAUMARIS.** Little London beyond Wales, so called because the  
inhabitants speak good English.—R., 1678.

### **BRECKNOCKSHIRE.**

. . . the vulgar error which falsely reporteth this county the  
worst in Wales. Let it suffice for me to say this is not it,  
and which it is let others determine.—F. W.

**BUILTH.** The inhabitants of a village in Wales where the last  
Welsh prince [Llewelyn] was betrayed into the hands of  
Longshanks [Edw. I.] are still called Traitors.—Chambers,  
*Pop. Rhymes of Scotland*, p. 282. This was in the middle of  
the 13th Cy.

### **CARDIGANSHIRE.**

Called "the devil's grandmother's jointure" (owing to its  
proverbial barrenness).—WIRT SIKES. *Old South Wales*,  
ch. x. i.

Cardys y Blaenau  
Hirion eu coesau.

*i.e.* the folks of the upper part of the county are long-legged.  
The Levitical county. Every farmer breeds a parson and a pig.  
Talaeth, talaeth. Fine, fine! A word of praise—F. W. See  
his note.

Uchenaid Gwyddno Garanhir,  
pan droes y don dros ei dir.  
The sigh of Gwyddno Garanhir  
When the wave rolled over his land.

[See Lady Guest's *Mabinogion*, Vol. III, 397.—ED.]

See *Welsh Names of Places*, by J. James,  
Bristol, 1869, p. 102.

### **CARNARYONSHIRE.**

#### **ABERDARON.**

The simple folk of Aberdaron. The Gotham of Wales. See  
A. Roberts, *Gossiping Guide to Wales*.

**CLWYD.** Diange ar Gluyd a boddi ar Gonwy.

To escape Clwyd\* and be drowned in Conway\* (Carnar.)—  
F. W.

\* These rivers are 20 miles asunder. The last is the inferior in size.



LLANBERIS (Vale of). The Welsh Chamounix.

LLANDUDNO. The Welsh Brighton. Ascribed to Sheridan by the elder Matthews in a letter addressed to his son at Mold.—*Memoirs of Charles Matthews.*, 504.

SNOWDON. Craig Eirry will yield sufficient pasture for all the cattle of Wales put together.—F. W.

### DENBIGHSHIRE.

He is become a Clough. Sir Richard Clough (temp. Eliz.), a native of Denbighshire, raised himself from a poor boy to the highest eminence as a British merchant. He was a friend of Sir Thomas Gresham. Buried at Hamburg.—Murray.

WREXHAM. The Metropolis of North Wales.—A. Roberts. *See* Seven Wonders.

### FLINTSHIRE.

HARDEN Jews. The story goes that the inhabitants of Hawarden (Flintshire), in 946, having prayed ineffectually to the Virgin in a time of drought, tried her and sentenced her to death by drowning, and so cast her image into the sea, from whence it was cast up at Chester. Hence the rhyme:

“The Jews their God did crucify,  
The Hardners theirs did drown,” &c.

? whether this is not a play on the word *hard*: “Harder of belief than Jews” occurs in Taylor's *Merry Wherry Voyage* as a proverbial expression.

Haordine was the original spelling.—Egerton Leigh, *Ballads of Cheshire*, p. 304, n.

HOLT lions [5 m. N.E. of Wrexham]. So called by their Cheshire neighbours. (It is opposite Farndon.)—Haz., 2d Ed. A Border taunt.

HOPE. I'll live in Hope if I live in Caergwrle. The Hope mountain and village is near Wrexham, Caergwrle being the station and a hamlet in the parish of Hope.—A. Roberts.

MOLD. Were I to curse the man I hate  
From youth till I grow old,  
Oh might he be condemned by fate  
To waste his days in Mold.  
Pretty Mold, proud people,  
handsome church without a steeple.—A. Roberts. 1760.

### GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The Garden of Wales.—F. W.

CAERPHILLY. It's gone to Caerphilly. Said of anything irrecoverably lost, owing to the rapacity of the Mortimers and Spencers, favourites of Edward II. in the 14th century.

**MERTHYR TYDVIL.** Jocosely corrupted to "Mother Tiddle."

**PENRICE**, mentioned as a place of pilgrimage.—Latimer, *Works*, 395, Parker Soc.

### **MERIONETHSHIRE.**

Some think 'tis from the impassable mountains [the Black mountain] of this county that we have an old saying, "That the Devil lives in the Middle of Wales"; though I know there is another meaning given to it—in a word, Mr. Camden called these parts "The Alps of Wales" (A tourist of a century back.)—A. Roberts. ? Gibson.

**BARMOUTH.** The sand of the shore is found in everything you eat there except the eggs.

The sand of Barmouth is proverbial, and it is a common remark that when the wind is in certain quarters it penetrates everything you eat there except eggs, and these you must despatch quickly.—A. Roberts.

**CADER IDRIS.** If you sleep on Cader Idris, you will wake a poet, mad, or not at all.

### **DOLGELLY.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The walls thereof are three miles high.   | 1. The mountains that surround it.  |
| 2. Men come into it over the waterbut.   | 2. On a fair bridge.  |
| 3. Go out of it under the water.   | 3. Falling from a rock, and conveyed in a wooden trough (under which Travellers must make shift to pass) to drive an overshot mill. |
| 4. The Steeple thereof doth grow therein.  | 4. The Bells (if plural) hang in a yew-tree.  |
| 5. There are more alehouses than houses, or more tippling houses and chimneyless Barns used to that purpose.—F. W. | 5. Tenements are divided into two.  |

### **MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**

Pywys Paradwys Cymry.

Powis is the Paradise of Wales.—F. W. [Taliesin.] The country surrounding Welshpool and Powis Castle, now called Powisland.

Formerly all the land between Severn and Wye.—F. W.

### **PEMBROKESHIRE.**

When Percelty\* wears a hat,  
all Pembrokeshire shall weet of that.—*N. and Q.*, I., viii. 616.

\* Mynydd Preseley.

Little England beyond Wales.—Cam., *Brit.*; J. Taylor (W. P.), *Works*, Spenser Soc., 4to, p. 19. In Pembrokeshire many of the people can speak no Welsh.—R., 1678. “More than half inhabited by the English.”—Ho.

## MILFORD HAVEN.

Dangers in Milford there are none,  
save the Crowe, and the Carre, and the Castle Stone.

## ST. DAVID'S.

Once to Rome thy steps incline,  
but visit twice St. David's shrine.—*N. and Q.*, I., viii. 616.

Two of the latter being equivalent to one pilgrimage to Rome.—Full., *Ch. Hist.*, III., xii. 25.

Roma semel quantum :  
bis dat Menævia tantum (indulgences).

## RADNORSHIRE.

Alas, alas! poor Radnorshire,  
never a park nor ever a deer,  
nor ever a squire of five hundred a year,  
save Sir Richard Fowler of Abbey Cwm Hir.

A Herefordshire taunt.—*Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, iv. 467.  
1833.

Murray says that he built the Abbey Church there in 1680, and gives it thus:—

There is neither a park nor a deer  
to be seen in all Radnorshire,  
nor a man with five hundred a year  
save Fowler of Abbey Cwm Hir.

Higson, 174 in Hazlitt, begins thus:

“In Radnorshire is neither knight nor peer.”

## RIVERS.

Gwan dy Bawl yn Hafren, Hafren fydd hifel cynt.

Fix thy pale [with intent to fence out his water] in Severn,  
Severn will be as before.—F. W. Applicable to those who attempt impossibilities and defy the powers of Nature.—F. W.

Y Tair Chiworydd. The three Sisters, Severn, Wye, and Rhiddiall, all rising out of the S.W. side of Plynlimmon (Montgomeryshire), within a few paces of each other.

The tradition is that they were to run a race which should be first married to the ocean. Severn and Wye, having a great journey to go [to the Bristol Channel], chose their way through soft meadows and kept on a Traveller's pace; while Rhiddiall, presuming on her short journey [to the Irish Sea], stayed before she went out, and then, to recover her lost time, runs furiously in a distracted manner with her mad stream over all opposition.—F. W.

## SCOTLAND.

**Men of the South, Gentlemen of the North, People of the West, and Folk of Fife.**—Scott, *Tales of My Landlord: Dedication*. 1816.

**Qui la France veut gagner  
à l'Escosse faut commencer.** Cf. Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 2; *M. of V.*, i. 2.

**Quod non fecerunt Goti,  
id fecerunt Scoti.**

**He that will England win  
must with Scotland first begin.**—F. W.; Haz., n., 189.

See Hall's *Chron.*, 1548; Holinshed, 1577; *Famous Victories of Hen. V.*, in Hazlitt's Shak. Library, v. 350, where it is quoted as "the old saying."

**God and nature hath so combined and chaunged their likings to their country as they will say with the Scottish man when he comes to London or to the fairest town in Europe that (Edenborowe except) it is the godliest place he ever set his foot in.**—Arthur Hall, *Admonition by the father of F. A. to him*, 1579, p. 88; repr. 1815.

**Scotland that knuckle-end of England, that land of Calvin, oat-cakes and sulphur.**—Sydney Smith, *Memoirs*, ii.

**The land o' Cakes.** Said to have been originally applied to the Buchan district only.—*View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*, 1732.

**Oats, food for men in Scotland; in England, for horses.**—Johnson, *Dict.* Cf. Chesnuts in Corsica.

**The healsome parritch, chief of Scotia's food.**—Burns, *Cotter's Saturday Night*, xi.

**The Highlands.** Tir nan gleauns, nam beanns nam breacan. i.e. the land of glens, of hills, and of plaids. — Chambers, *Pop. Rhymes of Scotland*.

**Hareship in the Highlands; the pens in the corn;  
if the cocks go in, it will never be shorn.**

An ironical outcry upon a small loss.—K.

**Herschip, heirschip.** Wreck of property.—K.—Jamieson, *Dict. of Scottish Lang.*

**Judas might have repented before he could have found a tree to have hanged himself upon, had he betrayed Christ in Scotland.**—Ho.

**A Scottish mist will\* wet an Englishman to the skin.**—With., 1616; Cl.; F. V.

\* may.—F. W., who assigns it to the Northumbrian border.

**Where the old prov. of a Scottish mist was verified, in wetting me to the skin.**—Nash, *Fierce Pennilesse*.

**Day sinks, but twilight owes the traveller soon**

**To reach his bourne a round unclouded moon;**

**Bespeaking long unclouded hours of time:**

**False hope—the Scots are stedfast, not their clime.**—T. Campbell, *Pilgrim of Glencoe*, ii.

Cain in disgrace with Heav'n retired to Nod,  
A place undoubtedly as far from God  
As Cain could wish, which makes some think he went  
As far as Scotland ere he pitch'd his tent;  
And there a city built of ancient fame,  
Which he from Eden Edin-burgh did name.

Written on a window at Belford, near Berwick.—Roger Gale,  
173, *Reliquiæ Galeanae*.

The Curse of Scotland: the nine of diamonds. From its similarity  
to St. Andrew's Cross. (Cors, Corse. The cross or rood.—  
Jamieson.)

Jockie. A familiar abbreviation of John in its mean sense.—Hacket  
*Life of Williams*, ii. 142, 223; Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*.

Sandy (pronounced Sawney) from Alexander.

A Scotch cousin.

A Scotch bonnet.

Scotch bread [short bread].

Scotch broth.

Every Scottishman has a pedigree.—Sir Walter Scott, *Autobio*  
ch. i.

Mess John. A Scotch Presbyterian parson.—G., *Dict*.

A' Stewarts are no sub (sib) to the King.—K.

A' Campbells are no sib to the Duke.—Hen.

Les Ecossais sont lions dans la bataille et agneaux dans  
(Said of the Highlanders at Waterloo.)

Hielanders—shoulder to shoulder.—Hen.

Showther to showther

stands steel and powther.—A. Cunningham, *Gloss. to B*

As like one another as a Scot and a Redshank.—Ho., N

Redshanks.—Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

He has a kind of Hieland honesty—he's honest after  
say.—Scott, *Rob Roy*.

The Englishman greets,\*

the Irishman sleeps,

but the Scotchman gangs while† he gets it.—K.

A pretended account of the behaviour of th  
when they want meat.

\* [weeps] † i.e. till.

A Scottish man and a Newcastle grindstone trave  
F. W., *Northumberland*.

A Scot, a rat, and a Newcastle grindstone [\*are  
over.—[MS. n. in Sir J. Banks' copy of  
\* Travel.—Gr., 1790.

Vous saurés qu'on dit en proverbe  
Que d'Ecossois, de rats, de poux,  
De solliciteurs, de filous,  
Et de messieurs qui scavent battre  
L'argent, qui les fait souvent battre  
Ceux qui voyagent jusqu'au bout

Du monde en rencontrent partout.—“*La Semaine Burlesque*,”

Pierre Le Jolle, *Description de la Ville d'Amsterdam*, 1666, p. 25.

A Scotchman is never at home but when he's abroad.—N., VIII.,  
v. 356. See An Englishman.

Set a Scotchman in the sand and he will grow.

A Scotchman is one who keeps the Sabbath and every other darned  
thing he can lay his hands on.

A Scotchman crosses the Border as soon as he can and never  
returns\*.—Seton.

\* Never gangs back to his ain countree.

King Jamie's cow was the only creature known to return.—Denham,  
*Folk Lore of the Northern Counties*.

The Union betwixt England and Scotland like oil mixt with vinegar,  
—Ho., *New Sayings*.

Three failures and a fire make a Scotsman's fortune.—Hen.

A Scotch prize. A mistake: worse than no prize, or one liable to  
hamper with heavy law-expenses.—Smyth, *Sailor's Word Book*.

The Scottes . . . by a certain proverb that they have amonges  
them in theyr communicacyon whereby they give the whole  
prayse of shoting honestlye to Englysshemen, saying thus  
that He shooteth like a Scot, *i.e.* badly.—Bp. Pilkington,  
*Sermons*, Parker Soc., c. 1560, p. 428.

Every English archer beareth under his girdle twenty-four\* Scots.—  
Ascham, *Toxoph.*, ed. Arber, p. 84.

\* Twenty-three.

You have a Scottish tongue in your head, *i.e.* you can ask your way  
if you don't know it.

I hae a Scotch tongue in my head: if they speak I'se answer.—Hen.

“Salvo jure calcoli,” disse Scoto.—Florio, *Giardino*. *i.e.* provided  
the account be right balanced.—Tor.

Esser sottile che non fu Scotto.—Bolla, *Prov. Bergamasc*.

Callings followed by Scotchmen: Bailiff or grieve, baker, bookseller,  
banker, doctor, farmer, merchant in foreign and far countries,  
gardener, gamekeeper, pedler or packman.

It is said that a Scot will prove false to his Father and dissemble  
with his brother.—Taylor (Water Pt.), *Christmas in and out*.  
1652.

As false as a Scot.—R., 1670.

A Scot on Scot's bank.—R., 1678.

As hard-hearted as a Scot of Scotland.—R., 1678.

He was as hard with me as if I had been the wild Scot of Galloway, *i.e.* dealt with me rigorously and severely.—K. The Wild Scots o' Galloway were the Highlanders of their day in fighting reputation. See Mactaggart, *Gallovidian Encyc.*

Rage rules the Portuguese and fraud the Scotch,  
Revenge the Pole and avarice the Dutch.

Defoe, *True-born Englishman*.

We will not lose a Scot. (A contemptuous phrase for a thing of least value.) A Northumbrian saying before the Union.—F. W.

Hit her hard ; she's a Scot. Two contemptuous Border sayings.—Den., *F. L. of Northumberland*.

Scotch and English. A name in Cumberland for the game of prisoner's base.—Hill.

Li plus truant en Escocce (beggarly).—*Dits de l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.

Non andrei a Scotia s'io v'havessi lasciato un occhio.—Ho., who reads it, "I would not go there even to recover it."

Qui m'aura perdu ne m'aille chercher en Eccosse.—Ho.

*Cf.* Chi ha da far col Tosco  
non bisogna esser losco.

Ye fand it where the Hielandman fand the tangs, *i.e.* in their proper place at the fireside. A proverbial manner of saying that a thing has been stolen, in reply to those who say they found it.—Hen.

It is ill getting breek aff a Hielandman.—Ry.

It's hard to tak' the breeks aff a Hielandman.

Fier, comme un Ecossais.—*Adages Franc.*, 16th Cy.

Jurer comme un Ecossois.—*Prov. Flameng Francois*, 16th Cy.

The devil ride through thee booted and spurred with a scythe on his back, as the Scotchman says.—Massinger, *The City Madam*, ii. 2.

J'ay la conscience aussy large que les houseaux d'un Ecossois.—Gringoire, *Menus Propos*, 15th Cy.

It requires a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding. Their only idea of wit, or rather that infinite variety of this electric talent which prevails in the North, and which under the name of "wut" is so infinitely distressing to people of good taste, is laughing immoderately at stated intervals.—Sydney Smith, *Memoirs*.

A Scotsman is aye wise behind hand.—Ferg.

A Scottish man is wise behind the hand. K. says that his warm temper makes him easily imposed upon.

Tres Principes maximis calamitatibus subjecti : Rex Scotiæ, Dux in Angliâ, comes in Belgio.—Tr., f. 47 ro.

Scotsmen reckon aye frae an ill hour.—Ferg.

Scotish men take ay their mark from a mischief.—K. A Scotch man solicited the Prince of Orange to be made an ensign, for he had been a sergeant ever since His Highness ran away from Groll.—K.

I am a Liberal because I am a Scotchman.—In Reid's *Why I am a Liberal*, 1885.

Ce qui est la contre-partie du diction : "Vous devez être Ecossais, puisque êtes Libéral."—See N., VII., iv., and *Independence Belge*, 30/10/'85.

A Border burying is better than a Carel [Carlisle] wedding, *i.e.* for festivity.—Gibson.

"Even thus," quoth she, "he spake—and then spake broad With epithets and accents of the Scots."—*Edward III.*, ii. 1.

I wish you may have Scotch to carry you to bed. (To one in an incipient state of intoxication and talking Latin).—K.

A Scots bait. A halt and a resting on a stick, as practised by pedlars.—G., *Dict.*

convoy.—J. To the door. Cf. Aberdeen and Kelso.

pint. A bottle containing two quarts.—G., *Dict.*

My brothers, let us breakfast in Scotland, lunch in Australia, and dine in France to our lives' end.—Henry Kingsley.

Ein schottisch Frühstück kostet einen pfennig.—Hesekiel.

Pain benist d'Ecosse. A sodden sheep's liver.—Cotgr., *i.e.* a haggis (hachis).

Scotch chocolate. Brimstone and milk.—G., *Dict.*

Hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig.—Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

The Highland fling.

A Scotch warming-pan.—R., 1678.

In these raw mornings when I'm freezing ripe

What can compare with a tobacco-pipe?

Prim'd, cock'd, and toucht, 'twould better heat a man

Than ten Bath faggots or Scotch warming-pan.

S. Wesley, *Maggots*, p. 36. 1685.

The chambermaid occupying the bed. A wench or a f. rt.—G., *Dict.*

The Scotch fiddle. The itch. Played by the forefinger upon the hollow below the thumb of the other hand.—Hll.

Itchland, Louseland, Scratchland.—G.

The Scotch Ordinary. (The house of Office).—R., 1678.

Scots Greys. Lice.—G., *Dict.*

Biting\* and scarting

's Scotch folks' wooing.—Ferg.

\* Nipping and scarting.—Ry.

A Hieland passion. A phrase used in the Lowlands to denote a violent but temporary ebullition of anger.—J.

The Hielandman's ling. The act of walking quickly with a stride and jerk.—J.



**ABERDEENSHIRE.**

Aberdeen. *See* Montrose.

The Granite City.

The brave town of Aberdeen.—Spalding, *Battle of Harlaw*.

Mony ane speirs the road to Aberdeen that bides i' the Aul' to  
(a mile distant).—Mair, *Hdbk*.

Aberdeen and time till 't! quo' the wife at the Loch o' Skene  
Mair, *Hdbk*.

He's an Aberdeensman, taking\* his word again.—Ferg. *i.e.* inconsta

\* Takes —Ry. He may take.—K.

An Aberdeen man ne'er stands to the word that hurts him  
Mair, *Hdbk*.

BALGOWNIE. *See* Don in Rivers.

The \*gule o' the GARIOCH, [Gary]  
and the bowman † [*i.e.* farmer] of Mar;  
they met on Bannachie: †  
the gule § wan the war.—N., IV., xii.

\* Grole o' the Geerie.—Ch. † Bowmen.—Ch. ‡ Bennochie.—Ch.

§ Grole.—Ch., who does not seem to understand the point of the proverb.

TURRIFF, The brig o' Turry,

Weary fa, the Trot o' Turry.—Ch. *i.e.* a curse befall.

**AYRSHIRE.**

Auld Ayr.—Ch.

Send your son to Ayr;

if he did weel here, he'll do weel there.—Hen.

Floak and Bloak and black Drumbog,  
hungry Gree and greedy Glashogh;  
dirty doors in Wannockhead,  
mouly \* siller in Wylieland;  
taupy † wives in Bruntland,  
Witen wives in Midland

Places in Fenwick parish.—Ch.

\* Mouldy. † Drabbish.

Carrick for a man, Kyle for a coo, [these are sometimes reversed]  
Cunningham for \*corn an' bere, and Galloway for woo†.—Ch.

\* Butter and cheese. † Woe [wrecks].

Cunningham for butter [and cheese].—N., I., v. 500.

Like the dogs o' Dunragget, ye dow na bark unless ye hae y  
arse at char [ajar].—K.

Doughtie Auchengairn, Dawine and Dahairn,  
Classgalloch, the Balloch, the Challoch,  
the Chang and the Cairn.—Mactaggart, *Gallo. Encyl*.

Farms near the Steps of Styncher.

Donald Din

built his house without a pin.—Ch.

*i.e.* Dundonald Castle, 6 m. S.W. of Rowallan.

## LOCAL PROVERBS.

BANFF.

There stands a castle in the West,  
They call it Donald Din;  
There's no nail in all its proof,  
Nor yet a wooden pin.

West, *History of House of Rowallan*.

The friars o' Faill [near Mauchlin]  
ne'er wanted ale;  
they made gude kail  
on Fridays when they fasted,  
an' never wanted gear eneuch  
as long as their neighbour's lasted.—Murray.

The friars o' Faill  
gat never owre hard eggs or owre thin kail,  
for they made their eggs thin wi' butter  
and their kail thick wi' bread.—Ch.

He that can hear Dumbuck may hear Dumbarton. A Glasgow  
saying. The first (in Argyleshire) is further than Dumbarton.  
—Hen.

Little knows the wife that sits by the fire  
How the wind blows in Hurle-burle Swyre.\*—Ferg.

\* Sware. A pass between Nithsdale, Teesdale, and Clydesdale.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

It's a far cry to Loch Awe (alluding to the enormous stretch of the  
country of the Campbells).

The fat Loch Fyne herring has the sobriquet of "A Glasgow  
magistrate."

Oban [20 m. N.W. of Inverary]. The Charing Cross of the  
Highlands, because the meeting-place of so many cross  
routes.

## BANFFSHIRE.

Gae to Banff and buy bend-leather.—J.  
bittle or beetle bean.—J.  
bind bickers [beakers].—J., *Lothian*.

All suggestive of useless idle labour.—J. Cf. Bath.

Cauld Carnousie stands on a hill,  
and many a fremit ane gangs theretill.—Ch.

(A property much given to change of ownership.)

Fiddich-side for fertility.—*World*, -/5/'86. The Fiddich is a river.

Banff it is a borough toon, a kirk without a steeple, [Brewer.  
a midden o' dirt at ilky door, a very unceevil people (old version).—  
a bonnie lass . . . . . and fine ceevil... (modern version.—*Id.*

**BERWICKSHIRE.**

In the town of Auchencraw,\*  
where the witches bide a'.—Ch.

\* Pronounced Edenshaw.

Like the witches o' Auchencraw, you get mair for your ill than  
your gude.

Little Billy, Billy Mill,  
Billy Mains and Billy Hill;  
Ashfield and Auchencraw,  
Bullerhead and Pefferlaw,  
there's bonny lasses in them a'.—Ch.

Bunkle and Chirnside,  
Bought-rig and Belchester,  
Hatchet-knows and Darnchester,  
Leetholm and the Peel:  
if ye dinna get a wife in ane o' thae places  
ye'll ne'er do weel.

(All within a few miles of Coldstream.)

Go to Birgham and buy bickers.—White, *Northumberland*.

Cf. Banff.

Like the fiddler o' Chirmside's breakfast, it's a' pennyworths the-  
gither (West).

Ye hae a conscience like Coldingham Common (North).—Hen.

Like Cranshaw's Kirk, as many dogs as folk,  
and neither room for reel nor rock.—Hen.

In the sheep-walks of the Lammermuir hills (North).

No to lippen to, like the dead fouk o' Earlstoun.—Ch.

Fish-guts and stinkin' herrin' are bread and meat for an Eyemouth  
bairn.—Hen.

Tak a seat on Maggy Shaw's Crocky (a broad, flat stone on the  
brink of a precipice near Eyemouth, said to be haunted by  
her in shape of a white sea-mew).

I stood upon Eyemouth Fort, and guess ye what I saw:  
Fairnieside and Furmington,\* Newhouses and Cocklaw,†  
The fairy fouk o' Fosterland,‡ the witches of Edincraw,  
The bly-riggs o' Reston,§ but Dunse dings a'.—N., I., vii. 24.

Variant: And the rye-kail of Reston gar'd a' the dogs die.—*Ib.*

or The bogle bo' o' Billy|| Myre wha kills our bairns a'.—Ch.

\* Flemington.—Ch. † Three farmsteads in Ayton parish.—Ch.

‡ In Bunkle parish. § rye-rigs.

|| *i.e.* Jock o' the Myre, a morass between Auchencraw and Chirmside.

Like the cooper o' Fogo, ye drive aff better girds [hoops] than ye  
ca'on.

Father's better: the cooper o' Fogo.—Hen.

He's father's better the cooper of Fogo  
At girding a barrel or making a cogie,\*  
Tooming a stoup, or kissing a roguie.

\* bowl.

Cf. Filling his father's shoes or riving his bonnet.—Ch.

## LOCAL PROVERBS.

DUMFRIES.

There's an act in the laird o' Grant's court that no abune eleven  
speak at ance (N.E.).—Hen.

Like Hilton kirk,  
baith narrow and mirk,  
and can only haud its ain parish folk.—Hen.

Hutton for auld wives, Broadmeadows for swine;  
Paxton for drunken wives and salmon sae fine.  
Crossing for lint and woo', Spittal for kail;  
Sunwick for cakes and cheese and lasses for sale.—Ch.  
Lousie Lauder.—Ch.

Like a Lauderdale bawbee,  
as bad as bad can be.

The men o' the Merse.—Ch. The people of S. Berwickshire.

They'll flit in the Merse  
for a hen's gerse [feed].—Hen.  
A Merse mist along the Tweed  
in a harvest morning's gude indeed.

St. Abbs upon the Nabs,\*

St. Helens on the lea;†

but St. Anns upon Dunbar sans‡

stands nearest to the sea.—N., II., iv. 318.

\* On the points or nabs of a high rock in Beadnall Bay, N. of Sunderland.

† On a plain near, but not exactly bordering the shore.—Ch.

‡ Built on a level space close to the watermark.

See Northumberland.

Like the cow-couper o' Swinton, ye'll no slocken [? drink] (S.E.).

Ding doon Tantallan, [and] \*big a road to the Bass!†—Scott,  
*Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*.

\* Mak' a brig. † The Bass rock, 2 m. off the Haddington coast.

i.e. attempt an impossibility.

Tantallan Castle is 3 m. E. of N. Berwick.

## DUMBARTONSHIRE.

A Dumbarton youth [male or female], 36 years of age at least. She  
had been allowed to reach the discreet years of a Dumbarton  
youth in an unsolicited maidenhood.—Galt., *Entail*, i. 115.

## DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Like a laird of Castlemilk's foals, born beauties.—Hen. (W.)  
(A seat of the Stewarts.)

Gang to Ecclefechan for half a Saturday to learn manners.—Gibson.

Lockerbie's a dirty place,  
a kirk without a steeple;  
a midden hole at ilka door,  
but a canty set o' people.—Gibson, iii. 168.

"A Lockerbie lick" is still proverbial from the slaughter inflicted  
[by the Johnstones] on the Maxwells in 1593.—Murr.

A Lockerbie fairing: a bawbee bap and a bottle o' yill, *i.e.* a half-penny roll and a bottle of ale.—Gibson.

Lochar Moss. First a wood and then a sea,

Now a moss and ever will be.—Ch. [*Ballads.*

Lochmaber, called Marjorie o' the many lochs.—Burns, *Election*

He gangs fra house to house like the gousting-bans o' Lochmaben.

The beggar is likened to the haut-gout bone of a dried joint of meat which was passed through the town to flavour the broth of the various households.

He harks with his back to the hauld like the dogs o' Lochmaben.—

Gibson. *i.e.* with a retreat accessible.

Moriat measure; fu' an' rinnin' over.—*N.*, V., x. 39.

### EDINBURGH, Mid-Lothian.

The guid toun of Edinburgh, *i.e.* honourable.—Ch.

The modern Athens.

Auld Reekie.

Edinburgh Castle is the Castle of Maidens, which is the chiefest fortress in Scotland.—Huloet, 1552.

Edinburgh castle, toune, and tower,  
God grant thou sink for sinne;  
and that even for the black dinoure,  
Erle Douglas gat therein.

*i.e.* William, sixth earl, who was treacherously beheaded there (1440) when a lad of 18.—Hume, *Hist. of H. of Douglas*; Ch.

A Lawn-market jury.

York was, London is, and Edinburgh will be,  
the biggest of the three.—Ch. See Lanarkshire.

Edinburgh for whores and thieves.—*N.*, I., v. 155. See Lanarksh.

Gae kiss your lucky—she dwells i' Leith.—A. Ramsay, *Poems*, ii. 351.

“Made use of when one thinks it is not worth while to give a direct answer or think themselves foolishly accused.”—*Id.*, n. *Letter to G. Hamilton.*

Musselboro' was a boro' when Edinbro' was nane,  
and Musselboro' 'll be a boro' when Edinbro' 's gane.—*N.*, I., viii. 305.

The mussel bed at the mouth of the Esk.—Ch. [—Ch.

The honest town of Musselburgh. Its heraldic motto is “Honesty.”

Ye breed o' Saughton swine, yere neb's never out o' an ill turn.—  
K. L., *To Mischierous Boys.*

### ELGIN.

You look like a Moray-man melting brass.—K.

Half-done, as Elgin was burnt.—Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather.*

By Crawford after the battle of Brechin in 1452. He burnt the side of the single street occupied by Douglas, E. of Murray's, adherents.—Ch.

A misty and a dropping June  
brings the bonny land of Moray aboon (gravelly soil).—Ch.

The gule,\* the Gordon,† and the hoodie craw,  
Are the three worst enemies‡ Moray ever saw.—Pennant.

\* Some say the Charlock, others the guilde or corn marigold—both farmers' plagues. See *Aberdeenshire*.

† Lord Lewis Gordon, famous for his plundering expeditions.

‡ Sights that.—Jamieson. Things.—Ch.

## FIFESHIRE.

Fife-ish. Somewhat deranged in intellect.—Scott, *Pirate*, ch. ix.

Fruchie, a little village about a mile from the palace of Falkland, was assigned as a place of temporary banishment and penance for courtiers who had incurred the Royal displeasure, and hence it is said the common ejaculation when anyone wishes to get rid of an obnoxious person, "Go to Fruchie!"—"Castles and Prisons of Mary in Scotland," in Den., *Bishopric Rhymes*, &c., p. 62.

He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar.—K.

That's carrying saut to Dysart and puddings to Tranent—Ry.

Falkland [7 m S.W. of Cupar].

Falkland bred.—J. (The old Court manners.)

Ye're queer folk no to be Falkland folk.—Hen. ; Ch. (A satirical reference to the same.)

Lang ere ye cut Falkland wood wi' a penknife.—Ferg. A hunting forest of James VI. attached to the Royal palace.

The lang toun of Kirkcaldy.—Ch. A place of 10,000 inhabitants stretching, like Brighton, for 3 m. along the coast.

Pickle till him in Pathhead, ilka bailie burns anither. A reproach to a village of Kirkcaldy.

A Kirkcaldy hoist: a kick.—*Athenæum*, 18/7-1891.

When frae Leslie\* ye wad gae  
ye maun cross a brig and down a brae.—Ch.

\* Surrounded by water.

Pittenween\*

'll sink wi' sin;

but neither sword nor pestilence shall enter therein.—Ch.

\* It escaped the first two visitations of cholera.

Between the Isle of May  
and the Links of Tay  
mony a ship's been cast away.—Ch.

Tower Hill (supposed to contain buried treasure).

Here I sit and here I see  
St. Andrew's, Broughty, and Dundee;  
and as muckle below me as wad buy a' three.

*Athenæum*, 18/7-1891.

**FORFARSHIRE.**

When Finhaven Castle\* rins to sand,  
the world's end is near at hand.—Ch.

\* Seat of the Earls of Crawford.

Bonnie Dundee.—Skene MS. 1608.

The beggars o' Benshie, the cairds o' Lour;  
the soutars o' Forfar, the weavers o' Kirriemuir.—Ch.

Faare are ye gaen? To Killiemuir! faare never ane weel fure  
but for his ain penny fee.—Ch.

Brosie Forfar.—Ch.

The drunken writers of Forfar.

I'll do as the cow of Forfar did: I'll take a standing drink.—K.

In passing a door where a beer-tub stood she drank up the  
contents, and the judges held it as but a stirrup-cup or  
deoch-on-doruis, which was never charged for.

Bonny Munross\* will be a moss,†  
Dundee will be dung down;  
Forfar will be Forfar still,  
and Brechin a braw burrows toun.—Ch.

\* Montrose. † Var.: Aberdeen will be a green.—Ch.

Menmuir. Between the Blawart Lap an' Killievair stane  
there lie mony bloody banes.—Ch.

Barrows abound in the district.

Kelly Castle (S. Forfar). The King may come to Kelly yet, and  
when he comes he'll ride.—Mair.

**HADDINGTONSHIRE, E. Lothian.**

Stick us a' in Aberlady! Said to have been uttered first by a dame  
of the village to an enraged husband who was threatening  
his unfaithful wife, but getting little sympathy from those  
of her sex who were gathered round.—Ch.

Dunbar wedder. A salted herring.—*Teviotdale*. 7. Cf. Yarmouth  
capon.

There was a haggis in Dunbar: Andrew Linkum feedel  
Mony better: few waur: Andrew Linkum feedel.—Ch.

\* As bauld (bold) as a Lammermuir lion.—K. *i.e.* a sheep of the  
hill-country. Cf. Cotswold in Gloucestershire.

\* You look like . . . .

Loudon louts, Merse brutes, and Lammermuir whaups (curlews).—  
Ch.

Tranent [18 m. W. of Haddington]. See Fifeshire.

I will get riches throw that rent  
Efter the day of Dume,  
Quhen in the col-pots\* of Tranent  
Butter will grow on brume.

Lyndesay, *The Three Estates*.

\* Coal-pits.

**INVERNESS-SHIRE.**

There was greater loss at Culloden [3 m. E. of Inverness].—Mair.  
(Where Charles Edward was finally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746.)

He looks like a Lochaber axe, fresh from the grindstone.—K.

**KINCARDINESHIRE.**

The merry men o' the Mearns.—Ch.

The men o' the Mearns canna do mair than they may.—Hen. *i.e.*  
more than their best.

(*Aberdeenshire.* I can dee fat I dow; the men i' the Mearns can  
dee nae mair.—Hen.)

Aff o' the earth and ower to Cowie [2 m. N. of Stonehaven].—Mair.

**KINROSS-SHIRE.**

Lochornie and Lochornie Moss,  
the Loutenstane and Dodgell's Cross,  
Craigencat and Craigencrow,  
Craigaveril, King's Seat, and Drumglow.

All but the last on the Blair-Adam estate.—Ch.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT.**

Dusty pokes o' Crossmichael,  
red Shanks o' Parton,  
bodies o' Balmaghie,  
carles o' Kelton.

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—Ch.

**LANARKSHIRE.**

Could kail in Covington and crowdie in Quothquan,  
singit sweens in Symington and brose in Pettinain,  
the assy peats o' Tocharton and puddings o' Poneil,  
black folk o' Douglas drink wi' the deil.—Ch.

Edinburgh's big, but Biggar's bigger.—Ch.

Douglas Water (places thereon):—

Crimp, Cramp, and the Grange,  
Midlock and the Castle Mains,  
Camp-seed and Cow Hill,  
Blackens and the Norman Gill.—Ch.

Glasgow callons\*, Greenock folk, and Paisley bodies.—Ch.

Wealth and citizenly dignity, homely respectability.

\* People.



Glasgow for bells,  
 Linlithgow for wells,  
 Falkirk for beans and pease.—Ch.

[Edinburgh for whores and thieves.—*N.*, I., v. 255.]

Linlithgow for bells,  
 Stirling for wells.

Scott., *Provincial Ant. of Scotland*.

A drink of the Borgie\*, a bite of the weed,  
 sets a' the Cam<sup>us</sup>lang folk wrang in the head.—Folkard, *Pl. Lore*.

\* The Borgie Well at Cambuslang, 4 m. S.E. of Glasgow.

Cathkin's covenant: Let abee for let abee. A local saying :  
 Hamilton.—Dean Ramsay.

Hamilton and Lanark (places between) :—

Gill Mill,  
 Canner Water and Whitehill,  
 Everwood and Doosdale,  
 Canner and Canner Mill,  
 Cannerside and Rawhill,  
 the Rickerton, the Rabberton,  
 the Raplock and the Ross,  
 the Merrytown, the Skellytown,  
 Cornsilloch and Dalserf.—Ch.

Lesmahagow. Between Dillerhill and Crossfoord,  
 there lies Katie Neevie's hoord.—Ch.

One of the treasure prophecies.

Ye gang about by Lanark for fear Linton dogs bite ye.—Ry.

Bell—ell—ell !

there 's a fat sheep to kill !

a leg for the provost, another for the priest,  
 the bailies and the deacons, they 'll tak' the niest,  
 and if the fourth leg we canna sell,  
 the sheep it maun live and gae back to the hill !—Ch.

This is like the beef difficulty now-a-days in mountain districts

The lang Fints o' Whitburn

and Tennants o' the Inch ;

John Maccall o' Bathgate

sits upon his bench.

Tarryauban, Tarrybane,

Easter Whitburn's assy pets \*

and Wester Whitburn's braw lads.

The Duke i' the Head,

the Drake o' the Reeve,

the Laird o' Craigmalloch and Birnieton Ha',

Hen-nest and Hare-nest,

Cockhill and Cripplerest,

Belstane and the Belstane Byres,

Bicketon Ha' and the Guttermyres.—Ch.

(Places near Whitburn, LANARKSHIRE.)

\* Ashy peats.

**LINLITHGOWSHIRE, W. Lothian.**

Ye wad be a gude Borrowstone sow, ye smell weel.—K. *i.e.* what you are not wished to smell.

The faithful toun of Linlithgow.—Ch. *Cf.* Heraldic motto. *See* Lanarkshire.

**NAIRN.**

Nairn is sae lang that the folk at the tae end canna understand the tongue spoken by the tother. [A saying of James VI.] Both Gaelic and English are spoken there.—Murray.

**ORKNEY.**

Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat nor to creich \* wool.—K.  
*i.e.* grease.

**PEEBLES-SHIRE.**

Vale of Manor :—

There stand three mills on Manor Water, a fourth at Posso cleugh,  
gin heather bells were corn and bere they wad get grist eneugh.  
Ch.

Do what the miller's wife of Newlands did, she took what she had  
and she never wanted.—Hen.

Farms near Peebles :—

Bonington lakes\*  
and Cruikston cakes,  
Caidmuir and the Wrae,  
and hungry, hungry Hundleshope,  
and skawed Bell's Brae.—Ch.

\* *i.e.* mossy flows and wells, now drained.

Powbate an' ye break  
tak' the Moorfoot\* in your gate,  
Moorfoot and Maudslie,  
Huntlycote a' three,  
five Kirks† and an abbacie.

\* A large, deep well on the top of a high hill at Eddleston, near Peebles.

† The Kirks are supposed to have been Temple, Carrington, Borthwick, Cockpen and Dalkeith.—Ch.

**PERTHSHIRE.**

Carles o' the Carse [of Gowrie], Lithgow.—*Journey through Scotland*,  
p. 394. 1628.

The men of the Carse want water in the summer, fire in the  
winter, and the Grace of God all the year round. *i.e.* they  
are stupid and awkward.—Ch.

Drunken Dumblane.—Ch.

Dirty Dumblane.—Franck, *Northern Memoirs*, p. 134, repr.

Was there aye sic a parish, a parish, a parish,  
 Was there aye sic a parish as Little Dunkell?  
 Where they stickit the minister, hang'd the precentor,  
 Dang down the steeple and breakit the bell.—Murray.

Of as great knowledge as the Bishop of Dunkeld.—Geo. Webb,  
*God's controversie with England*, 1609, p. 78.

The lasses of Exmagirdle\* [Ecclesmagirdle]  
 may very weel be dun,  
 for frae Michaelmas to Whit-Sunday  
 they never see the sun.—Ch.

\* A village on the N. slope of the Ochil hills.

All is fair at the ball of Scone, *i.e.* football.—*N.*, VI., xi. 287.

There was mair lost at Sherramuir where the Hielandman lost  
 his father and mother, and a gude buff belt worth baith  
 of them.

The battle of Sherriffmuir [between Stirling and Dumblane],  
 1715.—Hen.

### RENFREWSHIRE.

The merry men o' the Mearns.\*—Ch. *See* Kincardineshire.

\* 5 m. from Paisley.

Like the Kilbarchan calves, like best to drink wi' the wisp in your  
 mou.—Hen.

A' to ae side, like Gourock.\*—Mair, *Hbk.*

\* 2 m. W. of Greenock.

Clock Sorrow Mill has nae feir,  
 she stands aneath a heuch,  
 and a' the world's at the weir  
 when she has water eneuch.—Ch.

Paisley bodies. *See* Lanarkshire. A good story is told of Prof.  
 Wilson (a native) talking at a public dinner in Edinburgh  
 of the population numbering so many souls. "Bodies, you  
 mean," interjected Campbell the poet. Paisley, considered  
 to be the most intelligent town in Scotland.—*Folk Lore*, by  
 Jas. Napier, Paisley, 1879, p. 15.

### ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,  
 Carit rigs for swine,  
 and Tarras for a good bull trout  
 if it be taen in time.—Ch. *See* Northumberland, p. 169.

A Blainslee lawin : there's mair for meat than drink.—J.  
 (Melrose par., 3 m. S.E. of Lauder.)

There's day eneuch to Bowden.—Ch.

A Hawick gill. The half of an English pint.—J.

An' weel she loosed a Hawick gill  
And leugh to see a tappit hen.\*

Herd, *Scottish Songs*, ii. 18.

\* The tappit hen (cant) was a quart can with a knob on the lid somewhat resembling a crest.

Jeddart justice: first hang a man, syne try\* him.—Ch.

\* judge.

Dunbar's trials after the Union.

Scott, *Border Minstrelsy*, Pref., lvi.

A terrier tyke and a rusty key  
were Johnnie Armstrong's Jeddart fee.—Ch., *Pop. Rhy.*  
He gained a pardon by betraying the burglars'  
secret of the best safeguards.

A Kelso convoy: a step\* and a half o'er the doorstane.—Scott,  
*Antiquary*, xxx. Cf. A Scotch convoy is only to the door.—J.

\* Stride.—Cunningham, *Gloss. to Burns*.

Liddlesdale. The earth of this place was sent for formerly from distant parts to lay the floors of barns, etc., as a protection against rats.—N. by Sir Wr. Scott to Franck's *North. Mem.* (p. 228), where the same thing is recorded of the soil of Ross.

Scour the duds o' Yetholm.—Ch. A village of gipsies.

### SELKIRKSHIRE.

Atween the wat ground and the dry  
the gowd o' Tamleuchar doth lie.—Ch. *i.e.* at Tamleuchar Cross.

The souters o' Selkirk.—Ch. The calling of a shoemaker once prevailed there.

Sutors ane, sutors twa,  
sutors in the Back Raw.—Ch.

### SHETLAND.

The well of Kildinguie and the dulse of Guiodin will cure all maladies save Black Death.—Scott, *Pirate*, xxix.

### STIRLINGSHIRE.

Ye hae little need o' the Campsie wife's prayer, That she might  
be able to think enough o' herself.—Hen.

Falkirk bairns mind naething but mischief.—Hen.

Falkirk bairns dee ere they thrive.—Hen.

Like the bairns of Falkirk, they'll end ere they mend.—Ch.

"The bairns" has come to be an understood name for the Falkirkese.—Ch.

The crooks of land within the Forth  
are worth an earldom in the North.—Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*, p. 439.

Other versions are :

The lairdship o' the bonny links of Forth  
is better than an earldom in the North.

Murray has it :

A loop of the Forth  
is worth an earldom in\* the North.

\* o'.—Ch.

It is a beautiful sight only to see the multitudes of convolutions  
the river presents from Stirling Castle, as, like a ribbon, it  
"wanders at its own sweet will," fertilising the land and  
at the same time feasting the eye.

Out o' the warld and into Kippen.—Hen. A secluded singular  
district, the laird of which was called King of Kippen.\*

\* The Laird of Logan.

When the Castle of Stirling gets a hat  
the Carse of Corntown pays for that.—Dean Ramsay.

### SKYE, ISLE OF.

Slebhite riabbach  
nam ban boidheach. *i.e.* Russet Sleat of beauteous women.—Ch.

### SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Dornoch law : hang you to-day and try you to-morrow.—J.

### WIGTONSHIRE.

Whithorn\* is a filthy place  
like a church without a steeple,  
a wee dunghill at every door,  
and full of Irish people.—Br.

\* 12½ m. S. of Wigtown.

Like the dog o' Dodha' baith double and twa-faced,  
Like the cowts o' Bearbughty yere cowts tell your best's by.—Hen.  
Like the lasses o' Bayordie ye learn by the lug.—Ramsay.

You are one\* o' the house of Harletillim.—Ry. *i.e.* greedy;  
Harle, to drag forcibly.

\* Come.

Ye're either ower het or ower cold like the miller o' Marshack  
Mill.—Hen.

### HILLS.

#### ABERDEENSHIRE.

The four great land-marks on the sea  
are Mount Mar, Lochnagar, Clochnaben and Bennochie.—Ch.

Clochnaben is distinguishable by its white stone summit, about  
100 feet high, and Bennochie has a round Top, like the  
nipple of a pap.—Fullarton, *Gazetteer*.

There are two landmarks off at sea,  
Clochnaben and Bennachie.

*View of the Diocese of Aberdeen, 1732.*

AYRSHIRE. The Stoke, Milnwharcer, and Craigneen,  
The Breska and Sligna,  
they are the five best Crocklet hills  
the auld wives ever saw.—Ch.

CLACKMANANSHIRE.

Glendevon. There 's Alva and Dollar an' Tillicoutrie, [Ch.  
but the bonnie braes o' Menstrie bear awa' the gree.—

DUMFRIESSHIRE. Repentance Tower stands on a hill  
the like you 'll see nowhere,  
except the one that 's nieest to 't,  
folks call it Woodcockaire.—Ch.  
Repentance stands upon a hill  
Most beautiful and fair,  
Hard by another wooded hill,  
Far-kenn'd as Woodcockair.—Gibson.

In the vale of the Annan, near to Hoddam. The first and the  
neighbouring farm of Relief were in the boy's mind who  
answered Sir Rd. Steele's question as to what he was  
learning in his book by saying: "The way to Heaven by  
Repentance and Relief."

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Cairnsmuir o' Fleet, Cairnsmuir o' Dee,  
and Cairnsmuir o' Carsphairn 's the biggest o' the three.—Ch.  
*Mactaggart, Gallovidian Encyclo.*

Climb Criffel,  
clever cripple (set as a capper).—Gibson. *See Cumberland.*  
When cloudy Cairnsmuir hath a hat,  
Pilnour and Skairs laugh at that.

Two mountain burns rejoicing in the prospect of a flood.  
*All the Year Round, xxxviii. 465. 1886.*

LANARKSHIRE. The "hill o' fire," 6 m. S.E. of Lanark.  
On Tintock's top there is a mist,  
and in that mist there is a kist,\*  
and in the kist there is a caup,  
and in the caup there is drap,  
Tak' up the caup, drink off the drap,  
and set the caup on Tintock tap.—Ch.

\* Chest.

Sir W. Scott (notes to Franck's *Northern Memoirs*) says this is  
merely a child's gibberish to test the power of repetition  
without blundering.

Be a lassie ne'er sae black  
Gin she hae the penny siller  
Set her up on Tinto's tap,  
The wind will blow a lover till her.

The height atween Tintock tap and Coulterfell  
is just three quarters o' an ell.—Ch.

Two hills of nearly equal height rising out of the flat country.

PEEBLESSHIRE (W.).

Glenkirk and Glencotha,  
the Mains of Kilbucho,  
Blendeivan and the Raw,  
Mitchellhill and the Shaw,  
there's a hole abune the Thriepland \*  
would haud them a'.

\* A tarn with an overhanging cave artificially made as a retreat  
for soldiers, *tanp.* Wallace, *nr.* Boghall.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

There are hills beyond Pentland and fields beyond Forth.

Brewer, *Reader's Handbook.*

ISLANDS.

For well our mountain-proverb shows  
The faith of Islesmen ebbs and flows.

Scott, *Lord of the Isles*, III., iii.

RIVERS.

The water o' A'an\* it rises sae clear  
'twould beguile a man of a hunder a year.—Fullarton, *Gazetteer.*

\* The Avon in Aberdeenshire.

The lads of Ae. A river in Dumfriesshire famous for broils,  
battles, and feats of agility.—Ch.

Annan, Evan, Tweed, and Clyde  
A' rin out o' ae hillside.

They run out of different sides of the same hill.—Gibson. *i.e.*  
Rodger Law, near the village of Elvanfoot, a mass of  
mountain ground occupying the upper parts of the counties  
of Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries.—Ch.

Tweed ran [quickest, but furthest],  
Annan wan [shortest, but slowest],  
Clyde fell [down] and broke his neck [crown] owre Corra Linn\*.  
Ch.

\* The Falls are alluded to near Lanark.

*Cf.* Tamar and Torridge.—Westcott, *View of Devonshire*, p. 343,  
repr. Exeter, 1845.

The Annan being nearer to the Solway than the Tweed to the  
German Ocean or the Clyde to the Atlantic.—Gibson.

What is that compared to two of the great American rivers,  
the Missouri and the Mackenzie, respectively disemboguing  
into the Gulf of Georgia (Mexico) and the Polar Sea after  
a course of thousands of miles, having branches which  
approach within 300 miles of each other in the Rocky  
Mountains?—Cowan.

! **When Annan roars o'er bank and brae  
the Southland farmer's heart is wae.**—Gibson.

:: **Like most mountain-bred streams, Annan is subject to heavy  
floods.**

**Prosin, Esk and Carity  
meet a' at the broken buss o' Inverquharity.**—Ch.

Forfarshire. The first and third join the second at Inverarity,  
the seat of the Ogilvies.

**Up Corrie and down Dryfe,  
that's the gate to seek a wife.**

Two rivers in Dumfriesshire.—Gibson.

**There's Corrie-lea and Corrie-law,  
Corrie-hill and Corrie-ha',  
Corrie-mains, where maidens hork,  
Corrie-common, Corrie Kirk.**—Gibson.

**As deep as Currie well.** A river S. of Edinb.—Murray.

**Like the dam o' Devon, lang gathered and soon gane.**—Hen.

The Devon rises in Perthshire, and above Dollar goes over  
Devil's Mill Fall (so called because it sounds like a mill  
and pays no regard to Sunday).—Sharp, *Brit. Gazetteer*.

**It is a doom Devon.** Said of a very destructive flood.

**Don (Aberdeenshire).**

**Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa',  
wi' a wife's ae son and a meere's ae foal,  
Down ye sall fa'.**—Byron, n. to *Don Juan*.

**Brig o' Balgownie, black be your fa'.**

Over the Don, 2 m. N. of Aberdeen, of which a legend says  
that it will fall with a wife's ae son and a mare's ae foal.

**Ae mile\* of Don's† worth twa of Dee‡,  
except for salmon, stone, and tree.**—Ch.  
[unless it be for fish or tree.—Sharp, *Brit. Gazetteer*.]

\* Rood. † Rich, fat cornland. ‡ Thin, dry soil.

Some go even so far as to affirm that not only the corn, but also  
the men and beasts are firmer and plumper on Don than  
on Dee.—*View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*, 1732.

**The floods do great injury, but are useful.**

**When Dee and Don run both in one,  
and Tweed shall run in Tay,  
the bonnie water of Urie  
shall bear the Basse\* away.**—Thomas the Rhymer.

\* An artificial mound near Inverury, supposed to have been the seat of  
Parliament.—Ch.

**Let spades and shools do what they may,  
Dryfe will hae Drysdale Kirk away.**

**Let spades and shools do what they may,  
Dryfe will hae Dryfisdale Kirk away.**

A. Cunningham, *Gloss. to Burns*.



A prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer, fulfilled in 1670. Another church was built the following year, and also swept away by the flood. The present parish church is situated at Lockerbie, a mile away.—Gibson.

A Dryfesdale man once buried a wife and married a wife in ae day.—Ch. *i.e.* as he was returning from his second bridal they met the corpse of his first wife carried down by the torrent, and had to re-inter it.

The Ettrick and the Slitterick,  
the Leader and the Feeder,  
the Fala and the Gala,  
the Ale and the Kale,  
the Yod and the Jed,  
the Blackater and the Whittater,  
the Teviot and the Tweed.

Rivers chiefly in Roxburghshire.—Ch.

Forth bridles the wild Hielandman. Being a defensive line between his country and the Lowlands from its source nearly to the Frith.—Scott, *Rob Roy*.

Colquhally and the Sillertoun, [Fifeshire]  
Pitcairn and Bowhill,  
should clear their haughs ere Lammas spates,  
the Ore begin to fill.—Ch.

Farms lying below its junction with the Fittie, in low land where floods are disastrous.

Ladeddie, Radernie, Lathockar and Lathone,  
ye may saw wi' gloves off and shear wi' gloves on.

Farms lying on high ground in East Fife, where it is summer before the crop can be sown, and winter before it can be reaped.

The hooks and crooks of Lambden Burn\*  
fill the bowie and fill the kirn†.—Ch.

\* A tributary of the Tweed. † The pastures producing cheese and butter.

Lochtie, Lothrie, Leven, and Ore  
rin a' through Cameron Brig bore.—Ch.

Four streams in Fifeshire. The Leven is the principal, and, after receiving the rest, falls into the sea near Wemyss.

When the Marr Burn ran where man never saw,  
the House of the Hassock was near a fa'.—Ch.

This old castle has now disappeared; the rivulet has been diverted from its course and made to run in the valley before Drumlanrig Castle, a new mansion built by the Queensberry family, and now owned by the Duke of Buccleuch.

When cloudy Cairnmuir\* hath a hat,  
Pilnour and Skairs† laugh at that.—*All the Year Round*, xxxviii. 465.

\* Kirkcudbright. † Two mountain burns, liable to sudden floods.

A Skairsburn warning is proverbial in the neighbourhood as representing the entire absence of any notice beforehand.—

*Ib.* Cf. a Scarborough warning.

Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide.—Scott, *Young Lochinvar*.

Was ne'er ane drowned in Tarras\*,  
Nor yet in doubt,  
For ere the head wins down  
The harns are out.—Ch.

\* A river rising in the parish of Ewes of a broken and rugged character, so that a man falling in would have his brains dashed out ere he could be drowned.

When Tweed and Pausayl\* join† at Merlin's grave,  
England and Scotland shall one monarch have.—Murray.  
[Scotland and England that day ae king shall have.—Ch.]

A flood is said to have joined them on James VI.'s coronation day.—Murray; Pennycuick, *Hist. of Tweeddale*, p. 26.

\* Powsail.—Ch. † Meet.

## FAMILIES.

DUKE OF ATHOLL—King in Man\*  
and the greatest man in Scotland.—Ch.

\* The only Royal fief of the English Crown.

The sturdy ARMSTRONGS.—Ch.

Baron\* of Bucklyvie†  
may the foul fiend drive ye  
and a' to pieces rive ye  
for building sic a town  
where there's neither horse meat nor man's meat  
nor a chair to sit down.—Ch.

Quoted by Scott, *Rob Roy*.

\* A BUCHANAN. † Stirlingshire.

The trusty BOYDS.—Henry the Minstrel.

A' CAMPBELLS are no sib to the Duke.—Hen.

The greedy Campbells,  
Fair and fause.—Ch.

From their advancement by State-craft.

There never was a rebellion in Scotland without a Campbell or a Dalrymple at the bottom of it.—Attributed to Chas. II.

CATHCART. Sundrum\* shall sink, Auchincruive\* shall fa'  
and the name o' Cathcart shall in time wear awa.—Ch.

\* About 4 m. E. of Ayr. The first now belongs to the Hamiltons, the second to the Oswalds.

Cariston and Pyetstone, Kirkforthar and the Drum,  
are four o' the maist curst lairds that ever spak' wi' tongue.

Cariston was a SETON—Pyetstone and Kirkforthar, LINDSAYS—  
and Drum a LUNDIE: lairds in Fife in bygone times.—Ch.

## CAITHNESS.

Sinclair, Sutherland, Keith, and clan Gon, [Gunn]  
there never was peace when they four were on.

Four leading families.

The muckle-mouthed CRAWFORDS of Cowdenhills, Dumbartonshire.  
Craufurds of Craufurdland, Ayr.

A spoon of large proportions has been handed down in each  
family thus inscribed :

This spoon ye see  
I leave in legacie,  
To the maist-mouthed Crawford after me.  
Whoever sells or pawns it cursed let him be.—Ch.

The dirty DALRYMPLES. Said to be in allusion to their coarse wit.  
The name is pronounced D'rumple, sometimes softened to  
the rough Dalrymples.—Ch.

Another family supplanted them.

DUNDAS. First came the men o' many wimples,  
In common language ca'd Da'rimitives ;  
And after them came the Dundases,  
Who rode our lords and lairds like asses.

The fore-name Hew in this family is said not to be Hugh, but  
to have been bestowed by an early King of Scotland, who,  
besieged on the top of the Bass Rock, owed his safety to  
the hewing down of those who one by one climbed the  
steep ascent.

The red DOUGLAS (Angus). Of fairer complexion than the black  
Douglas (Liddesdale).

The red Douglas put down the Black.—Hume, *Hist. of the House  
of Douglas*.

So many, so good, as of the DOUGLASES have been  
of one surname was ne'er in Scotland seen.—Hume.

The lucky DUFFS. Duff's luck is proverbial in Aberdeensh., where  
many of the family have acquired lands.—Ch.

ELLIOTTS and ARMSTRONGS ride, † thieves a'.

The two predominant clans in Liddisdale, Roxburghshire.  
—Ch. † Wha' wad.—Ry.

The bauld FRASERS.—Ch., and see under Gordon.

As long as there's a cock in the North  
there'll be a FRASER in Phillorth [Lords Saltoun].—Ch.

The GORDONS hae the guiding o't.—Ch.

Ne'er misca' a Gordon in the raws [*i.e.* ridges] of Strathbogie.\*  
—Hen. \* N.W. Aberdeenshire.

The gay Gordons.—Ballad of Glenlogie.

The Cock o' the North (head of the Gordon family).—Ch.

You are one o' the tender Gordons, who dow not be hanged for  
galing of the neck, sir.—K.

The Gordons guid in English bluid  
Did dip their hose and shoon.—Ballad of Otterburn.

The Gordon is gude in a hurry,  
And Campbell is steel to the bane,  
An' Grant, an' Mackenzie, and Murray,  
An' Cameron will harkle to nane.  
The Stuart is sturdy an' cannie,  
An' sae is Macleod and Mackay,  
An' I, their gude brither Macdonald,  
Sal never be last i' the fray.—Jas. Hogg, *Donald Macdonald*.

A Gordon in green  
should never be seen.—*D.N.*, 13/5/'86.

The GORDON's Gramacie.  
Ken ye the Gordon's Gramacie?  
To curse and swear and—and lie,  
and that's the Gordon's Gramacie.—Ch.

Gordon (Berwickshire), original seat of that family.

Huntly Wood—the wa's is down,  
Bassendean and Barrastown,  
Heckspeth wi' the yellow hair,  
Gordon Gowks for evermair.—Ch.

All farms in the parish of Gordon. Gordon Viscount  
Kenmure (now dormant).

The gallant GRAHAMS.—Ch.

Oh the Grahams, the gallant Grahams,  
Wad the gallant Grahams but stand by me  
The dogs might douk in English bluid  
Ere a foot's breadth I wad flinch or flee.

*Finlay's Old Ballads.*

A GRAHAM in green  
should never be seen.

GUTHRIE o' Guthrie, Guthrie o' Gaiggie,  
Guthrie o' Taybank an' Guthrie o' Craiggie.—Ch.

A Forfarshire family.

Betyde, betyde, whate'er betyde  
there'll be a HAIG in Bemersyde.—Thomas the Rymer.

or, Haig shall be laird o' Bemersyde.\* *See Scott, Monastery.*

Petrus de Haga was the owner of these lands, c. 1200. "The  
family has now died out."—Ch., 1867. There is a  
parody, referring to an adjoining property:—

Befa', befa', whate'er befa'  
there'll aye be a gowk in Purves Ha'.

\* S.W. Berwickshire.

Ye're like the lady of Bemerside, ye'll no sell your hen in a  
rainy day.—Ch.

Frae Annan-fit to Errick-stane  
men and horse lang syne hae gane  
'neth greenwood gay, and a' the way  
upon the lands o' HALLIDAY.—Gibson, iii. 169.

It is said that the Hallidays of Corehead, near Moffat, could, about the time of Edward I., ride in the shade of their own forests from the Deil's Beef-tub, where the Annan rises, to its mouth, a distance of forty miles.

The haughty HAMILTONS.—Ch.

The handsome HAYS.—Ch.

The haughty HUMES, the saucy SCOTTS, the cappit\* KERS, the bauld RUTHERFORDS (Border families).—Ch.

\* *i.e.* Crabbed, contentious.

The handsome Humes.

The gentle JOHNSTONS (ironical).

'Gree amang yoursells, Johnstons! (Annandale.)

The rough-riding Scott and the rude Johnston.

Within the bounds of Annandale  
the gentle Johnstones ride:  
a thousand years they have been there  
and a thousand years they'll bide.—Gibson.

Ca cuddie, ca,

the Johnstones and the JARDINES ride\* thieves a'.—Gibson.

\* Rin away wi' a'.

Twixt Wigtowne and the town of Ayr  
and laigh down by the Cruves o' Cree,  
you shall not get a lodging there  
except ye court a KENNEDIE.

Pitcairn, *Account of the Kennedies*. 1830.

Twixt Wigton and the town of Ayr,  
Portpatrick an' the Cruives o' Cree  
nae man need think for to bide there  
unless he court wi' Kennedie.\*—Ch.

\* "Saint Kennedy" is Murray's reading, which sounds modern.

LESLIE\* for the Kirk and MIDDLETON for the King,†  
but deil a man can gie a Knock but Ross and Augustine.—Ch.

\* Earl of Leven.

† Chas. I.

Between the Less Lee and the Mair  
He slew the Knight and left him there.—Ch.

Was said of the founder of the family (a Fleming) in the  
12th Century.

LINDSAY. The light Lindsays.

The Lindsays flew like fire about  
Till a' the affray was done.—Ballad of Otterburn.

He chose the Gordons and the Grahams  
With them the Lindsays light and gay.

Ballad of Otterburn.

Keep me, my good cows, my sheep, and my bullocks  
from Satan, from sin, and those thievish MACCULLOCHS.

A Manx prayer directed against the Wigtonshire family of Myrton.—Murray.

The brave MACDONALDS.—Ch.

Grighair is craic,  
Domnuil is freuc.

*i.e.* Macgregor as the rock,  
Macdonald as the heather.—Ch.

MACGREGOR. Cnoic is uisgh is Alpanich,  
an truir bu shine 'bha 'n Albin.

This clan is called Alpanich as descended from Alpin, a King of Scotland in the 9th Cy.—Ch.

Hills, waters and Alpins  
the eldest three in Albin.—Ch.

The fiery and quick-tempered MACINTOSHES.—Ch.

MACLEANS. An cinneadh mor's am por tubaisteach. *i.e.* the great clan and luckless race.

Ch. says a sort of ostentatious egotsim or Gasconading was their fault.

The proud MACNEILS.

The black MACRAES o' Kintail.—Ch.

The wild Macraes. An old and unmixed but very handsome race—Ch.

The fause MONTEITHS. Sir John Monteith, Wallace's friend and traitor. It was common in Scotland till the last age, when presenting bread to a Monteith, to give it with the wrong side of the bannock uppermost. The wrong side of a bannock to a Monteith, was a common saying.—Ch.

If ye wi' Montrose gae, ye'll get sick and way eneugh,  
if ye wi' Lord Lewis gae, ye'll get rob and reive eneugh.—Ch.

*See* Moray, *i.e.* Lord Lewis GORDON.

The manly MORISONS. A handsome (Dumfriesshire) family settled at Woodend, par. Kirkmichael.

The muckle-mou'ed MURRAYS (Lord Elibank, Peeblesshire). *See* Jas. Hogg's *Ballad*.

From the greed of the Campbells,  
from the ire of the Drummonds,  
from the pride of the Grahams,  
from the wind\* of the Murrays  
Good Lord, deliver us!

\* *i.e.* the bluster.

The Litany of Maxton of Culloquey, Perthshire (c. 1720), whose small estate in Perthshire, though surrounded by powerful proprietors, has been preserved entire in his family for 500 years.—Ch.

The SETONS, tall and proud.—Ch.

Wood Willie SOMMERVILL [Roxburghsh.]  
 Killed the worm of Wormandaill  
 for whilk he had all the lands of Lintoun  
 and sex mylles them about.

Wm. of Somerville, in the 12th century, was the reputed  
 dragon-slayer.

The wode Laird of Laristone  
 Slew the worm of Worm's Glen  
 and wan all Linton parochine.

*Memorie of the Somervilles (17th Cy.).*

The pudding Somervilles. A name given by King James IV.  
 in allusion to the good fare at Cowthally.—Ch.

The worthy WATSONS, the gentle NEILSONS, the jingling JARDINES,  
 the muckle-backit HENDERSONS, the fause DICKSONS; æ  
 BROWN is enow in a toun; æ PATERSON in a parochine—  
 they brak' a' (Families in Lanarkshire).—Ch.

## IRELAND.

- Ireland. Teagueland.—G., *Dict.*  
 Irishman. Patlander.—G., *Dict.*  
 Irishman. Pat.  
 Irishman. Murphy.  
 Irishman. Paddy.—G., *Dict.*  
 Irishman. Teague (a name of contempt).—Johnson's *Dict.*; Shirley, *Hyde Park*, iii. 1; Howard Committee, 1665.  
 Hibernicis ipsis Hiberniores (the English Settlers).—Farquhar, *Twin Rivals; Beaux Stratagem*, iii. 2.  
 Irish Bulls—Potheen—Whisky—Butter.  
 Irish Fruit: Potatoes and Apricots.—G., *Dict.*  
 Murphies.—G., *Dict.*  
 Irish mosketaes [crab-lice].—Taylor, *Pierce Pennylesse*.  
 shillelagh.  
 wake.  
 car.  
 The Dutchman for a drunkard,  
 the Dane for golden locks;  
 the Irishman for usquebaugh,  
 the Frenchman for the pox.—*Malcontent*, v. 2.  
 Thatch, thistle, thunder and thump: words to the Irish like the  
 Shibboleth of the Hebrews.—G., *Dict.*  
 Pillaloo! The funeral howl.—G., *Dict.*  
 The Irish Karne.—Somers' *Tracts*, iii. 582; Roll of Parl. in 1423.  
 Redshanks.—Boorde, *Introduction of Knowledge*, iii.; Nash, *Lenten*  
*Stuffe*.  
 Li plus sauviage en Irlande.—*Dit le l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.  
 But if England were nigh as good as gone,  
 God forbid that a wylde Irish wyrlynge  
 Shulde be chosen for to be their King.  
*Libell of English Policy* (1436); Wr., *Pol.*, s. ii. 187.  
 Wylde Irish.—*Ib.*, p. 185; G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 100. 1573.  
 Like the wild Irish I'll never think thee dead,  
 Till I can play at football with thy head.  
 Webster, *White Devil* [Dyce's ed.], p. 29.  
 An Irishman is never at peace except when he's fighting.  
*See England*.  
 It is the nature of a wild Irishman that the worse you use him,  
 the more service he doth you.—Melbancke, *Philot.* Y 2.  
 O'Neal. Speak softly, O'Hanlon, and gow make ready oore kerne  
 and gallinglasse against night.—*See Gallowglass in Hll*.  
 Dauph. You rode like a Kern of Ireland, your French hose in your  
 streit strossers.—Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7.  
 So ships he to the wolfish Western ile  
 Among the savage Kernes, in sad exile.—Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, IV., v. 27.



Rapparees. Irish robbers or outlaws, *temp.* Cromwell, armed with rapiers for ripping people up.—Grose, *Dict.*

No Irish need apply. You can't trust an Irishman.—*Dublin Penny Journal*, i. 36.

To weep Irish, *i.e.* to howl.—E. Hall, *Chron.* (1548), c. viii.; Brand, *Pop. Antiq.* [ed. Haz.], ii. 186.

Surely the Egyptians did not weep Irish with fayned and mercenary tears.—Fuller, *Pisgah, &c.*, II., xii. 15.

Let such as shall rehearse  
This story howl like Irish at a hearse.

Quarles, *Argalus and Parthenia*, ii.

An Irish game hath an Irish trick or vengeance.—Torriano, 1666.

The land of green ginger.—Haz.

Beware of the hoof of the horse, the horn of the bull, and the smile of the Saxon.—Leinster. *N.*, VII., ii. 126.

Ireland will be your hinder end. Foreboding that he will steal and go to Ireland to escape justice.—K.

Ireland, a good goose to be pluckt.—Ho., *New Sayings*, ii.

Pleasure, like an Irishman, wounds with a dart and is suddenly gone.—T. Adams, *Works*, 535 (1618).

The Emerald Isle.

Dr. Wm. Brennan, of Belfast (d. 1820), in a note to his poem "Erin," refers the first use of phrase to a party song of 1795.

The Sister Island.

Rhymed to death, as they do Irish rats.—B. Jonson, *The Poetaster*.

Then as in Ireland they do,  
Rhyme rats to death with [a] verse or two.

Flecknoe, *Diarium J.*, iv. 1656.

There are no snakes in Ireland. St. Patrick drove them all out, *i.e.* by charm.—Sir P. Sidney.

My country breeds no poison.—Middleton, *A Fair Quarrel*, iv. 4.

The Urinal of the Planets.—G., *Dict.*

Ireland with us because of its frequent and great rains, as Heidelberg and Cologne in Germany.—B. E., *New Dict. Canting Crew*.

Irish assurance, or impudence.—G., *Dict.*

Mie Mannin, mie Nherin. Good in Mann, good in Ireland.—*Mons Misc.*, ii. 9.

A ha'porth of taties and a farthing's worth of fat  
will make a good dinner for an Irish Pat.

Denham, *N. of E. F. L.*, p. 12. 1852.

Harington (*Epig.*, ii. 38) speaks of the Irish bringing Lenten stuff [herrings] to the Fair at Bridgwater (Somerset).

La sardina Galiziana y el pescado d'Yrlanda.—Nunez. 1555.

Her father was an Irish costermonger.—B. Jon., *Alchemist*, iv. 1.

In England, sir,—troth I ever laugh when I think on't; to see a whole nation should be marked i' th' forehead, as a man may say, with one iron; why, sir, there all costermongers are Irishmen.—Oh, that's to show their antiquity as coming from Eve, who was an applewife, and they take after the mother.—Dekker, *Honest Whore*, pt. II., i, 1; and see *Old Fortunatus*, iv. 2.

He whose throat squeaks like a treble organ and speaks as small and shrill, as the Irishmen cry, "Pip, fine Pip."—*Jack Drum's Entertainment*, i. 1601.

Foote said that he never could tell what became of the cast-off rags of the English beggars, till going to Ireland he found that they wore them there.

The hat worn jauntily aside in virtue, as he said of his Irish title.—Whyte Melville, *Roy's Wife*, ch. xxvii.

Some Irish lady, born we may suppose,  
Because she runs so fast she never goes.

Taylor (W. P.), *Lady Pecunia*.

As sluttish and slatternly as an Irishwoman bred in France.—Wycherly, *Plain Dealer*, ii. 1.

Ireland was thrice beneath the ploughshare; thrice it was wood and thrice it was bare.—O'Flaherty, *H-Jar Connaught*.

Irish beauty. A woman with two black eyes.—G., *Dict*.

*Tim*. I wonnot kiss, indeed.

*Widow*. I hope you will, sir; I was bred in Ireland, where the women begin the salutation.—Rowley, *A Match at Midnight*, i. 1.

Amongst the Irish foster-brethren are loved above the sons of their fathers.—F. W., *Linc.*, p. 159.

The Irish arms. Thick legs. It is said of the Irish women that they have a dispensation from the Pope to wear the thick end of their legs downwards.—G., *Dict*.

Hast thou never a Knack in thy sot's head, never a shifting shoo of an Irish hobby?—Melbancke, *Phil. Y* 2. *i.e.* a pony such as came from Ireland.—Harrison, *Eng.*, 220; Stanihurst, 20; Holinshed, *Chronicles Ireland*, 83.

Cuir d'Irelande.—*Dit de l'Apostole*.

Irish horse. Old salt beef.—Smyth, *Sailor's Word Book*.

Irish beef [inferior food].—Wilson, *The Cheats*, ii. 4. 1633.

Irish economy—eating bacon and butter together.

An Irishman carries his heart in his hand.

Like Irish reciprocity—all on one side.—Cobbett.

Where an Irishman can enjoy a potatoe-plantation and a cow, he thinks himself happy enough.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandry*. p. 110. 1750.

Like an Irish wolf, she barks at her own shadow.—Day, *Isle of Gulls F* 3.

Like the hole in the Irishman's coat, which lets in the heat and lets out the cold.

An Irishman's hurricane—right up and down, *i.e.* a dead calm.—W. C. Russell.

Paddy's toothache, *i.e.* pregnancy. [Cant.]—Elworthy, *W. Somerset Word Book*.

The best thing that could happen for England would be for Ireland to be submerged in the Atlantic for twenty-four hours.

We have an adage in Ireland: "There's worse than this in the North."

(An odious comparison: Other people are worse off than here. Spoken as a word of praise. *Cf.* No false Latin.)—C. Lever, *Dodd Family Abroad*.

*Pardoner.* Heir is ane relict, lang and braid,  
of Fine Macoull,\* the richt chaft blaid,  
with teith and all togidder.

Lyndesay, *The Thre Estates*, 2086.

\* Fingal.

Fyn Mac Kowle,  
that dang the devil and gart him yowle.†

† *i.e.* yell or howl.

W. Dunbar.

Gret Gow, Mac Morne, and Fin Mac Cowl, and how  
They suld be Goddis in Ireland, as they say.

Gawin Douglas, *Palis of Honour*.

The only time that England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for Free Trade.

Every time a donkey brays an Irishman dies.—Jackson, *Shropshire [Ellesmere] Folk Lore*, 209.

Leinster for breeding,

Ulster for reeving;

Munster for reading,

Connaught for thieving.—N., V., ix. 486.

Ulster for a soldier,

Connaught for a thief;

Munster for learning,

Leinster for beef.

An Laighneach laoigheach,  
an Mumhaineach spleaghach,  
an Conachtach bèul-bhinn,  
'o an t-Ultach beadaidh.

*i.e.* The Leinster man is sprightly,  
the Munster man boastful,  
the Connaught man sweet tongued,  
and the Ulster man impudent.

*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vi. 264.

"And bad luck to the Bishop of Cork," a frequent addendum to toasts, meaning Peter Browne, Protestant Bishop of Cork and Ross, who published in 1716 *A Discourse of the Great Evil of the Prevailing Custom of Drinking Healths*.

He killed what the Connaught man shot at, *i.e.* nothing.—Mair, *Handbook*.

To hell or Connaught [a malediction of the 13th century].—Wilde, *Irish Popular Superstitions*.

Connaught security: three in a bond and a book-oath.—Christy.

Donegal girls, who are red-headed, and therefore strong-smelling, are said to be born with a pig under the bed.—*Folk Lore Journal*, ii. 63.

The Burkes, the Blakes, and the Bodkins. Three tribal families of Galway.

Dublin for a city, Dunshaughlan\* for a plow,  
Navan† for a market, Ardracken‡ for a cow;  
Kells§ for an old town, Virginia|| poor,  
Cavan for dirt, and Belturbet¶ for a whore.—*Swiftiana*.

\* S. Meath.

† Mid-Meath.

|| S. Cavan.

‡ Meath.

§ N. Meath.

¶ N. Cavan.

To take the Dublin packet. To escape round a corner.—Cowan, *Sea Prov.*, [American].

Sligo is the devil's place,  
and Mullingar\* is worse;  
Longford is a shocking hole,  
to Boyle† I give my curse;  
but of all the towns I ever was in  
bad luck to ould Kinsale‡.—*N.*, IV.

\* Mid-Westmeath.

† N. Roscommon.

‡ Cork.

Loughrin is a blackguard place,  
To Gort I give my curse;  
Athlone itself is bad enough,  
But Ballinrobe is worse.  
I cannot tell which is the worst,  
They're all so very bad;  
But of all the towns I ever saw,  
Bad luck to Kennagad.—Walter Scott, *Life*, ch. lxxi.  
(Sent by his son, a cavalry officer, from Ireland.)

In Irland sind die Aerzte Bettler, weil es so gesund dort zu wohnen ist.—Hes.

Sind die Irlander gut, so gibt es keine bessern, menschen, und sie aber schlecht so findet man keine schlechtern.—Hes.

Per gli Irlandesi non vi sono stelle.—Strafforello.

Inconsistencies. Buckles and brogues. *Cf.* Goldsmith: sending them ruffles when wanting a shirt.—*Haunch of Venison*.

Head of a shilling, tail of a farthing.

The Irish mix better with the English than the Scotch do; their language is nearer to English, as a proof of which they succeed very well as players, which the Scotch do not. Then, sir, they have not that extreme nationality which we find in the Scotch. You [Boswell] are almost the only instance of a Scotchman that I have known who did not at every other sentence bring in some other Scotchman.—Boswell, *Life of Johnson*. 1773.

The Irish are not [like the Scotch] in a conspiracy to cheat the world by false representations of the merit of their countrymen. No, sir! the Irish are a *fair* people: they never speak well of one another.—*Ib.*, 1775.

Get an Irishman on the spit, and you'll easily find two others to turn him.—Bernal Osborne in House of Commons, 7/5/'72.

An English wolf, an Irish toad to see,  
Were as a chaste man, nursed in Italy.—Hall, *Sat.*, IV., iii.

But now can every novice speak with ease  
The far-fetch'd language of the Antipodes.  
Would'st thou the tongues that once were learned hight,  
Though our wise age hath wip'd them of their right\*.  
Would'st thou the courtly three† in most request?  
Or the two barb'rous neighbours of the West.—Hall, *Sat.*, VI., i. 137.

\* ? Irish, Welsh. † French, Italian, Spanish.

BURREN BARONY (N. Clare), said not to have water enough to drown a man, wood enough to hang a man, or earth enough to bury him.—Murray.

'Tis all over, like the Fair of Athy,\* *i.e.* quickly terminated.—Haz.  
\* Co. Kildare.

#### BALLYORE (South).

Tri h-iongantuis Bhaile Fhòir; muilearn gan sruth, angeoire  
g-loich, agus mainistear air fhàsach.

The three wonders of Ballyore: a mill without a stream  
(driven direct from lake), a hermitage, and a monastery  
in a wilderness.—*Ulst. Journ. Arch.*, ix. 229.

#### BANAGHER.

This bangs Banagher, and Banagher bangs the devil.

A writer in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, i. 306, 1853, refers this to the Cemetery of Banagher, near Dungiven, co. Derry (all that is left of a church and monastery of the 11th Cy.), the sand of which is used as a charm to bring luck and keep off witches.

You've kissed the Blarney Stone (Cork).

Beware of the curse of Columb-Kille!

The same writer adduces this warning, which is pronounced when anyone puts on a shoe before both feet have been encased in their stockings. In vol. ii., 67, this is explained: The Saint of that name, when attacked by some Irish, hastened off with one shoe on. His foot-steps were thus traced, and he pronounced the curse.

CARLOW spurs and Tullow garters (N. Carlow).

CASHEL (Tipperary), [14 m. N.W. of Clonmel].

As firm as the Rock of Cashel (on the Suir).

Low town, high steeple,  
proud folk, beggarly people.—*Carlow*.

**CORK.** Prince (*Worthies of Devon*), speaking of Sir Lewis Pollard and of the marriages of his twenty-two children into Devonshire families, says: "So that what is said of Cork in Ireland, that all the inhabitants therein are akin, by these matches almost all the ancient gentry in the county became allied."

Citizens of Cork, all of one alliance.—Camb., *Brit. [Ireland]*.  
F. W., *Cheshire*. See under Limerick.

**DOWNPATRICK.** Hi tres en Duno tumulo tumultantur in uno,  
Brigida Patricius, atque Columba Pius.  
Sir John De Courcy on the discovery,  
1185; Murray.

**DROMORE.** High church and low steeple,  
dirty town and proud people.  
Dr. Hume in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lan. and Ches.*, i. 48 n.

**DUBLIN.** Dirty Dublin.

A beggarly people,  
a church\* and no steeple.  
Swift. Prior, *Life of Goldsmith*, 38.

\* St. Ann's Church.

The Silent Sister—Trinity College, Dublin.

As plain as the old Hill of Howth [in Dublin Bay].

Donnybrook Fair. Proverbial for fun and fury.

To have been dipt in the Liffey. To have lost your bashfulness.  
Cf. Shannon.

**FERNS** (N. Wexford).

This house Ram built for his succeeding brothers;  
Thus sheep bear wool, not for themselves, but others.—Murray.  
(Inscription on Ferns' Episcopal Palace, built by Thomas  
Ram in 1630.)

**KERRY.** The Sanctuary of Sin and Refuge of Rebels as outlawed  
from any English jurisdiction.—F. W., *Suffolk*, p. 64;  
Camden, *Elizabeth*, 1598.

Kerry Security. Bond, pledge, oath, and keep the money.—  
G., *Dict.*

A Kerry shower's  
of twenty-four hours.

Kerry showers  
last twenty-four hours.

**KILKENNY.**

Fire without smoke,\* air without fog,  
water without mud, land without bog,  
and streets paved with marble.†

N., VI., vi. 47. *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1801.

\* Owing to the general use of the Castlecomer anthracite or stone coal.—  
Murray.

† Black, the neighbouring geological formation being almost entirely composed of carboniferous limestone.

The Kilkenny Cats, who fought till there was nothing but their tails left of either.—*N.*, I. ii. 71, and *N.*, III. v. 433.

An allegory of the municipalities of Kilkenny and the adjoining suburb of Irishtown, who contendeth so severely about boundaries and dues to the end of the 17th century that they mutually ruined each other.—*Globe*, 25/10/97.

Kilkenny. An old frieze coat.—*G.*, *Dict.*

KISHCORRAN hill (S. Sligo). Leave Keish where it stands.—*Mair, Handbook.*

LEAP. Beyond the Leap, beyond the law. A river in W. Cork. See *Haz.*, p. 89.

LIMERICK. Limerick was, Dublin is, and Cork shall be the finest city of the three.

(Quoted in Hole's *Little Tour in Ireland.*)

As wise as the women of Mungret.—*N.*, II., vi. 208.

A famous seminary near Limerick. An examination by the College at Cashel being threatened, some of the young students were dressed up as women and some of the monks as peasants, and sent on the road the professors were to arrive by. All their enquiries were answered in Greek and Latin; and, fearing to have the tables turned in a country where the rustics talked the classical languages, they abandoned the mission.—See *Ferrar, History of Limerick* (1787), p. 186.

Limerick beauties.

Limerick Races stand in the same category as Donnybrook.

MEATH. Praiseach bhuidhe na ngort chiureas mna na Midhe le h-ole. It is the yellow preshagh [wild kail] that brings the Meath women to harm. Under pretence of going out to gather it, they would meet their lovers.—*McAdam, Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vii. 270.

MUNSTER plums. Potatoes.—*G.*, *Dict.*

NEWRY. High church and low steeple,  
dirty streets and proud people.—*Swift.*

SHANNON. As civil in the English Pale as here,  
And laws obeyed and order duly kept,  
And all the rest may one day be reduced.  
*A Warning for Fair Women*, i. 1599.

Party-coloured like the people,  
red and white stands Shandon\* steeple.

\* Village on opposite side to Cork of the river Lee.

To have been dipt in the Shannon. To have lost all sense of bashfulness.—*Grose.*

SKELLIG [S.W. Kerry].

To go to Skellig.—*N.*, I., vi. 533.

A group of rocks on the coast, to which the unmarried of both sexes are said to go in pairs to do penance during Lent, when marriages are prohibited.

## LOCAL PROVERBS.

IRELAND.

**SLIGO.** Making up for lost time, as the piper of Sligo said when he ate a hail side of mutton.—Scott, *Woodstock*, xx.

**TELTON.** A Telton marriage. It was a custom in ancient times, at the Fair held at this royal seat in Meath, for all the lads and lasses who wished to try their luck to arrange themselves on either side of a high wall, in which was a small opening, through which the female protruded her hand. If the swain admired it the parties were married; an arrangement which, fortunately for both, only held good for a year and a day, when each were free to try their luck again. The proverb is not yet obsolete.—Murray, 1878.

**TIPPERARY.** A Tipperary fortune. Two town-lands: Stream's town and Ballinocack.

Said of Irishwomen without a fortune.—G., *Dict.*

**WATERFORD.**

He is like a Waterford merchant, up to the arse\* in business.—*Irish R.*, 1813.

\* Eyes.—Haz.

She is like a Waterford heifer, beef to the heels.—*Irish R.*, 1813.  
G. has Munster. Her., Mullingar.

## SURNAMES.

Per Mac atque O tu veros cognoscis Hibernos,  
His duobus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest.

Moore, *Manx Place-Names*, p. 9.

By Got, o' my consence, tish he! ant tou be King Yamish, me name is Dennish, I sherve ti Majesties owne cashtermonger, be me trote; and cry peepsh and pomwatersh in te mayesties shervice 'tis five years now.—B. Johnson, *Irish Masque*.



## COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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### COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The Mulattoes hate their fathers and despise their mothers.—Sir Spencer St. John, *Hayti*.

Creole. A native of the Tropics, of European parentage.

Alla Creolinnen wünschen camisas de Britana, y maridos de España.—Hes.

The English language is Dutch, embroidered with French.—Ho., *New Sayings*, V.

### AUSTRALIA.

Cornstalks. Australians (N. S. Wales).—*All the Year Round*, N.S., xii., p. 67.

"I am an American, I am," said he, as if his first nasal greeting had not betrayed him as surely as it does an Australian. In fact, residence in a colony and nasillation belong now to cause and effect.—Walter White, *Northumberland and the Border*, p. 319.

Our trees without shade, our flowers without perfume, our birds who cannot fly, our beasts who have not yet learnt to walk on all fours.—Marcus Clarke, author of *For his Natural Life*.

My brothers, let us breakfast in Scotland, lunch in Australia, and dine in France, to our lives' end.—Henry Kingsley.

QUEENSLAND. Banana-landers. Queenslanders.—*All the Year Round*, N.S., xii., p. 67.

TASMANIA. Gum-suckers. Tasmanians (from gum-trees).—*All the Year Round*, N.S., xii., p. 67.

VICTORIA. The British El Dorado.

### BARBADOES.

Barbadoes abounds in lizards, Guiana is over-run by frogs, but Trinidad by the number and variety of the communities of ants.—Lady Brassey, *In the Trades, etc.*, 1885, p. 132.

Barbadians are said to be natives of Bimshire.—Collens, *Trinidad*.

### BERMUDA.

If the Bermudas let you pass,  
then look out for Hatteras.  
[you must beware of Hatteras.]

It is customary for vessels returning from Rio Janeiro to New York to sail out several hundred miles to sea, sometimes even inclined to the southward. Then there is a long home reach of about 6,500 miles, with a trade wind all the way home. This line passes near the mouth of the Amazon, thence east of the dangerous cluster of the Bermudas, and the N. American equally dangerous Cape Hatteras.—Cowan, *Sea Prov.*

Keeps he still your quarter in the Bermudas\*?—B. Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.

\* Narrow passages near Covent Garden, N. of the Strand.

## CANADA.

ONTARIO (Ont.). [K'nucks.]

Toronto. City of Colleges.

Montreal. City of the Mountain and the Rapids.

QUEBEC (P.Q.). [K'nucks.]

Quebec. Gibraltar of America.

NEW BRUNSWICK (N.B.). [Blue Noses.]

NOVA SCOTIA (N.S.). [Blue Noses.]

PR. EDW. ISLAND (P.E.I.). [Blue Noses.]

NEWFOUNDLAND (Nfld.).

MANITOBA (Man.).

N. W. TERRITORY (N.W. Ter.).

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Br. Col.).

Yankees are called in Canada Blue bellies.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

They say in these Channel Islands a man will run across every mortal he has known, or is fated to know, from his cradle to his grave.—Mrs. Edwardes, *A Girton Girl*, ch. ii.

### ALDERNEY.

“Aurigny, c'est le dernier pays du monde,” dit un Sercquois.—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Aug., 1887, p. 106.

The Spring may be considered the most rainy season, but it is believed that, taking the whole year into consideration, less rain falls in these islands than in the Western Counties of England. Westerly winds are proverbially prevalent, and when accompanied by rain constitute what has sometimes been denominated “Guernsey weather.”—C. C. Babington, *Primitia Floræ Sarnicæ*, 1839, Pref. vi.

### GUERNSEY.

The Assembly Rooms at St. Peter's Port, over “Les Halles” of the Frenchwomen, where public balls, concerts, and exhibitions are held, are private property, the funds for the

**NEW ZEALAND.      LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.**

erection of which were raised by shares held by certain of the head families of the island, who on first clubbing their means together found their numbers to amount to sixty. Hence, we believe, arose that exclusive body in Guernsey called "The Sixties." "It is scarcely probable," writes Berry, "to define the essential requisites for admission into this rank; ample fortune will not accomplish it, and neither business nor lack of noble ancestry is any bar to it. Very resolute distinctions prevail among the Guernsey families, and those of 'The Sixties' will neither mix nor visit with 'The Forties.'" What the latter means we cannot explain.—*Guide to Guernsey*, by F. F. Dally, 2nd Ed., 1860, p. 30.

Offend the Careys, and God help you!—*Truth*, 28/11/95.

**GIBRALTAR.**

Rock scorpion. A native of Gibraltar.

**HELIGOLAND.** [English no longer.—ED.]

Grün ist das Land,  
roth ist die Wand,  
und weiss der Strand,  
das sind die Farben von Helgoland.

*Times*, /10/'86.

**JAMAICA.**

Soldiers say that the first year you are quartered in Jamaica you admire the scenery, the second you collect ferns, the third year you go mad.—*St. James' Gaz.*, 11/12/'84.

**MALTA.**

Smiche. A native of Malta.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

The Great Britain of the Antipodes.

The England of the Pacific.

The Britain of the South.

**AUCKLAND.** All the Aucklanders have strangely aquiline noses.

"Ah, that's a peculiarity of the climate; you'll have a long nose too, after a year or so. There's an Auckland proverb that a new chum [fresh settler] never does any good until his nose is grown. It's like the proverbial cutting of the wisdom teeth. After inhaling this magnificent air of ours for a year or two, your nose will grow bigger to receive it, and about the same time you will have spent the money you brought with you, gone in for hard work, learnt common sense, and become 'colonised.'"—W. D. Hay, *Brighter Britain*, i., 1882.

**WELLINGTON.** A port much given to earthquakes and gales of wind.

The Wellington climate is proverbial. It is said that a Wellington man may always be known by his holding his hat on when he comes to the corner of a street.—Geo. Sayce, *Twelve Times round the World*, ch. iv.

Truth compels me to say that the wind does blow at Wellington in a way I never experienced elsewhere.—E. Brodie Hoare, *National Review*, June, 1887, p. 503.

### TRINIDAD.

Trinidad was christened by one of its Governors, "The Pearl of the Antilles."

The Cascadou[ra], a fresh-water fish found there, has a coat of mail, and is esteemed a great delicacy; but it is said that those who eat of it will sooner or later die in Trinidad—*when* the prophecy saith not.—Collens, *Trinidad*.

The meaning is that they cannot tear themselves away from this flesh-pot.

### UNITED STATES.

#### Uncle Sam.

**Yankee.** The Indian pronunciation of "English."

**Brother Jonathan.** Said to have originated in Washington's habitual remark in difficulties: "Let us consult Brother Jonathan," *i.e.* Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Massachusetts.

Die Engländer prügeln die ganze Welt, aber die Amerikaner prügeln die Engländer. (Nord-Amerika).—Wander.

England whips the universe and America whips England.

We own the ocean tu, John;  
You mus'n take it hard,  
Ef we can't think with you, John,  
It's jest yer own backyard.  
Ole Uncle S. sez he, "I guess  
"Ef that 's his claim," sez he,  
"The fencing stuff 'll cost enough  
To bust up friend J. B."

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*.

Wenn America entdeckt ist, dann will's jeder finden.—Wan.

There is no gentleman like an American gentleman (ascribed to the States and quoted satirically).—*Daily News*, 9/11/'86.

The real American never takes off his coat to work, *i.e.* he leaves all manual drudgery to the Canadians, Germans, and Irish.—Dr. Rigg, *Contemporary Review*, August, 1884.

Good Americans when they die go to—Paris (O. W. Holmes).

The Champs Elysées being their ideal Paradise. Ascribed by Miss A. H. Ward (Grocott's *Quotations*) to Thos. Gold Appleton (1812-1884), one of the Seven Wise Men of Boston.

A good Indian is a dead Indian.—Alf. Gurney, *Ramble through U.S.*, p. 29. 1884.

Early to bed and early to rise—  
is no good unless you advertise.—*Ib.*, p. 51.

In Amerika macht man eine stunde in vierzig minuten.—Wan.

A saying of Germans in the States referring to the activity and economy of labour.

In America one makes an hour out of forty minutes.—Christy.

Die Amerikaner kochen auch nur mit wasser.—Wan.

American railroads built on three gauges—broad gauge, narrow gauge, and mortgage.

It has become a proverb that if you wish to see Old France you must go to French Canada. And for many things if you wish to see Old England you must go to New England.—E. A. Freeman, *On American Speech and Customs*.

Whoever believes a New England Saint shall be sure to be cheated, and he that knows how to deal with their traders may deal with the devil and fear no craft.—Ned Ward, *Works*, ii. 176; *Trip to New England*.

There is no God beyond the Mississippi. Reckless character of the inhabitants of the Western States.

It has been said that there are only two positions in life to which it is desirable to be born—Czar of all the Russias and an American woman.—*National Review*, March, 1887, p. 33.

It is a saying in the States that the best thing that could happen for the country would be for every Irishman to kill a nigger and be hanged for doing it (both the Irish and Negro element being over-powerful in the elections).

BOSTON is the hub of the Universe.

BROOKLYN, the old bedroom of New York.—*Westminster Review*, July, 1888.

CALIFORNIA. The farther away from the State the louder they cry "California pears."—Christy.

Scratch a CHICAGO man and you find a Red Indian.

A MONTGOMERY decision: all on one side, none on the other.—Christy.

NEW YORK, the first Irish city and the third German city in the world, having more Irish than Dublin, and more Germans than any city except Berlin and Vienna.—G. W. Smalley, "Notes on New York," *Nineteenth Cy.*, Feb., 1887.

As Venice was the City of Doges, New York is the City of Dodges.—Alf. Gurney, *Ramble thro' U.S.*, p. 47 [1884].

At New York they say that people only go to Brooklyn to sleep and to be buried.—*Times*, 7/9/'87.

In PHILADELPHIA the first question about a stranger is: "Who is he?"—in New York, "What has he?"—in Boston, "What is he?" At Baltimore the first question about a woman is, "Is she good-looking?"—at Philadelphia, "Who was her grandmother?"—at New York, "What has she got?"—at Boston, "What does she know?"

The Missouri capitalist says of a dangerous scheme: "Rash and rapid, like Chicago." The Illinois adventurer says of a safe and steady enterprise: "Slow and stupid, like St. Louis."—"Characteristics of American Cities," *Westminster Review*, July, 1888.

WASHINGTON. The City of Magnificent Distances.

YANKEE. Thus let us meet and mingle converse dear  
By Thames at home or by Potoumac here;  
O'er lake and marsh, through fevers and through fogs,  
Midst bears and Yankees, democrats and frogs  
Thy foot shall follow me.—T. Moore, *Epistle to David Hume*.  
Poems relating to America. 1806.

U. S. A.

See *N. and Q.*, V., ii. 82, 174.

ALABAMA (Ala.). [Lizards.]

ALASKA TERR. (Alas.).

ARIZONA TERR. (Ariz.).

ARKANSAS (Ark.). Bear State [Toothpicks].

CALIFORNIA (Cal.). Golden State [Gold-hunters].

San Francisco [Frisco]. City of the Golden Gate [Hundred Hills].

CONNECTICUT (Conn.) Land of Steady Habits. Blue Law State [Wooden Nutmegs].

New Haven. City of Elms.

COLORADO (Col.). Centennials [Rovers].

COLUMBIA DIST. (D.C.).

Washington. City of Magnificent Distances. Federal City.

DACOTAH TERR [Dac.]. Squatters. Farmer.

DELAWARE (Del.). Diamond State. Blue Hen's Chickens [Musk Rats].

FLORIDA (Fla.). Peninsula State [Fly-up-the Creeks].

GEORGIA (Ga.). Crackers [Buzzards].

Atlanta. Gate City.

IDAHO TERR. (Id.). Fortune Seekers or Cutthroats.

**UNITED STATES. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.**

**IOWA (Ia.).** Hawkeyes.

Keokuk. Gate City.

**ILLINOIS (Ill.).** Sucker State (Suckers). Prairie State.

Chicago. Garden City; Windy City.

Springfield. Flower City.

City of Brick. Pullman.

**INDIANA (Ind.).** Hoosiers.

Indianapolis. Railroad City.

**KANSAS [Kan.]** Jay-hawkers.

**KENTUCKY [Ky.]** Dark and Bloody Ground. Corncrackers.

Louisville. Falls City.

**LOUISIANA (La.).** Creole State [Creoles]. Pelican State.

New Orleans. Crescent City.

**MAINE (Me.).** Pine-tree State [Foxes].

Portland. Forest City.

**MARYLAND (Md.).** [Craw-thumpers.] Clam-hampers. Farmer.

Baltimore. Monumental City.

**MASSACHUSETTS (Mass.).** Bay State.

Boston. Modern Athens; The Hub of the Universe. City of  
Spindles, [Lowell]; Classic City; City of Notions—of  
Baked Beans.

**MICHIGAN (Mich.).** Wolverines.

Detroit. City of the Straits.

**MINNESOTA (Min.)** [Gophers, *i.e.* burrowers.]

**MISSISSIPPI (Miss.).** Bayou State. [Tadpoles.]

**MISSOURI (Mo.).** Pukes, *i.e.* cads.

St. Louis. Mound City.

**MONTANA TER. (Mta.).**

**NEVADA (Nev.).** Silver State. [Sage Hens.]

**NEW JERSEY (N.J.)** Jersey Blues. [Clam-catchers.]

**NEBRASKA (Neb.).** [Bug-eaters.]

**NEW MEXICO TER. (N.M.).** Spanish Indians.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE (N.H.).** Granite State. [Granite Boys.]

**NEW YORK (N.Y.).** Empire State. Knickerbockers.

Buffalo. Queen City of the Lakes.

New York. Gotham.

Brooklyn. City of Churches.

**NORTH CAROLINA (N.C.).** Old North State. Turpentine State

Tar-heels. [Tar-boilers. Tuckoes.]

OHIO (O.). Buckeye State.

Cincinnati. Queen City of the West. Paris of America.  
Porkopolis.

Cleveland. Forest City.

OREGON (Ogn.). Web-Foot State. [Hard Cases.]

Lynn. City of Soles.

PENNSYLVANIA (P.A.). Keystone State. [Pennanites. Leather-heads].

Philadelphia. Quaker City ; City of Brotherly Love.

Pittsburg. Iron City.

RHODE ISLAND (R.I.). Little Rhody. [Gun-flints.]

SOUTH CAROLINA (S.C.). Palmetto State. [Weasels.]

TENNESSEE (Tenn.). Big Bend State. Mudheads [Whelps].

Nashville. City of Rocks.

TEXAS (Tex.). Lone-Star State. Beet-heads; Beef-heads.  
Farmer.

Salem : City of Witches.

UTAH TER. (Uh.). Mormon State : Polygamists.

VERMONT (Vt.). Green Mountain State.

VIRGINIA (Va.). Old Dominion. Mother of States [Beadies].  
Beagles. Farmer.

WEST VIRGINIA (W.Va.).

WASHINGTON TER. (Wash. T.).

WISCONSIN (Wis.). Badger State.

WYOMING TER. (Wyo.).





GI' ITALIANI

DA SUOI STESSI DIPINTI:

*Proverbs*

IN THEIR OWN TONGUE

*Concerning Peoples and Places*

IN

ITALY.

ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORITIES CITED  
IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION.

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E NAMES OF ALL THE WITS OR INGENIOUS  
MEN IN MOST OF THE CITIES OF ITALY,

THEY OF THE ACADEMIE DE BEAUX ESPRITS IN PARIS ARE  
CALLED ACADEMICIANS.

Lincei, Fantastici, Humoristi di Roma.

Intronati di Siena.

Oziosi di Bologna.

Addormentati di Genova.

Ricoverati e Orditi di Padoa.

Invaghiti di Mantova.

Affidati di Pavia.

Olympici di Vicenza.

Innominati di Parma.

Offuscati di Cesena.

Caliginosi d'Ancona.

Adagiati di Rimini.

Assorbiti di Città di Castello.

Insensati di Perugia.

Catenati di Macerata.

Ostinati di Viterbo.

Immobili d'Alessandria.

Occulti di Brescia.

Perseveranti di Treviso.

Oscari di Lucca.

Raffrontati di Fermo.—Ho., p. 18.

lia da i Covielli, Bergamo gli Zanni, Venezia e Pantaloni e  
Mantova i Buffoni.—Giani, *Sapienza Ital.*

rentini ciechi, Senesi matti, Pisani traditori, Lucchesi signori.—  
Giani.

Legge Bolognese

dura trenta giorni meno un mese.

Fiorentina

fatta la sera guasta la mattina.

Napolitana

dura una settimana.

Veneziana

non dura settimana.

Triestina

dura della sera alla mattina.

Vicentina

dalla sera alla mattina.

di Verona

dura da terza a nona.—Giani.

## DE ITALIÆ CIVITATIBUS

(QUARUM HOC IN LIBELLO FIT MENTIO) VERSUS HI VERNACULÂ  
LINGUÂ CIRCUMFERUNTUR PULCERRIMI (*sic*).

Fama tra noi Roma pomposa e santa,  
 Veneta ricca, saggia e signorile,  
 Neapoli odorosa e gentile,  
 Fiorenza bella tutto il vogo canta,  
 Grande Milano in Italia si vanta,  
 Bologna grassa, e Ferrara civile,  
 Padova forte, e Bergamo sottile.  
 Genova di superbia altiera pianta,  
 Verona degna, e Perugia sanguigna,  
 Brescia l'armata, e Mantova gloriosa,  
 Rimini buona, e Pistoja ferrigna,  
 Siena di bel podere, Lucca industriosa,  
 Forlì bizzarra, e Ravenna benigna,  
 E Sinigaglia del aria noiosa,  
 E Capua amorosa,  
 Pisa freudente, e Pesaro giardino,  
 Ancona de bel porto pellegrino,  
 Fidelissima Urbino,  
 Ascoli tondo, e lungo Recanate,  
 Foligno delle strade inzuccherate,  
 E par da cielo mandate.  
 Le belle donne di Fano si dice,  
 Ma Siena poi tra l'altre più felice.  
 ? Agostino Calaldi, *Delicia Italiae*. Cologne, 1609.

Veramente ti porto grande invidia: imperocchè fra un mese (se i venti non ti fanno torto) giugnerai nella ricca Isola di Sicilia, et mangerai di que'macheroni i quali hanno preso il nome del beatificare (Macharias beatos): Suoglionsi cuocere insieme con grassi caponi e caci freschi da ogni lato stillante butiro e latte, e poi con liberale e larga mano vi soprapongano zucchero e canella della più fina che trovar si possa; oime! che mi viene la saliva in bocca sol à ricordarmene. Quando is ne mangiava mi doleva con Aristoxeno che Iddio non mi avessi dato il collo di grue, perchè sentissinel trangugiarli maggior piacere, mi doleva che il corpo mio non si facesse una gran campana: Sel ti viene comodo di fare la quaresima in Taranto tu doventarai più largo che longo, tanta è la bontà di quei pesci, oltre che li cucinano, e con l'aceto e col vino, con certe herbicine odorifere, e con alcuni saporetti di noci, aglio, et mandorle. Ma quanta invidia ti porto ricordandomi che tu mangerai in Napoli quel pane di puccia bianco nel più eccellente grado, dirai questo è veramente il pane che gustano gli Agnoli in paradiso. Oltre quel di puccia vi se ne fa d'un' altra sorte detta Pane di S. Antonio in forma di diadema, ed è tale che chi vi desidera con esso companatico e ben Re de Golosi.

Mangerai vitella di Surrento, la quale si strugge in bocca con maggior diletto che non fa il zucchero, e che meraviglia è se l'è di sì grato sapore, poi che non si cibano gli armenti d'altro che di serpillio, nepitella, rosmarino, spico, maggiorana, citornella, menta, ed altri simili herbe; tu sguazzerai con que caci cavallucci freschi, arrostiti, non con lento fuoco, ma prestissimo, con sopraveste di zucchero e cinamomo: Io mi strugo sol a pensarvi. Vedrai in Napoli la Loggia detta per soprannome de Genovesi, piena di tutte quelle buone cose che per ungere la gola desiderar si possano, mangerai in Napoli de susameli, mostaccioli, raffioli, pesci, funghi, castagni di zucchero, schiacciate di mandole, pasta reale, conserve, rosate, bianco mangiare; saranno ti appresentati de buoni caponi fà che tu alizi, Gropizi, et non coseggi, cioè mangia l'ali e il gropone, e lascia star le coscie: se brāmi coscie, piglia coscie de pollastri, ed ali di caponi, e spalle di montone, e questi sono tre buoni bocconi, desiderati in ogni luogo, gusterai quellè percoche da far risuscitar i morti Manucherai in Siena ottimi marzapani, gratissimi bericoccoli, e saporitissimi ravagiuoli. Se n'andassi in Foligno assaggiareste seme de Popone confetto piccicata, ed altre confetture senza paragone; troverà in Firénze Caci marzolini—oh che dolce vivanda, oh che grato sapore li lasciano in bocca; dirai io non vorrei esser morto per millanta scudi senza haver provato sì delicato cibo; mangerai del pane pepato, berlingozzi a centinaia, zuccherini a migliola, e berrai d'un

Trebbiano non inferiore al Greco di Lomma. Vatene a Pisa dove si fa un biscotto che se di tal sorte se ne facesse per le galee non vorreste far tua vita altrove; poco lontano de Pisa in un luogo detto Val calci mangerai le migliori ricotte e le più belle che mai si vedessero dal Levante al Ponente. In Lucca essendo, oh che buona salsiccia, oh che gratimarzapanetti ti sieno dati. Se gusti del Tramarino di S. Michele non te ne parte mai, egli hà proprietà uguale all'acqua di Poggio Reale. Non mi voglio scordar d'avvertirti che in Bologna si facciano salciciotti, i migliori che mai si mangiassero, mangiansi crudi, mangiansi cotti, ed à tutte l'hore n'agrezzano l'appetito, fanno parere il vino saporitissimo, anchora che suanito e sciapito molto sta; benedetto chi ne fu l'inventore, io bacio ed adoro quelle virtuose mani: io soleva sempre portare nella sacoccia per aguzzar la voglia del mangiare se per mala ventura svogliato me ritrovava. Che te dirò della magnifica città di Ferrara, unica maestra del far salami, e di confettare herbe, frutti e radici? dove berai l'estate certi vinetti, detti Albanelle, non si puo bere più grata bevanda: vi si godeno de buone ceppe, sturioni, e buratelli, e famosi le migliori torte del mondo-desiderava io venesse la Giobbia e la Domenica più sovente del consueto per empirmi la pancia di torta.

Haverai in Modona buona salsiccia, e buon Trebbiano. Se ti verrà disio di mangiare perfetta Cotognata, vatene a Reggio, alla Mirandola e a Correggio, ma felice ti se giungi a quel cacio Piacentino: il quale ha meritato d'esser lodato dalla dotta penna del Conte Giulio da Lando e dal S. Hercole Bentivoglio: mi ricordo haver mangiato con esso, mentre in Piacenza fui, certe Poma delte Calte ed un uva chiama diola, e ritrovarmi consolato come se mangiato havessi duno perfettissimo Fagiano. Usasi ancho in Piacenza una vivanda detta Gnoechi con l'aglio, la quale risusciterebbe l'appetito d'un morto. Se avessi che passa per Lodi (dio buono) che carni vi mangerai, ti leccherai le dita ne mai ti chiamerai satollo, ma vorrei ben esser nella tua pelle quando arrivarai a quelle minute pescagioni di Binasco. Goderai in Milano del cervelato del peragallo, cibo, Re de cibi, col quale ti conforto mangiar delle offellette, e bervi doppo della Vernaciuala di Cassano, d'Inzago, e d'Avauro. Goderai certi verdorini della buona delli arrosti: non ti scordar la luganica sottile, e la tomacelle di Moncia, non le trota di Como, non li agoni di Lugano, non le Herbolane e fagiani montanari che dai deserti de Grisoni à Chiavenna capitar sogliono: non anche i maroni Chiavennaschi, non il cacio di Malengo e della valle del Bitto, non le Truttalle della Mera. Haverai in Padova ottimo pane vino Berzamino, Luzzatelli e ranocchie perfette: non ti debbo dire

delli Poponi Chiozzotti, delle passere, delle orate, ostreghe, cappe sante e ceffali Vinitiani. Haverai similmente in Vinegia cavi di latte, ucelletti di Cipri, Malvagia garba e dolce, et ottimo pesce in gelatina che di Schiavonia addur si suole. Io vado per la memoria ricercando a mio potere tutte queste cose che gustevoli parute mi sono, accioche di cosa veruna non rimanghi defraudato, et il mio giuditio lodi nelle cose appartenente alla gola. Buoni vini havrai nel Frioli, migliori in Vicenza, dove ancho mangerai perfettissimi capretti tacerò dirti de Carpioni di Garda? Goderai a Trevigi trippe e gamberi del Silles, de quali quanto più ne mangi, più ne mangereste. Capitando in Brescia voglio da parte mia vadi al S. Gioan Battista Luzago overo al S. Ludovico barbisono et dilli che ti dia bere di quella Vernaccia che già più fiate mi dettero; hanno i Bresciani oltre la Vernaccia di Celatica, moscatelli superiori alli Bergamaschi et alli Brianzeschi e mi sovienne che il consultissimo Conte Camillo me ne fece assaggiare di uno che mai non asaggia il migliore. Vi mangerai una vivanda detta in lor lingua Fiadoni, belli da vedere, grati al gusto, odoriferi più che l'ambra e più che il muschio, e morbidi al tatto confortano il stomaco, dano vigore à sensi, ristorano le forze, sono facili a digerire, ne punto aggravano io mi meraviglia grandimenti che que tanti terzaruoli lodatori de bacelli d'orinali, di ricotte e d'altre fanfalughe non si sieno posti à lodare i Fiadoni Bresciani non però mai bastevolmente lodati. . . . Ma perche certo sono che non farai ritorno nell' amata patria che Genova non veghi io ti avviso che vi si fanno torte dette Gattafure, perche le gatte volontieri le furano, e vaghe ne sono, ma chi è sì svogliato che non li furasse volontieri? à me piacquero più che all' orso il mele, o le pera moscatelle mangerai delle presenzuole, de buoni fichi, e delle schiacciate fatte de pesche e de cotogni, bera moscatello di Tagia tanto buono, che se in uno tinaccio di detto vino mi affogassi parerebbemi far una felicissima morte, non ti mancheranno Corsi rancesi ed amabili.

*Commentario delle più Notabili et Mostruose cose D'Italia & altri luoghi, di lingua Aramea in Italiana tradotto, nel qual s'impara & prendesi istremo piacere.* [Ortensio Landi] *Epilogue* dated [Vinegia] 1548, p. 5.



Lo zafferano d'Aquila, il saponetto di Atri, i panni di Arpino, la paglia di Firenze, i merletti de Genova, i fiori de Penne, la carta di Loreto, i vasi di Castelli, l'acciaro di Campobasso, le tavole di Venezia, la majolica di Faenza.—Straff.

Napola vanti in prima i maccheroni,  
 Roma i prosciutti e la giuncata in Maggio,  
 Milano i cervellati ed i capponi;  
 Firenze ha d'ogni buono un piccol saggio.  
 Torino sa condir qualunque erbaggio,  
 Genova manda paste e bei limoni;  
 Casal da'suoi tartufi ha gran vantaggio,  
 Ferrara si contenta có storioni.  
 Parma da caccio suo fa tomi in foglio;  
 Modena in coppe poi non ha sorella.  
 Nizza pretende maggioranza in oglio,  
 Bologna è la maestra in mortadella,  
 Venezia è la regina in far rosoglio,  
 Novara a cucinar riso in padella. (18th Cy.).

P. 20 of *Prima Centuria de Prov. i Motte Ital.*, P. Fanfani, 1878.

Un Señor en Espagne, Maistre en haute Bretagne, Monsieur en la France Gaule, Fidargo en Portugalle, Evesque en Italie, Comte en Germanie, c'est un povre compaigna.—Meurier, 1558.

I Don de Spagna, i Conte d'Alemagna, i Monsieur di Francia, i Vescovi d'Italia, i Cavaglieri di Napoli, i Lordi di Scotia, gli Hidalghi di Portogallo, i Minori Fratelli d'Inghilterra, i Nobili di Ungheria fanno una povera compaigna.—Fl., 2nd Fr., ch. vi.

Mai dar fede a "Faremo" di Roma, agli "Adesso, adesso" d'Italia, a "Magnana" di Spagna, a "By and by" d'Inghilterra, a "Warrant you" di Scotia, e a "Fantost" di Francia, perche tutte sono ciancie.—*Ib.*

Todeschi a la stala, Francesi a la cusina, Spagnoli a la camera, Italiani a ogni cosa.—Pasqualigo, *Prov. Veneti.*

Le nazioni smaltiscono diversamente il dolore, il Tedesco lo beve, il Francese lo mangia, lo Spagnuolo lo piange, e l'Italiano lo dorme.—S.

Bergamaschi, Fiorentini e passeti n'è pieno tutto il mondo.—Giusti.

Fiorentini innanzi al fatto, Veneziani sul fatto, Senesi dopo il fatto, Tedeschi alla stalla, Francesi alla cucina, Spagnuoli alla camera, Italiani ad ogni cosa.—(Gotti.)

Pisantin pesa l'uovo, Milanese spanchiarol, Veronese cavoso, Visentin gatto, Bressa mangia-brodo, Fiorentin cieco, Bolognese matto, Mantuan bulbar, Ferrarese gambamarze, Cremonese mangia-fasole, Padoan picca l'aseno, Fachin stoha.—(Gotti.)

Romagnuolo d'ogni pelo, Spagnuolo bianco, Lombardo rosso, Tedesco negro, Schiavon picciolo, Genovese guscio [squinting], Venezian gobbo.—(Gotti.)

Il Ministro di Sicilia rode, quel di Napoli mangia e quel di Milano divora [the Spanish Governors].—Serdonati.

Guardati da Lombardo calvo, Toscano losco, Napolitano biondo,  
Siciliano rosso, Romagnuolo ricciuto, Vinitiano guercio,  
Marchigiano zoppo.—O. Landi.

Francese furioso, Spagnuolo assennato, Tedesco sospettoso.—S.

Gli Italiani a pisciare  
i Francesi a cridare  
gl' Inglesi a mangiare  
gli Spagnoli a bravare  
ed i Tedeschi a bevacchiare.—Fl., G.

L'Italiano al cantare  
i Francesi al ballare  
i Spagnuoli al bravare,  
i Todeschi allo sbevacchia-  
-re si conoscono.—Tor.

L'Espagnol mange, l'Allemand boit et le Francois, s'accommode à  
tout et on le nomme le singe des autres nations.—Joubert, *Er.*  
*Pop.*, pt. II. (125).

Gli Italiani piangono  
gli Alemanni cridano  
i Francesi cantano.—Fl., G.

L'Allemande à l'étable,  
la Tchèque à la cuisine,  
la Française au lit  
celakovsky Mudroslovi.—Prag., 1852.

Francese per la vita Tedesco per la bocca.—S.

Al Francese un'oca, allo Spagnuolo una rapa [più frugale].—S.

Bere si dà alla Greca, mangiar all' Italiana, vestir alla Francese.—  
Tor.

Signore Spagnuolo e pasticciere Francese.—S.

Spagna magra, Francia grassa, Germania la passa.—S.

Cui pò accurdari la Spagna cu la Franza?—Pitre, *Sicilian*.

Guardati da mattutini di Parigi e da vespri di Sicilia.—Fl., G.

Spagnol rosso, Lombardo nero, Guardati da Toscan rosso, da Romano  
di ogni pelo.—B.

Lombardo nero, da Romagnuol d'ogni pelo.—Giusti.

Da Spagnuoli e Imperiali

da Francesi e Cardinali, Libera nos, Domine.—S.

I Giudei in Pasqua, i Mori in nozze ed i Cristiani in piatire con-  
sumano il loro.—Fl., G.

liti spregano . . . .—Tor.

sanno impoverire.—S.

Meurier, 1568. Said to be Spanish.—Herb., *Jac. Prud*.

Judios en Pascuas, Moros en bodas, Christianos en pleytos gastan  
sus dineros.—Nanez, 1555.

They say the Jew will spend all on his Pasches, the Barbarian  
on his nuptials, and the Christian on his quarrels or law  
suits.—T. Adams, *Wks.* 1032—1629.

Itali ante factum, Galli in facto, Germani post factum consultant.—  
Tr., 47 r.

In Italia sono troppo feste, troppo teste e troppo tempeste.—Fl.,  
2d Fr.

In Italien sind viel schöne Sachen zu sehen, aber es is wenig tugend  
und Gottseligkeit da zu lernen oder zu holen.—Ziñkgref.

Das Paradies des leibes, das feyfeuer des beutels, die hölle der  
seelen.—Berckenr.

Italien mag wol recht ein Paradiess heissen, weil ein jeder so darein  
kömmt so leicht in sünde fällt.—Berckenr.

Non conosce l'Italia e non la stima  
chi provato non ha la Spagna prima.—Serdonati.

Italia sepolcro de' Francesi. —Tor.

Se Africa pianse, Italia non rise.—Tor.

Italy—the Second Country of every man.

Italy is only a geographical expression. Spoken by Metternich  
*before* the union of the various Kingdoms after 1850.

An English wolf, an Irish toad to see,  
Were as a chaste man nurs'd in Italy.—Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, IV., iii.

Italiano accorto e geloso.—Tor.

L'occhio alla fenestra, l'Italiano al chiasso [brothel].—Fl., G.

Tres Italianos, dos bugerones, el otro Atheista.—Ho.

L'Italien, adonne a la sodomie.—Le Roux, *Dict. Comique*.

It is Italian courtesy to give a man leave to be his own carver.—  
G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 57. 1573.

Inglese Italianato è il diavolo incarnato [Ho.].—Serdonati.

Wer einmal in Italien reiset, der sucht ein Schalk (furfante); zum  
zweitenmal find er jhn, zum drittenmal bringt er jhn mit  
heraus.—Lehmann.

Drei dinge bringt man aus Italien heim: leeren beuttel, kranken leib  
und bös gewissen.—Berckenr.

Die Italianer send entweder gantz gut, oder gantz böse.—Berckenr.

Die Welschen haben weder Treu noch Glauben.—Luther.

Tria unica in tribus civitatibus Italiae: Unus Petrus in Roma, una  
turris in Cremona, unus Portus in Ancona.—Tr., f. 43 ro.

Barletta in Puglia, Fabriano nella Marca, Chiavari in Riviera e  
Mompellieri in Francia sono i belli castelli chi si sogliono  
nominare.—Giustiniani, *Ord. Mil.*

The Italian's curse. The Turks borrow this imprecation for their  
enemies; wishing their souls no more rest after death than  
a Christian's hat hath, which is always stirred, or the  
Italian's curse, which is that the plague of Building may  
light upon them.—*Poor Robin's Almanac*, Aug., 1713.

ABRUZZO. Abruzzese mangia-pan-onto.—T.

Scorsi l'Abruzzo, ne contener poter le risa veggendo quei  
huomini più voghi del pané unto che non è la capra del  
sale.—L., p. 12.

Chi vuol provar l'inferno  
l'estate in Paglia e nell' Abruzzo il verno.—L., p. 8.

Zafferano d'Abruzzo.—L., p. 41.

CQUAPENDENTE [12 m. N.W. of Orvieto]. See Rodicofani.

Buon pane, buon vino, e cattiva gente.—T.

LBANO [14 m. S.E. of Rome].

Dir "Albanese, Messere." *i.e.* dire spropositi.—T.

Cf. "How far to London?" "A poke full of plums."

LBENGA [on Riviera di Ponente, midway between Ventimiglia and Genoa].

Ad Albenga

chi non ha a far non venga.

Fertile but insalubrious.

LESSANDRIA [46 m. E.S.E. of Turin].

Della paglia. Straw used for fuel from lack of wood.—Hes.

Belle borse Alessandrini.—T.

Ciera bionda come un lino d'Alessandria. *i.e.* nero e brutto.—T.

LTEMURA [28 m. S.W. of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines].

Le cicogne d'Altemura.—T.

MALFI. Coriandoli della costa di Malphi.—L., p. 41.

MPPEZZO. Doi Ampezzane fes un Cadorin e doi Cadoris fes un diaol.—Pasqualigo.

NCONA. See Roma.

Ancona, ricetto singolare de Schiavoni, ricapito de Giudei, albergo de Turchi, stunza de Esel von Ancona.—Hes.

Ancona bel porto.—T. See Italia, Roma.

Morlacchi e nide de' Greci.—L., p. 15.

Ciambelotta (camlet) di Ancona.—L., p. 41.

NGERA [on E. side of Lago Maggiore].

Chi vuol provare le pene dell' inferno

vade ad Angera d'estate ed ad Arona d'inverno.—Giani.

OSTA [49 m. N.N.W. of Turin].

Nichts als kröpfe

und dummköpfe.—Hes.

Selbst die pferde und hunde haben kröpfe zu Aosta, darum finden sie den lächerlich, der keinen kröpf hat.—Hes.

QUILA [in the Central Apennines, 58 m. N.E. of Rome]. See Puglia and Roma.

RCETRI.

La verdea soavissima d'Arcetri,

vino composto di luce et di umore.—Redi, *Bacco in Toscana*.

REZZO. See Toscana.

O di quel vino che vermigliuzzo

Brillantuzzo

Fa superbo l'Aretino.—Redi.

ARIMINO (? Rimini). *See* Grosseto.

ARNO. *See* Venezia.

Cascar in Arno ed ardersi.—T.

Cercar de fonghi in Arno.—T.

I desiderii non empion Arno.—Straff.

Come Arno che non ingrossa che [se] non intorbida.—T.

Arno non cresce

se Sieve non mesce.—Giani.

Haver sete che Arno nollo satiarebbe.—T.

Arno vuoto granaio pieno.—Straff.

Far la campano dell' Arno che facea un suono che pareva che dicesse "Del poco un poco."—T.

Dicesi di chi fa parte altrui di quel poco che ha.

Saltar d'Arno in Bacchiglione. *i.e.* di ramo in pertica.—F.

*Cf.* Out of God's blessing into the warm sun.

Torre a vuotar Arno con una cocchiara.—T.

Arno non gonfia d'acqua chiara.—Tom.

La lingua dell' Arno (la Toscana).—Tom.

Arno e mori ogni anno ne vuole.—Giani.

ARONA [S.W. shore of Lake Maggiore]. *See* Angera.

ASCOLI [23 m. S. of Ancona].

Ascolani buoni soldati.—T. *See* Fermo.

BACCANO [a haunt of robbers, 12 miles from Rome].

A Baccano non si farebbono.—F. Giardino.

Esser crocifisso a Baccano. *i.e.* svaligiato nel Bosco di Baccano.—T.

BAIANTE.

Andar da Baiante a Ferrante.—F., G. (A quid pro quo.)

BARCELLETTA [? Barcellonette].

Bastari\* di Barcelletta.—T.

\* Saddlers, sumpter-makers.

BARI [on a peninsula in the Adriatic].

Bari, la regina della Puglia.—Giani.

BARLETTA in Puglia, Prato in Toscana e Mompolier [? Montpellier] in Francia.—P.

BATIGNANO [in the Maremma]. *See* Grosseto.

BENEVENTO [32 m. N.E. of Naples].

Mostrar il noce di Benevento [*i.e.* un noce dove li Stregoni vanno a fare il lor Sabato].—T.

BERGAMO.

la sottile.—Giani.

Esser un Coglion da Bergamo. (Gothamite).—T.

Bergamasco ha 'l parlar grosso [e ma] 'l ingegno [a far] sottile.—P.

Bergamaschi e Bergamasche  
dove vanno empion le tasche.—T.

Bergamaschi Fiorentini e passare n'e pieno tutto il monde.—G.  
Per tutto son Fiorentini, Bergamaschi, passerì, e frati dai  
zoccoli [clogs].—P.

“ma più assai di Ganovesi.”—Straff.

Haver le cinque.—T. Bermaschi: To, Tien, Tira,  
Tosto e Tutto. (Esser un fangorone *i.e.* a miser).—T.

È più faechino che un Bergamasco. — T.

Fiorentino da Bergamo. *i.e.* parlar grosso.—B.

Come i panni Bergamaschi, di due colori. *i.e.* linsey woolsey.—T.

E torto come la via di Bergamo.—Ho.

Esser dritta come la via di Bergamo. *i.e.* storta.—T.

Non esser più tempo di Bartholomeo\* da Bergamo.  
non esser più coccagnuola quel viver da matto.—T.

\* *i.e.* who was a very fool, an Abram.—T.

Per fare un Greco ci voglione sette Ebrei, e per fare un Berga-  
masco sette Greci.—Straff.

BITONTO [10 m. W.S.W. of Bari].

Ogliari di Bitonto.—T. Olive di Bitonto.—L., p. 41.

BOLOGNA. Bononia docet.—F., G. Sorella di Roma.—Has.

Bologna la grassa  
ma Pavoda la passa.—F., 2d Fr.

Bologna è grassa  
per chi ci sta, non per chi ci passa. (Gotti).

Esser come i piffari da Bologna che non sanno suonar se non  
sono gonfi e ripieni.—T.

Far incarir la merda a Bologna. *i.e.* pagar caro per quello che  
altri hanno a buon mercato.—T.

A la Bolognese: a discaricar le fasine [fasciculos] sul 'uscio.—B.

Esser fuor di Bologna. *i.e.* un ignorante.—T.

La luna di Bologna ti si può dire.—F., G.

Che sta cent' anni e poi ritorna.—Straff.

Said to persons who make themselves strangers by absence.

In Bologna sono più trappoli che topi.—F., G.

Bologna è pur del Papa.—T.

Bologna bei saponette.—T.

Mele Bolognesi.—F., G. See Mantova.

Chi va a Bologna  
catta febbre o rognà.—F., G.

Il primo anno ch'altri va a Bologna  
o la febbre o la rognà.—P.

El bando del Boloñes  
dura trenta di, manco un mes.—Nuñ., 1555.

Ser un Bolonio. *i.e.* ignorant, rattle-brained. A proverb launched by envy at Spaniards at those who availed themselves of a College founded at Bologna by a Cardinal of Toledo.—Sbarbi, *Florilegio*. 1874.

Bolognesi, liberi, lieti, freschi.—Giani.

Alle Bolognes er gelten für spassmoche.—Hes.

Oro di Bologna

che diventa rosso dalla vergogna.—Tom.

(The imitation-gold is famous.)

Fiaschi di vetro coperti di cuoio lavorato-pallotte de Melone.—Velo, *L.*, p. 41.

O la luna di Bologna

che sta cent' anni e poi ritorna !

(A word of welcome to an absentee on his reappearance.)

BOLSENA LAGO DI.

(Famons in the spring for its eels au vin blanc.)

Pope Martin IV.—a gourmand . . . e purga per digiuno.

L'anguille di Bolsena in la Vernaccia.—Dante, *Inf.*

BORDIGHERA [5 m. W.S.W. of San Remo]. The Jericho of Italy [for palms].—Hare, *The Rivas*.

LA BRENTA.

La Brenta non sarebbe Brenta,

se il Cismon non gli desse la spenta.—Giani.

BRENTONICO [6½ m. from Roveredo in Tyrol, on the Brenta].

Come quei da Brentonico. *i.e.* sempre sul viaggio da Verona. Si dice di quegli che stanno sempre sul l'istesso proposito e non sanno svariare.—T.

BRESCIA.

Armaruoli e gran mercanti

son li Bressanti tutti quanti.—T.

Forbici lavorati alla zimena.—L., p. 41.

Tutte le arme di Brescia non armeriano la paura.—F., 2nd F.

Bressa può e non vuol, Venetia vuol e non può, Vicenza può e vuol, Padoa ne può, ne vuol.—T. Origin not discovered.—G.

Egli è più presto che la moglie di Gian Bresciano.—F., G.

Brescia sdegnosa d'ogni vil pensiero,

Più che di ferro, di valore armata.—Monti.

BRIANZA [at the foot of the Alps, near Lecco].

Nel monte di Brianza

senza vin non si danza.—G.

Brianza il Paradiso d'Italia.

Brianza il giardino di Lombardia.—Giani.

BRINDISI [45 m. E. of Taranto].

Brindisino bel porto.—T.

Navigare a Brindisino, *i.e.* andarse facendo imbriacco con li brindisi [toasts].—T.

**BRISIGHELLA** [28 m. S.W. of Ravenna].

Che vuol veder la donna bella  
vada a Cesena, oppure a Brisighella.

Francesco Dani, *Satire, Dettati e Gerghi della Città  
di Firenze*, 1886, p. 85.

**BROZZI** [6 m. W. of Florence].

Brozzi,\* Peretola, e Campi,  
so la peggio geniu che Cristo stampi.—G.

\* Sesto, 5 m. N.W. of Florence.

Brozzi, Peretola, Sesto e Campi  
son la peggio genia che Cristo stamp.—D

**CADORE.** See Ampezzo.

**CÀGLIARI** [capital of the Island of Sardinia].

Callar para encallar  
y Oristan [o] para empreñar.

Dos ciudades de Cerdeña, Callar buena para vivir, Oristan mala  
y enferma y que se hinchan los vezinos por los malos  
manteni mentos.—N.

Quando questa nazione canta par che pianga, e quando piange  
par che canti.—L., p. 11.

**CALABRIA.** Terra de' tarantole.—T. Manna di Calavria.—L., p. 41.

Calabrese

guai a quella casa dove sta un mese  
se ci sta un anno  
c'apporta ruina e danno.—F., G.

Come disse il Calavrese "Havesti paura, eh?"  
dopo sparato l'arcobuzzio.—P.

*i.e.* the brigand, when his gun had missed fire, pretending  
'twas all in fun: "Se coglie, coglie, se no: havevi paura,  
eh?"—T.

**CALAMEC.**—T.

Trovarsi tardi in Calamec dove si dà la minestra a vinti quattr'  
hore, *i.e.* at sunset.—T.

**CAMERINO** [41 m. S.W. of Ancono].

Pannaiuoli di Camerino.—T. (Clothiers.)

**CAMPI** [7 m. N.W. of Florence; in the Val d'Arno, W. of Florence].  
See Brozzi.

La compagnia di Campi passi e non baci. Because one in  
passing the altar had emptied the alms' dish.—G.

**CAMPIGLIA** [33 m. N.W. of Grosseto] (C. Marittima).

Campiglia  
ingrossa il porco e poi lo piglia.—G.

L'aria di Maremma ingrassa chi fa goz zoviglia, ma poi  
Cuccide. Pigliare il porco vale andar sene.—G.

**CAPAGNA** (? Campagna di Roma).

Capagna per acquedotti.—T.



CAPO D'ISTRIA [8 m. S.W. of Trieste]. *See* Rovigno.

CAPRAJA. *See* Montelupo.

CAPUA [20 m. N. of Naples].

La amorosa.—Hes.

Buffalari di Capua.—T.

CARMIGNUOLA. Esser lana Carmignuola. *i.e.* cattiva e da pettinar co' sassi e dicesi d'un gran furbo.—T.

CASAFERRO. I cani di Casaferro il di s'amazzano, e la notte vanno a rubar insieme.—T.

CASCIA [13 m. E. of Spoleto, in the Umbrian Apennines]. *See* Norcia.

CASCINA [8 m. E.S.E. of Pisa].

Cascina, Pontedera e Vico

son tre paesi che vagliono un fico.—Giani.

CASTEL NUOVO.

Bere vino di Castel-Nuovo. *i.e.* temperato con acqua.—T.

CASTRO [10 m. S.W. of Otranto].

Secondo che vengon le quaglie divien ricco il Vescovo di Castro.—T.

CASTRO VILLARI [prov. Cosenza].

La Sargia di Castro Villeri.—L., p. 41.

CASTROGIOVANNI [Enna, 13 m. N.E. of Caltanissetta, in Sicily].

L'insuperabile.—Giani.

CATANIA.

Se Catania avesse porto

Palermo sarebbe morto.—Murray, *Sicily*.

Illustre—La bella.—Giani.

Catanesi lussuriosi.—T.

Metter l'arme di Catania; viz., an ass on a chair.

*Cf.* Les armoires de Bourges.—T.

CATANZARO [33 m. S.S.E. of Cosenza]. Doblete da Catanzaro.—L., p. 41.

CAVA [3½ m. N.W. of Salerno].

Operatori della Cava.—T.

CEFALU [47 m. E.S.E. of Palermo]. La Graziosa.—Giani.

CELINA. *See* Lago di Garda (torrente che scende dalle Alpi carniche).

CERVIA. *See* Grosseto.

CESENA [12 m. S.E. of Forlì]. Delle belle donne.—Giani. *See* Brisighella.

CHIANTI.

Del buon Chianti il vin decrepito

Maestoso, Imperioso,

Mi passeggia dentro il core

Esso scaccia stenza strepito

Ogni affanno e ogni dolore.—Redi.

CHIAVARI [prov. of Genoa, on the Riviera di Levante].

Se Ciâvai u l'avesse porto  
de Zena ne faivan un orto  
but Se Zena a l'avesse ciannûa  
de Ciâvai ne faivan seportua.

CHIAVENNA [20 m. W.N.W. of Sondrio].

Chiavenna buoni lavezzi.—T. Pots or pipkins.

CHIAVERINA. Of the women here and at Piuro, O. Landi thus speaks: "Le donne sono de visi belli, hanno petti più belle delle Romane, visi più dilicati delle Modonese, di schena non sono inferiori delle Tedesche, di bellezza de fianchi non cedeno alle Fiammenghe, di bella mano non si lasciano vincere dalle Sanese, fanno li inchini come se Franzese fusséro, e non men di loro sanno trattenere chi li visita e vezeggia, di politezza superano le Venitiane, di creanza avanzano le Napolitane, di sufficientia nel maneggiare le cose domestiche non darebbono luogo alle Bresciane, &c.—*Commentario*, p. 28. 1548.

CHIOGGIA [15 m. S. of Venice].

Come quelli di Chiosa che debbon dare e fanno dimandare.—T.  
(*Cf.* To cry whore first.)

Quanta costa il sale a Chiozza. *i.e.* saper il fallo suo.—T.

Come i meloni o popponi di Chioggia *i.e.* d'una buccia e d'un sapore.—T.

Lui fa brocchette da Chiozza—ha paura.—F., G.

CIANGOLANO. Gran boccali\* in Ciangolano.—T.

\* Bottles.

CIGOLI [— m. from Brescia].

Come i giganti da C. chi battevano i ceci colle pertiche.—T.

CIOMPI. Bandi (proclamations) di Ciompi durava tre di.—G.

A CITTÀ DI CASTELLO\* dicono:

Tevere, Vitelli e Buffalini  
son tre mai vicini.—*Tr.*, f. 58, lo.

The Vitelli and Bufalini families seem to have eaten up their neighbours; the former had no less than four Palaces.

\* N. of Perugia, on road to Urbino.

CITTA NOVA [26 m. S.S.W. of Trieste].

Chi non vi porta, non vi trova.—G.

CIVIDALE [9 m. E.N.E. of Udine]. *See* Roma.

COLLE. Palle de Colle.—L., p. 41.

COMO\*.

Vanne a prendere l'ombrello  
che Bisbino ha il suo cappello.

\* 4,415 ft. high, behind Urio, on the W. side of the lake.

CONCA (di Rame), prov. Rovigo. *See* Fusina.

CORNETO [12 m. N. of Civita Vecchia].

Al corniero di Corneto.—F., G. *i.e.* to be a cuckold.—T.

*Cf.* Andare in Cornovaglia senza barca.

CREMA [25 m. E.S.E. of Milan] (on the Serio).

Cremaschi telaiuoli.—T.

Tela sottile.—L., p. 41.

Il Gran Turco gli ha preso la China

e i Savoiard han preso la Crema . . .—Dani.

CREMONA buona mostarda.—T. *i.e.* mosto ardente. A conserve made of new wine and spices.—Sargia, L., p. 41. *See* Italia Roma.

Cremonesi buoni soldate.—T. La Torrita.—Giani. La fedele.—Hes.

In Cremona sind die Bratwürste erfunden.—Hes.

CRESOLE.

A Cresole  
non v'e ne pan nè fregole.—Giani.

ELBA. *See* Isola.

EMPOLI [16 m. W. of Florence].

Far la festa da Empoli. *i.e.* mangiare senza bere.—T.

EUGUBINI e Veronesi matti.—*Gior. d. Eruditi*, ii. 327.

FABRIANO [29 m. W. of Macerata]. Carta da Fabriano.—L., p. 41.

FAENZA [19 m. S.W. of Ravenna].

Braggirole di Faenza (steaks or rashers).—T.

Piatti di Faenza.—T. Piatti e scodelle di terra bianca.—L., p. 41.

FANO [a seaport on the Adriatic, 7 m. S.E. of Pesaro].

Le belle donne di Fano si dice

Ma Siena poi tra l'altre piu felice.—Agostino Calaldi.  
[Modena.—*Gior. d. Erud.*, iv.]

FERMO [34 m. S.E. of Ancona].

La montuosa.—Giani.

Robusti quei di Fermo.—T.

Quando Fermo vuol firmar  
tutta la Marca fa tremar.—F., G.

Quando Fermo vuol fermare,  
se Ascoli il lascia fare  
tutta Marca fà tremare.—*Tr.*, f. 60, l.

FERRARA.

La civile.—Giani.

Ferrara belle artiglierie.—T.

Veluto intagliato.—L., p. 41.

Fiche Ferraresi.—F., G. *See* Mantova.

Fatta a Ferrara e temprata a Piombino.—F., G.  
*i.e.* a knife (play on words).

Mandar a far stuore in Ferrarese.—F., G.

Ferrara hat mehr häuser als einwohner.—Hes.

Ranocchia da Ferrara chi non morde per non haver denti.—T.

Quando il tempo vien dal Ferrarese  
si bagna ogni paesi.—Giani.

The Ferrarese are as crafty as the devil of hell.—Gascoigne;  
Ariosto's *Supposes*, ii. 2.

O città bene avventurosa  
La gloria tua salirà tanto  
Che avrai di tutta Italia il pregio e il vanto.  
Ariosto, *Orl. Fur.*, xliii. 55.

FIESOLE.

Come i buoi da Fiesole che si leccano i mocci vedendo l'acqua  
d'Arno (*i.e.* mouths water).—T.

avalier del Fiocco. (Cruscante.)

FIRENZE [Florence]. *v.* Bergamo, Siena, Napoli.

Fiorenza la bella.—F., *2d F.*

Città da veder solamente le Feste.—T.

Fiorenza mercantile.—T.

La seconda Roma.—Giani.

Fiorenza non si muova  
se tutta non si duole.—P.

Antico proverbio indicante certa longanimità per la quale i  
Fiorentini erano tardi alle sommosse.—G.

Firenze ha consolevole l'acqua, la terra, e l'etera  
Fazio. Vedi Napoli e mori.

Tomaso. Vedi Venezia, eccetera.—Goldoni, *Torquato Tasso*, v. 13.

Nascere in Spagna, vivere in Firenze e morire a Napoli.—D.

Egregia città di Fiorenza, oltre ad ogni altra Italica bellissima.  
Bocc., *Dec.*, I.

Se Fiorenza avesse un porto,  
di Pisa farebbe un horto,  
di Livorno uno scrittoio,  
di Luca un cacatoio.—T.

A Firenze il fiore  
a Prato l'amore  
a Pistoia il pazzo.—Gotti. (? puzzo.)

Chi sta a' marmi di Santa Maria del Fiore (il Duomo) o è pazzo,  
o sente d'amore.—G. (The evening lounge.)

Chi va al canto al Giglio e non inciampa  
può ir sicuro in Francia.—S.

(Chaff of the shopkeepers to passing travellers.—G.)

Chi va a San Biagio  
perde l'agio;  
chi va a Santa Maria, lo ritrova.

(The former an ill-supplied suburban hospital for the poor;  
the latter first-class.—G.)

Far le scale di S. Ambrogio. *i.e.* der mal di alcuno. (A famous gossiping place.—T.)

Esser fanciulla delle Stinche. *i.e.* che non riporta mai l'avanzo de' quattrini.—T. (A prison in Florence.)

Torrai in Firenze due pezze di brocato riccio sopra riccio, et due di tela d'argento, con dieci lire di quel filo tanto sottile; portami di quei fiaschettini lavorati con la seta che fanno le monache Fiorentine e di quelle coseline che fanno i prigionieri nelle stinche Fammi avere vinti sei braccia di panno monachino, altre tanto di perso, venti braccia di rascia sei berette Fiorentine per la state.—L., p. 41.

Vender i merli di Fiorenze. *i.e.* voler mettersi in compromesso per l'amico, voler far falsa moneta per esso.—T.

Esser di quei larghi di Fiorenza. *i.e.* esser de'sottili, concioche li Signori Fiorentini sappiano benissimo il fatto loro, fin ad un finocchio.—T.

Q. Whither should a man with most profit travel to learn the languages?

A. To Orleance for the French, to Florence for the Italian, to Lypsick for the Dutch, to London for the English.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 115. 1638.

Chi volesse mandar dinari a Venezia omvero a Fiorenza.—B.

Credo che siete Fiorentino, perche sete cosi ritrose, protervo e fastidioso a contentare.—F., *2d Fr.*, ch. viii.

Di tre cose un Fiorentino fa una frulla,  
d' "Addio," "Mi raccomando" "Vuoi tu nulla"?—F., G.

Quattro cose difficili: cuocer un uove, far il letto al cane insegnar ad un Fiorentino, e servir ad un Venetiano.—T. (G. omits the last.)

Raviggioli Fiorentini.—G. (Little cheeses made of goat's milk.)  
*See* Puglia.

Mangiar alla Fiorentina. *i.e.* poco e pulito.—T.

Il Fiorentino mangia si poco e si pulito  
che sempre si conserva l'appetito.—G.

De trois choses le Florentini fait fricassée.—Straff.

Fiorentini ciechi, Senesi matti

Pisani traditori, Lucchesi signori.—G.

Chi vuol ben principiare una cosa, vada al Fiorentino.—S.

Fiorentin mangia fagioli,  
e volevan li Spagnuoli,  
li Spagnuoli son venuti,  
Fiorentin becchi cornuti.

*i.e.* when the Infante Don Carlo was summoned in 1752.—G.  
And *see* Venezia.

Fiorentin per tutto,  
Roman distrutto.—G. *See* Bergamo.

I Fiorentini son cattive doghe da botte ed i Veneziani sono buone.—F., G.

**Legge Fiorentina**

**Fatta ta sera a guasta la maltina.—Giani.**

Donato Giannotti, *Trattato della Repub. Fior.*, II., ch. 18.

**Quelli difficilmente s'uniscono, e questi (come le buone doghe)  
si combaciano molte insieme, così da fare la città forte.—G.**

**Lotto, lusso lussuria e Lorenesi**

**quattro. L' ch, han rovinato i miei paesi.—G.**

(al tempo della Reggenza Lorenese)

**Firenze la bella ha molti mercanti**

**ma co' suoi balzelli li rovina tutti quanti.—Straff.**

**o Co' Medici un quattin facea per sedici: dacchè.**

**Abbiamo la Lorena,**

**se si desina non si cena.—G.**

(contro la Reggenza Lorenese.)

**Gl' accoppiatori e le borse a mano**

**hanno difeso le palle e il piano.—Detto del Dei (Medici), who  
made their way by fraudulent electioneering.—Gotti.**

**Stai a bottega e tiene col Palagio, avrai gli ufficii a Firenze. i.e. la  
parte di chi ha il romajolo in mano, fattelo amico.—Gotti.**

**Palle e gruccia**

**Beato chi lesuccia.**

**Le palle insegna de' Medici; la gruccia dello**

**Spedale di S. Maria Nuova.**

**Delto degli aderenti e favoriti di casa Medici e di chi avea  
mano inpasta uelle amministrazioni degli Ospedali.—**

**G., 84.**

**A Firenze per avere uffizii bisogna avere bel palazzo e stare a  
bottega.—G.**

(La Repubblica era governata da una patriziato di bottegai.)

**RENZE SUBURBS. See Fiesole.**

**Star a Bello-squardo. To stand at ease, looking about one.—T.**

**Commosso come l'hermo di Camaldoli.—F., G.**

(The convent in the Appennines, S. of Florence.)

**Alla Certosa**

**è un cert' uso**

**chi vi va e non ha fretta,**

**tocca un pane e una mezzetta.—G.**

**Chi va alla Certosa e non ha fretta**

**quadagna un pane et una mezzetta.—Torr.**

**Quando Monte Morello ha il cappello**

**villan predi il mantello.—Giani.**

**Portar frasconi a Vallombrosa.—Straff. i.e. firewood.**

**A San Miniato**

**o tira vento; o suona a magistrato.—Gotti.**

**Chi non ha moneta**

**non vada all'Impruneta.—G.**

**i.e. the fair at the village of that name, 7 m. from Florence,  
on the Siena road.**

## FIUMALBA [near Modena].

Portar tavole a Fiumalba.—Straff.

## FOLIGNO [15 m. N. of Spoleto].

Centro del carso immenso.—Giani.

Andar a Fuligno cioe a fune e legno.—F., G. *i.e.* the gallows.  
or Filigno (filo e legno).—T.

Ben mi ha detto il mutto [mutus] di Foligno.—B.

Perchè si dicono Cuccagnai. Spiegazioni di questa qualifica-  
zione proverbiale data a quei de Foligno.—In *Il Topino*,  
Foligno, 1 Mar., 1885.

## FONDI [12 m. N.W. of Gaeta].

Corteggiane a Fondi.—T.

## FRIULI.

Far come la balestra Furlana.\* *i.e.* ferire tanto gl'amici [cross-  
bow] quanto li nimici.—T.

\* Furlano for Friulano, Venetian dialect.

Furlano salti'mbanco.—T.

Furlano buona carne.—T.

Beccar nel buso della mostarda Furlana. *i.e.* servirsi di merda  
invece di impiastro, anche voler esser Edometa.—T.

Tre cose vanta il Friuli: i prosciutti di San Daniele, le mummie  
di Venzon e i fringuelli di Pordenon.—Straff.

Andar in Friuli.—F., G.

## FUCECCHIO [18 m. W. of Florence].

Tanto è a dir penneccchio  
quanto ladro a Fucecchio.

(Nella terra F° è grande industria di lini.)—G.

## FUMONE [7 m. N.N.W. of Frosinone].

Quando Fumone fuma, trema la campagna.—Giani.

## FUSINA [4 m. W.S.W. of Venice, on the Brenta Canal].

Fusina, Conca e Lova  
guai chi vi si trova.—Giani.

## GARBO. See San Martino, Chiavari.

## GENOVA.

Genova la superba.—F., G.

v. Bergamo. la reale la nobil città.—Tasso.

Genova prende  
e non rende.—G. See Lerici.

Genova Aria senza uccelli, marina senza pesce, montagna senza  
legna, huomini senza rispetti, e donne senza vergogna.—  
F., 2d Fr.

Montagne senza legna, Mar senza pesce, Donne senza amore,  
e molti mercatanti senza fe.—L., p. 21.

Genova per taglioline, lasagne, macaroni.—T.

Genovese aguzzo, piglialo caldo.—G.

Far come i Genovesi che ingravidano le mogli cento meglià da lontano.—F., G.

Le monache di Genova tornan dal bagno, e poi domandano licentia alla Badessa.—F., G.

Prender la licenza delle massare di Genoa. *i.e.* ask leave of yourself.—T.

To be poor, painted and proud is as common in Genoa as felt and feathers in the Fortunate Islands.—J. Day, *Law Tricks*, ii.

Nave Genovese e mercante Fiorentino.—G.

A fuia di zeneixi a d'ua trei giorni.—Staglieno.

L'arme di Genova: Corona nobilium, crux populi, griphi notariorum.—*Giorn. dagli Erud.*, iv. 293.

Se Zena no piggia Zena, tutto a mundo no pocu piggià Zena. — Staglieno.

When a Jew meets with a Genoway . . . he puts his fingers to his eyes.—Ho., *Inst. for For. Trav.*, p. 41. 1642.

*Ferd.* Have I lived in Genoa where the Jews come laughing in and go crying out, as having met with greater Jews than themselves, and do you think I shall not be able to deal with him? I warrant ye! — J. Wilson, *The Projectors*, iii. 1665.

Non è sì volubile Vertunno, ne si spessi mutasi il vento come sinueta il capo d'un Genovese.—L., p. 39.

A fare un Genovese  
ci vogliono sette Ebrei e un Fiorentino.—Giani.

Adieu, Gènes detestable!  
adieu, séjour de Plutus,  
si le ciel m'est favorable  
je ne te reverrai plus.—*Montesquieu*.

Pasta de Genova.—Tom.

Veluto di tre pele.—L., p. 41.

GROSSETO [40 m. W.S.W. of Siena].

la mal sana.—Giani.

Grosseto ingrossa, Batignano fa la fossa, Paganico sotterra l'ossa.—G., '84.

Esser da Grosseto. *i.e.* da poco e di poco cervello = to be a threepenny customer, a blockhead.—T.

Guardati dall' aria di Grosseto, di Piombino, di Pisa, di Sinigallia, di Macerata, d'Arimino, di Cervia e di Pesaro.—L., p. 8.

ISULANO.

Giammai l'Insulano habbi per compagno.—F., G.

ISCHIA.

Reca tre vasi inghirlandati e colmi  
Del vin che onora Posilippo ed Ischia.—Chiabrera.



**ISOLA (d'Elba).**

Ne muli, ne molini, ne compari dell 'Isola, ne moglie di Piombin  
The last is on the coast of Tuscany, opposite Elba and in the  
Maremma.

**ISTRI.**

Leva-robbe son da Istri.—T. Perhaps Istria, on the N.E. side  
of the Adriatic (plunderers).

**JESI [16 m. W.S.W. of Ancona].**

Jesi e Valdecchiano  
il miglior grano.—Straff.

**JORZI.**

Bei lini da Jorzi.—T.

**LAGO DI GARDA.**

Lago di Garda e bocca di Celina  
porta spesso la rovina.—Pasqualigo, *Prov. Venete*.

**LANCIANO [13 m. S.E. of Chieti].**

Trovarsi tardi alla fièra di Lanciano, che dura un anno e  
di—to be an idle, slow, lazy person.—T.

**LEGNAIA. A Western suburb of Florence and market-garden.**

Portar poponi a Legnaia.—T.  
cavoli . . . .—Straff.

**LERICI [5 m. E.S.E. of Spezia]. The following inscription over  
gate of the castle was carried off in triumph in 1256 by  
Genoese :**

Scopa bocca al Zenoese  
crepa cuore al Porto Venerese,  
strappa Corsello al Lucchese.—Hare, *The Rivas*.

**LEZZENO.**

Lezzeno della mala fortuna  
d'estate senza sol, d'inverno senza luna.

On the E. shore of Lake Como, S. of Bellagio. In an alveolar  
at the foot of a dark mountain at the deepest part of  
lake.

**LIGNACCO [? Legnago, 22 m. S.E. of Verona on the Adige].**

Fortezza di Lignacco.—T.

**LIVORNO bel Porto.—T. la commerciale.—Giani.****LODI [19 m. S.E. of Milan].**

Speise, käse zu Lodi  
bessern findest du nie.—Hes.

Ogni uno volentiere passa da Lodi.—T. A play on lode, pr.

**LOMBARDIA.**

Lombardia coccagna (land of plenty).—T.

La Lombardia è il giardino del mondo.—F., *1st Fr.*

La Lombardia è il cimitero dei Tedeschi e dei Francesi.—St

Lombardo buon-compagno.—T.

Ringraziar alla Lombarda. *i.e.* senza il lecchetto delle ceremonie.—P.

Ringratiar alla Lombarda. *i.e.* licenziarsi alla buona di Dio.—T.

Cenar alla Lombarda. *i.e.* dove si cena si dorme ancora.—T.

Cenar da prete di Lombardia  
mangiar ben bene e del meglio che vi sia.—T.

Les Lombars selon leurs usages  
sont foux à force d'estre saiges.

*Anc. Theat. Fran.*, ii. 214; Bib. Elze.

The Lumbard nation untrue of deed and word  
And little Brytayne is all of like assent.

Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, li. 308.

Le bon Dieu nous garde  
d'une femme qui se farde,  
de la fureur des Picards,  
et de la morsure des Lombards.—Straff.

Les graces du Lombard, trois dez sur la table.—Straff.

Boucon du Lombard.—Straff.

LORETO [13 m. S. by E. of Ancona].

la divota.—Giani.

Divotion di Loreto.—T.

Santa Casa di Loreto.—T.

A Loreto  
tanto va lo zoppo che il dritto.—Giani.

Chi è stato a Loreto e non a Sirolo  
ha veduto la madre ma non il figliuolo.—Straff.

Chi vede Loreto e non San Nicol  
vede la madre e non il figliuol.—T.

LUCCA. *See* Firenze, Napoli, Leprici, Pisa, Toscana [o ti comprai].  
—S.

A Lucca gente industriosa.—F., G.

A Lucca ti vidi, a Pisa ti conobbi.—F., G.

rividdi=iron. A rivedersi.—Tom.

Luca buon oglio.—T.

Raso Lucchese (satin).—L., p. 41.

Far come i pifari da Luca che andaron a sonare e furono  
sonati.—F., G.

Haver il naso sopra della bocca, come hanno i Lucchesi.—T.  
*i.e.* to be made as other folks are.—T.

Keusch wie eine Luccheserin.—Hes.

Figurino di Lucca-Bambino di Lucca, faccia che mello sua  
regolarità dice poco, intirizzita. Gassi di Lucca, figurine  
di gesso.—Tom.

Monta qui, tu vedrai Lucca Dicevasi a Firenze á fanciulli.  
*See* Pisa.

Forse dai viaggi che i Lucchesi in lontane parti fanno.—Tom.  
 Hier wird das Italienische gar lieblich gesprochen.—Hes.

**MACERATA** [22 m. S.E. of Ancona]. See Grosseto.

Esser de Macerata. *i.e.* esser magrentino, sottile, asciutto, smilzo, quanto si possa essere.—T. A play on macer, maceran

**MALAMOCCHO** [9 m. S.S.E. of Venice].

Allegri! il diavolo è morto a Malamocco.—T.

Da Malamocco a Pavia  
 vi son cento miglia.—P. (An island S. of Venice.)

**MALO**. [10 m. N.W. of Vicenza].

Tre oche e un gallo  
 Fanno il mercato di Malo.—Giani.

**MAMBRINO**.

Esser una alfana di Mambrino. *i.e.* una femina di smisural grandezza.—T. Cf. A. horse godmother.

**MANFREDONIA** [22 m. N.E. of Foggia, under Monte Gargano, on the Adriatic].

Suonar come le campane di Manfredonia “Dammi e datti da a me, ed io darò a te.”—T.

**MANTOVA**.

la forte, la gloriosa.—Giani.

Fave di Mantova, meli di Bologna e fichi Ferraresi.—F.

Fave Mantovani.—F., G.

Calce di seta fatte con lácio ed altri lavori d'oro e di seta.—L., p. 15.

Mantova, asito dei falliti.—T.

Andar a star a Mantova. Cf. To be in Queer Street. *i.e.* in near bankruptcy.

Correr come i cavalli di Mantova. *i.e.* sempre in posta.—T.

Mantovani ballerini.—T.

Mantovane

putane o ruffiane.—B.

Un Milanese e un Mantovano se ne vergognerebbe.—F., G.

**MARCA**.

Ma che vidi io nella Marca di memorabile?

Vidi bere il vin colto, mangiar il pan crudo, e la carne dirupata  
 L., p. 15.

**MARCHE**. (The marches of Ancona.)

Fregare alla Marchiana.—F., G.

Esser una Marchiana. *i.e.* una guasta dal mal Francese.—T.

Far a chi la dice più Marchiana. *i.e.* le più grosse bugie.—T.

Bugia Marchiana.—F., G.

Dire una Marchiana.—F., G.

T. says that these all are a play on *marcio*=*fracido*, *guast*

MAREMMA.

In Maremma si arricchisce in un anno e si muore in sei mesi.—  
Giani.

Maremmani

Dio ne scampi i cani.—G.

Febre Maremmana.—Tom.

MARIANO.

Triovarsi un cavallo Mariano. *i.e.* cavello focoso e dicesi d'un  
cavallo baldanzoso, che nell andar porte la testa = un huomo  
o donna che habbino il cervallo stravolto.—T.

MARINO [13 m. S.E. of Rome].

Cipolle di Marino.—T.

MARRADI [N.E. of Florence, N. side of Apennines].

A Marradi seminan fagioli e nascono ladri.—Gotti.

MASSA MARITTIMA [22 m. N.W. of Grosseto, in the Maremma].

Massa

saluta e passa :

chi troppo ci sta, la pelle si lassa.—G., who says that it is now  
pretty healthy.

MASSALA.

Vantia.—Giani.

MESSINA. *See* Palermo.

La nobile.—Giani.

A Messina assai polvere, pulci e puttane.—F., G.

Bei correnti di Messina [currents].—T.

*i.e.* the Straits.

MILANO. *See* Modena.

Milano grande.—F., *2d Fr.*

Milano la grande, Vinegia la ricca, Genova la superba,  
Bologna la grassa, Firenze la bella, Padova la dotta,  
Ravenna l'antica, Roma la santa.—G.

la grande.—T.

la ricca.—Giani.

Ducato di Milano.—T.

Armava per altri tempi cento mila cavaglieri e chiamavasi La  
seconda Roma.—L., p. 25.

Milan può far, Milan puo dir, ma non puo far d'aqua vino.—F., G.

La paura non si puol armar con tutto Milano.—B.

Di questi chi pagano alla vincita di Milano.—F., G.

Questo è quel che fa Milano.—T.

Così si fa a Milano.—T.

Esser come il Duomo di Milano che mai si finisce.—T.

The English say "Paul's work."—T.

Un Milanese e un Mantovano se ne vergognerebbe.—F., G.

Corsaletti, celade, aghi, sonagli, stametto, sargia pannata.—  
L., p. 42.

Milan assia busecche [chitterlings].—T.

Vi volse tutto Milano per far bere un asino.—B. —Hes.

Nur zu Mailand kann man seinem leibe etwas zu gut thun.

Chi volta il culo a Milan

lo volta al pan.—Giani.

Obra de Milan : veeme y no me tangas.—Perceval, *Span. Gram.*,  
1599.

C'est le ducil de Milan

les plus joyeux iront avant—De Navorscher, xii. 222.

Il n'est Comté que de Flandres, Duché que de Milan, Royaume  
que de France.—Straff.

Tres Principatus Optimi : Regnum Galliæ, Ducatus Mediolani,  
Comitatus Belgiæ Flandriæ.—*Tr.*, 47 ro.

I buoni Milanesi (han gusto a banchettare).—Alfieri.

Wer Italien helfen will muss Mailand curiren,

wer Italien will befriedigen, muss Mailand ruiniren [erniedrigen].

The first on account of its commerce, the last its disastrous  
wars.—Berckenmeyer.

Margenburg\* ex luto, Ofen ex saxo, ex marmore Mayland.—  
Berckr., i. 659.

\* Marienburg, in Prussia.

MODENA. See Fano, Parma.

Menar l'orso a Modona.—F., G. (Una difficil impresa.—T.)

(Impresa non ne trarre onore ne guadagno, perche degli orsi ce  
n'era sugli Appennini assai.—Tom.)

Maschera da Modona.—F., G.

Umor da Modona.—F., G.

Belle maschere e rozzelle di Modena.—T.

Rotelle e maschere.—L., p. 41.

Modena un porcile.—G. See Parma.

Va a Modena per ingrassarti.—B.

Valente come il Potta [Podesta] di Modena, chi seminava le  
fave a Cavallo.—F., 2d. F.

O che Potta\* da Modona!—F., G.

o che cazzo da Reggio!—F., G.

\* Potta is short for Podesta, and also something else.

Haver del Modonese. *i.e.* non esser geloso, [un po simplicitto  
e buonaccio.—T.]; O esser matto.—F., G.

Modena è un citta di Lombardia

Ove si smerda ogni fedel Cristiano

Che s'abbatte a passar per quella via —Tassoni.

Tres Coronæ imponuntur Imperatori cum in Italiam coronatur:  
Unam Modontiæ ex paleâ, Unam Mediolani ferream, Aliam  
Romæ auream.—*Tr.*, 43.

MONFERRATO [3 m. N.W. of Prato].

Dove son due Monfin  
due ladri e un assassin.

A Lombard saying of the "Monferratesi o Monferrini."—G.

MONTAIONE [near Massa in the Maremma].

Montaione e Montaio  
ne penna ne calamaio.—S.

Sterile places.

MONTALTO.

Seta di Mont'alto, la quale è più forte della Messina.—  
L., p. 41.

MONTABELLO [10 m. S.W. of Vicenza].

Tre donne e un corbello  
fanno il mercato di Montebello.—Giani.

MONTECUCCOLO [22 m. S.S.W. of Modena].

Far come la gallina di Montecuccoli, che mangiava l'ovo prima  
che se lo facesse. To squander an estate before one comes  
of age.—T.

Cf. To eat the calf in the cow's belly.

MONTEFALCO [14 m. N.W. of Spoleto].

Testimonio di Montefalco. *i.e.* testimonio appostato da guirar  
il falso. *i.e.* a knight of the post.

MONTEFIASCONE [9 m. N. of Viterbo].

A Montefiascone buon moscadino. *i.e.* wine of Muscat  
grape.—T.

MONTELUPO [12 m. W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno].

Da Montelupo si vede Capraia  
Cristo fa le coppie a poi l'appaja.—Dani.

MONTEMURLO [near Florence].

Darsi di Montemorello in capo *i.e.* freneticarsi.—T.

Cercar i pesci in Montemorello. *i.e.* cercar spropositi.—T.

Come le starne di Montemorello, che si pascevano di ruggida  
cioe de palabras.—T.

MONTEPULCIANO [26 m. S.E. of Siena].

Montepulciano d'ogni vino è il Re.—Redi, *Bacco in Toscana*.

Se chiedi oggi chi regna, Regna Montepulciano.—Chiabrera.

MONTEPERTOLI [near Florence].

Esser da Montespertoli i esser pratico assai.—T.

MURANO [a suburb of Venice].

Viva Morano.—T. (A play on the word "muore.")

Bei cristalli e bicchieri di Murano.—T.

NAPOLI. See Roma, Firenze, Salerno.

Napoli gentile.—Fl., 2d Fr.

la fidelissima.—Giani.

la popolosa.—Giani.

e signorile.—T.

un Paradiso habito da diavoli.—Ho.

Napoli Paradiso ma habitato poi da . . . [diavoli].—T.

Cav. Fiorenzi ha salutevole [consolevole], l'aqua, la terra e l'etera.—D. Fagio Vedi Napoli e mori.—Tom. Vedi Venezia eccetera.—Goldoni, *Torq. Tasso*, v. 13.

Nascere in Spagna, vivere in Firenze e morire in Napoli.—Dani.

Anche altrove che nel Campo di Napoli si truova Bari.—P.

Bari means Constables, and also is the name of a city on the Adriatic.

Compère de la Pouille

couste et despouille.—Cotgrave.

*i.e.* first feeds on and then strips you. A part of Naples whose inhabitants are held very dangerous in conversation.

Napolitano

largo di bocca, stretto di mano.—F., G.

Dir come disse lo Napolitano. “Qui; taglia me ne un rottolo.”—T. [Qui me ne taglia un ruotolo.—P.]

Napolitani, mangia broccoli.—T.

Napoli è il inferno dei cavalli.—Giani.

Esser come i cavalli di Napoli. *i.e.* ignorante, e che hanno le lettere nelle chiappe.—T. *i.e.* the owner's initials.

Parlar come quel del Regno. *i.e.* far l'ignorante, con dire “Non saccio niente.”—T.

La donna mi fece un inchino tutto Napolitanizzato, tutto profumato, tutto Cleopatresco.—F., *2d Fr.*

Nothing so long of memory as a dog: these Italians are old dogs, and will carry an injury a whole age in memory. It is grown to a common proverb, “I'll give him the Neapolitan shrug,” when one means to play the villain and make no boast of it.—T. Nash, *Unf. Travr.*, L. 3. 1594.

Tre persone ragionano eccessivamente delle loro patria: Napolitano, Veronese, e Lucchesi.—Tr., f. 57 ro.

Wenn das Konigreich Neapel in fünf Theile getheilt würde, so wurde man finden, dass vier Theile den Pfaffen gehören.—Berckenmeyer.

Napoli è il giardino dell' Italia.—Straff.

la prima citta del mondo.—Straff.

bella e sua popolazione cortese.—Straff.

pare caduta dal cielo.—Straff.

un pezzo di cielo caduto in terra.—Giani (Sannazaro).

Portami da Napoli dell' opre che fanno que setaiuoli, ispetialmente strenghe, capelli e borse fatte con l'aco.—L., p. 41.

Fare la Napolitana. When the tray, deuce, and ace of a suit are found in the same hand at cards.—Tom.

Ci vogliono tre.—F. per tener quieto il Napolitano, Farini, Festini, Forca.—Giani.

Legge Napolitana  
dura una settimana.—Giani.

Esser caviglier da Napoli. *i.e.* che habbia il mal Francese, concioche se Vadossine l'un all' altro.—T.

The Neapolitans say "Naples commits the sin, but Torre must pay for them." *i.e.* Torre del Greco and Torre dell' Annunziata suffer from the eruptions of Vesuvius.—Jul. Stinde, *The Buchholzes in Italy*. Berlin, 1886.

NARDO [prov. Lecce, 8 m. N.N.E. of Gallipoli].

Bambagina di Nardo.—L., p. 41.

NERVI [12 m. E. of Genoa].

When the snow lies for three days on Monte Fino (the promontory bounding on the E. the Bay of Chiavari) there will be three more falls during the winter.

NIZZA l'amenà.—Giani.

NOGARA [10 m. E. of Mantua].

Legno di Nogara  
fa desperar la massara.—T.

Also of a nut-tree which burns not well.

NORCIA [10 m. E. of Spoleto].

Esser più crudele della gente di Norcia [che castrano].—T.

Cava coioni son li Norcini.—T.

Norcino di cette faccie, e otto se bisognano.—G.

Guardati de l'andar in Norsia, Cassia, e Visse,\*  
per che Dio li maledisse.—L., p. 8.

\* Three villages in the Umbrian Apennines.

NOVARA [27 m. W. of Milan].

Novara centro di grandi strade.—Giani.

ORISTANO [Sardinia].

Who goes to Oristano stays at Oristano. *i.e.* dies of fever.

Callar para encallar  
y Oristan para empreñar.—N. See Cagliari.

ORTIGNANO [on the Upper Arno, near Bibbiena].

A Ortignano  
chi non è birro non è Cristiano.—G.

ORVIETO [60 m. N.N.W. of Rome].

Orvieto chi ci trova da far ben, non va ne inanzi ne in drieto.—T.  
Orvieto, bel pozzo.—T.

OSTIA [14 m. W.S.W. of Rome].

Dir "A rivederci a Ostia." *i.e.* alla prima Laccia, alla prima occasione. "Laccia is a sort of fish called Cherm in England, and in Italy by another name, Alosa."—T.



OTRANTO [in the heel of Italy, S.E. of Brindisi].

Otrantese sospettoso.—T.

PADOVA. *See Venezia.*

Padoa la dotta.—T.

Padoa bello studio.—T.

Padua ist die mutter Venedigs.—Wan.

Pan Padovano, vin Vincentino, carne Furlana formaggio Piacentino, trippe Treviggiane e donne Venetiane.—F., 2d F.

Pan Padoan, vin Vincentin, trippe Triviggiani e puttane Venetiani.—T.

Wüsst ich's nicht in Asia  
so suchte ich's in Padua.—Hes.

Said by Paradise on account of the beautiful neighbourhood.

Bei capelli di Padoa.—T. (Hats.)

Sargia cotonata, berette leggerissime, guanti e galline Padovane.  
—L., p. 42.

Esser una barca di Padoa. *i.e.* una confusione, una Babilonia concioche in essa vi siano d'ogni sorte di gente e d'ogni nazione.—T.

Padovani e Vicentini  
o ladri o assassini.—Giani.

Far come i giudici da Padoa. *i.e.* che per parer savii si davano la sentenza incontra (against themselves).—T.

A Padova i giudici danno la ragione ad ambe le parti.—G.

I Padovani impiccan l'asino.—F., G.

This being the banner of Vicenza, an ass, the Paduans in a friendly *melée* suspended it on the gallows.—Cantù.

Count Algarotti (friend of Frederic the Great), called the Swan of Padua."—Hes.

PAGANICO (in the Maremma). *See Grosseto.*

PALERMO.

La felice.—Giani.

Bei giardini di Palermo.—T.

La Concha d'Oro.

Se Palermo avesse un porto  
Messina saria un orto.—Giani.

PARMA.

La graziosa.—Giani.

Parma buon cascio.—T.

Filar come il cascio Parmiggiano. *i.e.* esser grasso bene e filare, come una pruovatura. (A little round cheese made of buffalo's milk and sold in Rome.).—T.

Che hà da far il Marzolino col Parmiggiano?—T. (Cheeses not to be named together.)

Parma  
bell'arma,  
Reggio gentile  
e Modena un porcile.—G.

PAVIA. *See* Malamocco.

La gran Certosa.—T.  
Pavia buono studio.—T.  
Delle cento torri.—Giani.  
Insegnar la via  
per andar a Pavia.—B.

PERETOLA. *See* Brozzi.

PERUGIA.

Buon Moscatello di Perugia.—T.  
Buon soldato Perugino.—F., *2d Fr.*  
Far di quel Perugino che subito che gli fu rotto il capo, corse a  
casa per la celata (helmet).—T.; Ho.  
Monsignor, non tanta fretta  
Che à Perugia c'è l'acquetta.  
(A threat of using the famous poison invented in a convent  
in Perugia.)

PESARO [19 m. N.E. of Urbino, on the Adriatic]. *See* Grosseto.  
Ein feigen garten. — Hes.

PESCHIERA [20 m. N.N.W. of Mantova]. The N.W. fortress of  
"the Quadrilateral."  
Son da Peschiera e so pescare  
ma se io vò del pesce me'l convien comprare.—T.  
(A play on words.)

PESCIA. The Buratino (a famous wine).  
Egli è il vero oro potabile  
Che mandar suole in esilio  
Ogni male irremediabile  
Egli è d'Elena il nepente  
Che fa stare il mondo allegro  
Dai pensieri Foschi e neri  
Sempre sciolto e sempre esente.—Redi.

PESTO [prov. Salerno].  
Quando canta la cicala, a Pesto c'e la febbre.—Giani.

PIACENZA [36 m. W.N.W. of Parma].  
La mesta.—Giani.  
Piacenza buon formaggio.—T.  
Chi vuol regnar, prima vada a Piacenza, poi a Sesto.—T.  
Sesto is a place in the Florentine State, and by Piacenza is  
meant clemency and meekness.—T.  
Andar più volontieri a Piacenza et a Lodi che a Verona. *i.e.*  
voler anzi piacere e lodare che dire la verita.—T.

Ogn'un ha a caro che si passi da Piacenza.—T.

(All these are merely playing on words.)

Placentiæ vivit, non Veronæ. Hee loveth to flatter more than speak true.—Clarke, *Phras. Puerilis*, 2d Ed., p. 89. 1650.

PIAZZA [17 m. E.S.E. of Caltanissetta, in Sicily].

L'opulentissima.—Giani. From the abundance of rich produce.

PIEMONTE. See Sardegna.

Piemontesi conquassati (shattered).—T.

Piemonte è la sepoltura dei Francesi.—Giani.

PIGNONE (prov. Genova) [— m. from Savona].

O gente del Pignone, gente acquatica  
maledetto voi altri e chi vi pratica.—Dani.

PIOMBINO [on the Tuscan coast, opposite Elba]. See Ferrara, Grosseto, and Isola.

PIRANO [on the Adriatic, S.W. of Trieste]. See Trieste.

PISA. See Lucca, Grosseto, Firenze, Toscana.

La morta.—Giani.

Buon biscotto di Pisa.—T.

Buoni cantucci di Pisa.—T. (Slim wine-biscuits.)

Pisa pesa per chi posa. Allude alla pesantezza dell' aria.

Pisana: avere i Pisani, è aver sonno.—G.

Esser più vano che una canna alla Pisano. *i.e.* hollow, without pith.—T.

Far la cena alla Pisana. *i.e.* cenar e dormire in un istesso luogo, starsene allegramente.—T.

Haver il soccorso di Pisa. *i.e.* quando è fornita la guerra.—T.

(un aiuto che viene quando non c'è più tempo.—Tommaseo.)

You and your pleas and proofs were what folk call Pisan assistance, aid that comes too late.—R. Browning, *Ring and the Book*, xii.

Tres Civitates situ celeberrimæ apud antiquos Romanos: Cartago, Capua, Corinthum. Tres nostro tempore: Byzanthium, Roma, Pisa.—*Tr.*, f. 48, lo.

Essere come i ladri di Pisa, che di giorno si leticano, e la notte vanno a rubare insieme (de' tristi che sotto sotto se la intendono.—Tommaseo.)

Non c'è niente di dritto a Pisa.—Giani.

Monta qui, tu vedi Pisa. Dicevasi per atto di giuoco à fanciulli; Quando volevansi far montare o su un muricciuolo, o sopra una seggiola.—Tommaseo.

Si che i Pisani veder Lucca non ponno.—Danté.

Mezzo dormendo ancor domando "Piove?"—Alfieri.

PISTOJA [21 m. N.W. of Florence]. See Toscano.

Lucerne di Pistoja.—T.

Mannarini Pistolesi.—G. Young fat sheep. See Puglia.

Esser da Pistoja (pistone, a pedestrian).—T.

Po.

Il Pò non sarebbe il Po [ci metterser co (capo).—G.]  
se Adda e'l Tessin non vi mettersero il cò.—T.

Far più rami che il Pò in Lombardia (of a subdividing, discursive talker).—T.

La catene tengon i molini sul Po e sul Tevere, e non terrebber i cervelli volante degli huomini.—T.

I pioppi (poplars) del Po lagrimano ambra.—T.

La merla ha passato il Pò (the downhill of age).—T.

Le son cose que passano il Po: quand'altri importunamente domanda: "E po?" per cel. rispondono. "Dopo il Po viene l'Adige."—Tom.

PONTE A RIFREDO [4 kil. W. of Florence].

La compagnia di Ponte a Rifredo, pochi e mal l'accordo.—G.

PONTEDERA [13 m. E.S.E. of Pisa]. See Cascina.

POPPI [on the Upper Arno].

Star più adaggio che il conte in Poppio.—T.

Bandi da Poppi, per chi si e per chi no [partial].—P.

PORDENONE [28 m. W.S.W. of Udine]. See Friuli.

PORTO VENERE. See Venezia and Lerici.

POZZUOLI [6 m. W.S.W. of Naples].

Pozzuoli belle anticaglie.—T.

Galeotti Pozzuolani [good watermen].—T.

PRATO [9 m. N.W. of Florence].

La migliore lattughe sono a Prato.—Straff.

A Paremo dunque come fanno a Prato.—S. E come fanno a Prato quando piove? A Lasciano piovere e stanno in casa.—F., 2d Fr., v. See note to Malmantile, i. 189.

Non esser ancora sera a Prato. i.e. avanzar ancora tempo alla vendetta.—T.

Cf. An Irish game hath an Irish trick.—T.

A Prato c'e più preti che a Pistoja \* staia [bushels].—G.

\* porci.—Giani.

Io son di Prato

e voglio esser rispettato.—*Archiv. T. P. J.*, ii. 443.

I Cavalieri Pratesi sono come i corbelli che hanno la croce nel culo. (Cesta rotonda tessuta di strisce di legno col fondo piano).—P. Fanfani, *Vocabol.*

PRUNETO.

La mezzina di Santa Maria di Pruneto. i.e. una misura smisurata, grandissima. The English say Water-measure or London measure, a handful above their fellows.—T.

PUGLIA. See Abruzzo.

Pan de Puglia.—T.

E grassa come una Puglia.—Ho.

Puglia assai mosche.—T.

Portar mosche in Puglia.—T.

Esser come morir una moscha in Puglia.—T.

Barletta in Puglia.—T. A famous fortress.

Compare di Puglia

costa caro e poi ti spoglia.—F., G.

Compar di Puglia. *i.e.* dove l'un tien con l'altro.—T. [L'un tiene e l'altro spoglia.—Giani.]

Che? saresti mai fra Frario, compar di Puglia?—F., G.

Credersi che non ci fossero altri asini in Puglia. *i.e.* ingannarsi ale'engrosso.—T.

Pugliese,

cento per forca\* e un per paese.—G.

\* forno. *i.e.* den Bauch.—Giani.

Chi vuol provar le pene dell' Inferno

la state in Puglia e all' Aquilā† di verno.—G.

† Aquila is in the Central Apennines.

Haver bisogno di Scamonea di Puglia e Rhabarbero di Levante. *i.e.* star per piglia medecina e purgarsi.—T.

Ruiscir una Puglia. *i.e.* una Coccagna, paese abbonatissima.—T.

Castroni Pugliesi, mannarini Pistolesi, gran Siciliano, zucchero di Candia, cera Veneziana, magli Romaneschi, sproni Viterbesi, cacio di Creta, raviggioli Fiorentini.—G.

Vedi in Puglia del sterco de' buoi far si il fuoco e scaldarsi i forni.—L., p. 12.

RADICOFANI [on road from Siena to Rome, 36 m. S.S.E. of Siena].

Esser come Radicofani. *i.e.* haver sempre un po di fumo in capo, per esser cosi alto e quasi sempre annuvolato; e decesi di qualche gran Personaggio o altro letterato, che sià pero scuro e capriccioso.—T.

The castle of the robber knight, Gino di Tacco, was on the summit of the mountain, 2,470 feet above the sea.

Addison (*Remarks on Italy*), in leaving the Papal States and entering Tuscany at Radicofani, says: "This savage prospect put me in mind of the Italian proverb, That the Pope has the flesh and the Great Duke the bones of Italy."

RAPALLO [14 m. E.S.E. of Genoa].

Far dell Boncio di Rapalle, *i.e.*, chi bastonava la moglie e noi la voleva pettinare. (Make it up).—T.

RAVENNA.

Ravenna la antica.—F., 2d Fr.

Cercar Maria per Ravenna.—F., G. *i.e.* cercar malamente.—Tommaseo. To seek what we would not find.—T.

It has been suggested that Maria was originally Mare in the proverb, and the invasions of the sea in Ravenna are alluded to.—L.

Così si paga Sancti a Ravenna.—B.

Esser bambino di Ravenna. *i.e.* che nacque barbuto.

Dicesi d'un furbo o manigoldo, figliol del gran Diavolo.—T.

Von Ravenna fliegen die raben.—Hes.

Ravenna est von Esau erbaiet.—Hes.

RECANATI [4 m. S.W. of Loreto].

Recanati la lunga.—Giani.

REGGIO [15 m. W.N.W. of Modena]. *See* Modena and Parma.

Reggio gentile.—G.

Esser una razza da Reggio. *i.e.* un Villano Zottico. A very clown, peasant or country bumpkin.—T.

Egli par d'esser il Caca di Reggio. A famous captain of the Ghibelline party.—Ho.

Giunto in Reggio fornisceti di staffe, de speroni, e di quelle opre fatte di corno cioè calzatoi, discriminati, corone, anella, pettini.—L., p. 41.

REZZO. Speroni di Rezzo.—T.

RIMINI [32 m. S.E. of Ravenna]. Oche di Rimini.—T.

ROMA. *See* Italia, Modena.

Tria Romæ nomina : Amarillis, Arethusa, Roma.—*Tr.*, 43.

Roma locuta est, causa finita est.

Roma la santa, che già fu regina ed hora è ancilla del mondo.—*F.*, 2d *Fr.*

Roma caput mundi

e Napoli secundi.—Dani.

[regit orbis frena rotundi.—Berckr.]

Roma caput mundi.—*F.*

Venezia secundi.—Straff.

Roma, Roma, Roma ! non è piu qual era prima.—Straff.

Roma già capo ma hora coda del mondo.—*F.*, 2d *Fr.*

Voler governar Roma e Romagna. *i.e.* tutto il mondo.—T.

Roma

doma.—T.

Roma

i vecchi ammazza et i giovani doma.—T.

A Roma

ogni matto si doma.—B.

[Cane matto.—Gotti.]

*i.e.* of the French occupation.

Rom, hüte dich vor dem Hahne, wenn dieser kräht, weint Petrus!—Wan.

Roma o morte ! The cry of protest against the Papacy.

Promettere Roma e Toma.—*F.*, *G.* (Toma is a made word.—T.)  
*i.e.* mari e monti.

Lui beveria Roma e Toma.—*F.*, *G.* *i.e.* mari e monti.

Roma e Toma mangiaria.—Roman e Toman ederet.—B.  
 Papa Leone [X.] quel che non poteva aver donava.—Giani.  
 Papa Sisto [V.] non la perdonò neppure a Cristo.—Giani.  
 Son santi i Papi, potente sono i Re,  
 ma poscia nel cacare son tutti eguata a me.—D.  
 Roma e Re convien servire.—F., G.

Tanto morre o Papa  
 como o que naõ tem capa.—Pereyra, *Ad. Portug.* 1655.  
 Essere stato a Roma senza aver verduto il Papa.—Giani.  
 Roma non fu fatta in un di. Rome was not built in one day.—  
 J. Heywood.

Unus Petrus est in Roma,  
 unus torris in Cremona,  
 unus portus in Ancona.—Giani.  
 [e unus ceres in Racona.—Straff. (Famous Bavarian beer.—  
 Berckr.)]

Roma e pur del Papa.—T.  
 Nuovo Papa nuovi amici.—Giani.  
 Io son que, e il Papa e in Roma.—T.  
 Sa più il Papa e un contadino che il Papa solo.—Giani.  
 Dove è il Papa, ivi e Roma.—T.

Rey por natura  
 Papa por ventura.—Bluteau, *Voc. Portug.* 1712.  
 Chi vuol veder il Papa, vada a Roma.—Giani.  
 Roma Santa, popolo —.—T.  
 Del Papa, del Rey y de la Inquisicion, chiton, chiton.—Julian  
 de Medrano Selva, *Curiosa.* 1583.

Siamo a Roma v'e? basta di questo.—T.

Roma santa  
 Aquila bella Napoli galante.—Straff.  
 Roma non è matrigna  
 A chi non traligna. *i.e.* keeps straight.—T.  
 Roma non fu matrigna a nessuno.—P.

Portar indulgenze a Roma.—Giani.

*Cf.* To carry coals to Newcastle.

Chi va a Roma e porta buon borsotto  
 diventa Abbate o vescovo di botto.—F., *2d Fr.*

Così si fa a gastigar lo sgherro  
 Papa di sasso e Podestà di ferro.—Dani.

I vescovi in Roma sono come i crocifissi in bottega del legnaiuolo.  
 —G. (ai quali nessuno si leva il cappello.—G.)

A Roma ci vogliono tre cose: pane, panni e pazienza.—G.

In Roma chi segue le fortune le fuggono e chi le aspetta le  
 vengono.—F., G.

Dizem en Roma  
 que a molher fie a coma.—Bluteau, *Voc. Portug.*

In Roma più vale la corteggiana  
che la donna Romana.—F., *2d Fr.*

So viel sterne am Himmel stehn  
so viel mädchen in Roma gehn.—Hesekiel.

Rom ist eine fromme stadt, da heist's; so viel Klöster, so viel  
hürenhauser.—Klosterspiegel.

La Corte Romana  
non vuol pecore senza lana.—F., *2d Fr.*  
pecora sana.—G.

Denari fanno correr gli asini a Roma per beneficii.—F., G.

Roma travagliata  
che chi ha bella moglie, vive d'entrata.—G.

Die Italier sind unter allen Christen (die schlimmsten) und  
unter diesen die zu Rom die ärgsten.—Berckenmeyer.

Roma veduta, fede perduta.

De weg naer Rome gaat over Herrnhut.—Harrebomée, i. 306.  
From England by Oxford.

Non importa andare a Roma per la penitenza.—G.

Dov' è mio marito è Roma.—Tommaseo & Bellini, *Dizionario*.

Hüte dich vor Rom  
willst du bleiben fromm.—Eiselein (16th Centy.).

Zu Rom thut man drei dinge nicht gern: Beten, Zahlen, und  
(am wege) Weichen.—*Theatr. Diabolorum*, 398b. 1575.

Nam ìreis pel pendencia (quarrel) a Roma. Haud impunè  
feres.—Pereyra. 1655.

Roma, Roma,  
la que a los locos doma  
y a los cuerdos no perdona.—Nuñez. 1555.

Roma, a chi nulla in cent' anni, a chi molto in tre di.—G. '84.

Lingua Toscana  
in bocca Romana [con grazia Pistoise].

Haver pigliato un Papalino per lo naso. *i.e.* to have got the  
wrong sow by the ear, who "is no fool to be trepanned in  
the least."—T. Not a pigeon to be plucked.

Pigliar un papalino per lo naso. Significa tirar solto qualche  
buon peccione, ò pollastrone da lasciarsi cavare infin le  
penne matte Papalino è una spezie d'ucello, oggi chiamato  
pagoncino. Aleuni dicono Paolino; altri pagelina.—P.

Soldati del Papa  
otto a cavar una rapa.

Senza il sargente  
non son buoni a nicente.—Giani, *Pasq.*

Camino de Roma, ni mula coxa, ni bolsa floxa.—N.

Nel Ghetto degli Ebrei  
c'è pitturato lui e lei.—Dani.

A Roma se va por bulas, por tobacco à Gibraltar, por mansanilla  
à San Lucar, y a Cadiz se va por sal.—De Nervo, *Dictons  
et Prov. Par.* 1874.



- Donna Latina  
 si da bel tempo la sera e la mattina.—Giani.  
 A Roma por todo.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 Chi bec va a Roma  
 bec se torna (Catalan).—Nuñez. 1555. bec = cabron.—N.  
 Bien se esta Sant Pedro en Roma. (Añaden algunos  
 Si no le quitan la corona).—Nuñez. 1555.  
 Buscado la avia  
 en Roma a Maria.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 El ruyn de Roma  
 en mentando le luego assoma.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 quando le nombran luego assoma.—Percival, *Dial.*, i. 1599.  
 Dizen en Roma  
 que la dama hile y coma.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 No ay hermosa  
 sino toca en Roma.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 Quien a Roma va  
 dineros Uevara.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 Una higa ay en Roma  
 para quien le don y no toma.—Nuñez. 1555.  
 Tu vas a Rome querir ce que tu as a ton huys.—*Tr.*; N.  
 He that goeth not to Rome is not in danger of hell.—Draxe.  
 He that goes first to Rome sees a bad man; he that goes the  
 second time meets with him; he that goes the third time  
 brings him home.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 336. 1648.  
 See Italy.  
 Qui semel it Romam vult istic querere nequam  
 Qui bis it hunc reperit qui ter secum huncque reportat.  
 No right at Rome. Bruta fulmina (Ingiustitia).—Cl.  
 A Roma dottori, a Napoli ladroni, a Genova scavezzi, a Milan  
 tagliacantoni\*, a Venezia forestieri, a Fiorenza scar-  
 dassieri†.—G.  
 \* Cutthroats. † Woolcombers.  
 Tre stanno bene in Roma: Commendatore di Santo Spirito,  
 Generale de Domenicani, Generale de Giesuiti.—*Tr.*, f. 56 ro.  
 Ber vin di Ripa. *i.e.* vin basso ma gagliardo, vin Corso o di  
 Corsica.—T.  
 Fa ch' io trovi dell' acqua e non di fonte;  
 Di fiume si' che già sei di veduto  
 Non abbia Sisto, nè alcun altro ponte.  
 Ariosto [directions to his brother].  
 If on leaving Rome you drink of the fountain of Trevi you will  
 surely return to the City.  
 If you pass three winters in Rome you will never winter else-  
 where.  
 S.P.Q.R. Senatus, populus que Romanus. A modern reading  
 of these initials is "Sono porchi questi Romani."

A Roman with a Roman's heart can suffer.—Shak., *Cymb.*, v. 5.  
Magli Romaneschi. See Puglia.

Wer mittags in Rom wandelt in sonnenschein  
mus ein hund, ein narr, oder Franzose sein.—Hesekiel.

Four F's to be avoided in Rome: Famina, frigus, fructus et  
femur.—Hes.

Wer zu Rom leben will muss 3 T zu gebrauchen wissen:  
Tempo, Testa, Testoni h. e. Zeit, Verstand und gelt.—  
Berckr. [Experience, Wit and Money.]

Jamais cheval ni méchant homme  
n'amende pour aller à Rome.

Chi Roma non vede  
nulla non crede.—T.

Ogni uno non è nato per andar a Roma.—F., G.

A Roma si va per santita, a Napoli per allegria.—Giani.

Chi bestia va a Roma,  
bestia torna.—T.

Qui beste va à Rome  
tel en retourne.—Meurier. 1568.

Que roim he en Roma  
roim he en Carmona\*.—[Port.] Nuñez. 1555.

\* Carmona, 18 m. N.E. of Sevilla.

How much a dunce that has been sent to Rome [roam]  
Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.

Cowper, *Progress of Error*, 415.

Chi lingua a  
a Roma va.—F., G.

Qui langue a,  
a Rome va.—Meurier. 1568.

Quien lengua ha  
a Roma va.—Lopez de Mendoza. 1508.

Dimandando si va Roma.—P.

Per molte strade si va a Roma.—F., G.

A passo a passo si va a Roma.—T.

Ella è più pesta che la strada Romea.—F., G.

Esser più pisto che la strada di Roma l'anno Santo.—T.

Bisogna viver a Roma co' costumi di Roma.—F., G.

Cum fueris Romæ Romano vivito more  
cum fueris alibi, vivito more loci.—T.

The Englishman's reading is:

When you are at Rome  
do as you do at home.

Die Englische Romane spielen im Hause, die Franzosichen auf  
der Strasse, die Deutschen im Walde.—Wan.

Anticaglie di Roma.—T.

La Ruota di Roma [the Chief Civil Court].—T.

Esser Barone  
die Piazza Navona. *i.e.* un furbo.

Esser vergine come la Porta de' Borsari. *i.e.* del Popolo.—T.  
Volte di Ponte Sisto. *i.e.* brazen-faced, like the masks there.  
—F., G.

Meglio è un bicchier di vino che tutt' il Tevere.—F., G.  
“Chi paga quà? Pasquino o Marsorio?” A vintner's question.  
Marsorio's statue is near the Capitol.

Haver pigliato una mula di San Spirito (the Foundling). *i.e.* a  
bastard for wife.—T.

Pagare alla Romanesca di “Faremo.”—F., G. *i.e.* stentamente.  
—T.

Alla Rom. pagar di ben.—P.

Con le abra parlavano i Greci e con il petto i Romani.—F., G.

Il Romano vince sedendo.—F., G.

Romanus sedendo vincit—Erasm., *Ad.* 329.

Animo Romano e senno Ateniese.—T.

Wie im guten, so im Schlechten  
sind die Römer, nie die Rechten.—Giani.

Romaneschi  
non son buoni, ne caldi ne freschi.—G.

I Romaneschi nascono co' sassi in mano.—G.

Romanesca, or after the Romish way; but rather meant by  
any stranger fashioning himself to the garb of a Roman,  
but yet not so much but that he will keep his native  
fashion too in most things. The English express the same  
by Mungrell [*sic*].—T.

Faralla Romanesca. *i.e.* pagar del pari

“Bianco e bruno,  
tanto per uno.”

concioche il vero Romano dice sempre “Chi invita, paga.”

All pay alike, to club higgledy-piggledy.—T.

Riuscir una zitella Romana. *i.e.* una puttana che si butta a  
tutti che ne da, a chi va, et a chi viene, et a chi n'addi-  
manda.—T.

#### ROMAGNA.

Cavar l'olio di Romagna (ironical), as none is produced there.—  
Giani.

Romagnuolo vantatore.—T.

Da Tescan rosso da Lombardo nero.—Straff.

da Romanguolo  
d'ogne pelo.—Guardati.

Romagnuol della mala Romagna  
o ti giunta, o ti fa qualche magagna.—G.

I Romagnuoli portano la fede in grembo.—G. “E però non è da maravigliare quando i tiranni di Romagna mancano di fede, conciossiachè sieno tiranni e Romagnuoli.”—M. Villani.

(Abbondano i motti contro à Romagnuoli, perchè vicini.—G.)

ROVIGNO [in Illyria, 40 m. S.S.W. of Trieste]. *See* Trieste.

Rovigno pien d'ingegno  
spacca i sassi come legno.—Giani.

ROVIGO [35 m. S.S.W. of Venice]. *See* Trieste.

Ravigotti Bacco e pippe.—G.

SAGRA [S.E. Calabria].

Lasciammo Reggio sul margine dell' Italia & entrammo nella Calauria; vedemmo il fiume Sagra dove si fece quella memorabil rotta e donde si nacque il proverbio “Veriora his quæ apud Sagram contingere.”—O Landi *Commentario*, p. 11, 1548. This Greek proverb, “ἀληθέστερα τῶν ἐπὶ Σάγρᾳ,” alludes to the defeat of 130,000 Crotoniats by 10,000 Locrians at the river (now called Aloro) B.C. 387.

SALERNO.

Salerno is said to be the exile of the beggars who are too bad for Naples.

I Salernitani ingannarono il diavolo.—F., G.

Salernitani gabba-diavoli.—T.

Recami del Sivelto, del sapone di Ceros e de fiori di aranci diu corsieri della razza del Re, ò di quetta del P. di Salerno.—L., p. 41.

Se Salerno avrebbe un porto  
Napoli sarebbe morto.—Giani.

SAN DANIELE. *See* Friuli.

SAN GIMIGNANO [about 20 m. N.W. of Siena].

San Geminiano dalle belle torri e dalle belle campane  
gli uomini brutti, e le donne befane.—G. (Frights or dolls.)

SAN GIOVANNI.

Tribbiano [vino] di san Giovanni.—T.

SAN MARINO.

“Die liebe Schwester von Venedig.”—Hes.

SAN MARTINO [in Tuscany].

Esser tutto di S. Martino e niente di Garbo. *i.e.* esser tutto pezzente, stracciato e mal in arnese, senza garbo-scherzando co' luochi detti, dove si fabricano i drappi o panni: a S. Martino li più tristi, a Garbo li migliori.—T. (Towns in Tuscany.—T.)

SAN REMO [30 m. E.N.E. of Nice].

Mandar a S. Remo. *i.e.* in galera.—T. (Play on words.)

SANTA MARIA.

Castron di Santa Maria, cervello di gatta.—F., G. (Hare brained.)

## SARDEGNA.

Chi ha lingua  
va in Sardegna.—Straff.

Sardo  
papa lardo.—Nuñez. 1555.

Riso Sardónico.—F., G. *i.e.* riso da pentir sene, concioche mangiando niente niente del mette herba sardonica, spetie di sellaro, la persona a ridere a segno di smaniare et in ultimo di morire.—T.

Quivi sono moltissime herba velenose; quivi gustamo il mele amaro. Quivi conoscono quella herba la quale fa morire ridendo onde ne nacque il proverbio Riso Sardesco.—L., p. 22.

## SARDINIA.

Mortu ipsu, mortu un aino [asino] di Rosello.

A famous fountain near Sassari, whence the water is carried in barrels by asses. Cagliari has no such excellent supply.

Ballu come un canonico di Rosello. Vala come un asino.

Fagher comente faghent in Bosa. Quando pioet, laxant pioere.  
Fare come fanno in Bosa Quando piove lasciano piovere.  
Sos consizeris de Bosa. I consiglieri di Bosa. Cf. Pisa.

Quando tanti sono di diversa opinione, nè deliberano.

Totu padronos, sa barca Bosinca. Tutte padroni la barca di Bosa. Senza piloto.

A sa moda de Gavoi, moi po moi. Alla foggia di Gavoi moggio per moggio. Così dicesi nel Campidano quando il terreno non dà che la semente.

Quantu sos primos qui alzan a Kalaris Quanto i primi che satiscono a Cagliari. Prov. prop Sassarese per indicare la certezza di eseguire una cosa.

Pintada sa linna mandala in Sardigna. Pinta la legn mandala in Sardegna. Prov. che duono gli stelsi Sardi per disprezzare la roba d'altrui.

Malaidu de Sosso. Ammalato di Sorso (altr. si aggiunge) mandigat su lardu a mossos. Mangia il lardo a gran bocchini (finto ammalato).

Paret qui tenzat in manu s'istanu de Milanu. Para che abbia in mani lo stato de Milano. Dicesi d'un presuntuoso.

Monte Sanctu [kasu] est cuguddadu, in Mineroa hat neu lore, temporada manne est custu. Morte Santo è coperta di nebbia, come pure il Monte Minerva, segno di gran temporale.

Ddi mancat binti nôi arrialis a fa sa pezza de cincu. Mer. Gli mancano ventinovi cagliaresi a formar una pezza da cinque (cinquante cent.). Dicesi per denotare uno che si credeva ricco.

Pianu de Sant 'Anna. La pianura di Sant Anna. Dicesi d'una cosa lunga presa la similitudine dalla sterminata pianura di Sant 'Anna nel Campidano d'Oristano. Sa fabbrica de Sant'Anna. (Parish church 33 years in building.)

Pisili che is de Isili. Essere stizzoso, pronto allo sdegno como quelli di Isili.

Quando movit Pittinure totu bi suni. Quando spira vento, o è brutto il cielo nella regione di Pittinuri, accade tempesta.

Chi ha lingua  
va in Sardegna.

Biri s'aqua de Santiblamu. Bever l'acqua di S. Remo. Vale s'addattarsi a far seguitare le stesse costumanze del luogo. (Cagliari.)

Sardu villanu. Così chiama la Gallura, Sassari e Sorso con tutta la regione Settentrionale il rimante della Sardegna. Segno che sono colonie sopraggiunte Narrer una cosa ad sa Sarda. *i.e.* franco, chiaramente, schietta mente.

Tataris (Sassari) mannu (grande) Salighera (Alghero) bella Dicesi per asprimere che Alghero è città più bello di Sassari, non però più grande.

*Proverbi Sardi* [di G. Spano].—Nuova, Ede. Cagliari, 1871, 8vo, p. 414.

Qui non abbaidat in faccia est traitore.  
guarda . . . è traditore.

Su parturire est imbellire, s'allactare est imbezzare (invecchiare).  
Pezza de acca, doi e pappa; pezza de porcu, coidda totu.  
vacca cuoci e mangia . . . sia ben cotta.

Chi aspetta piatto altrui lo mangia freddo.

Piscamos et coiuidos sunt dai Deus destinados.  
(Vescovi) (maritati).

Porcu, hortu, et conca rasa  
fanno la casa.  
testa cive il prete.

Fraiga et preta, miseria ispecta. Murare et piatire [litigare]  
dolce impoverire.

Ne po pesti ne po gherra  
no cretas in scera.

Ne in tempo di peste, ne in tempo di gherra non aspettiate  
notizie certe.

Sardinia Cerdeña  
o mata o empreña (Porque es esla muy doliente).—Nuñez. 1555.  
Di Sardignia addurami un paio di cavalli per far l'amore.—L.,  
p. 41.

In Sardegna non vi sono serpenti ne in Piemonte bestemmie.—  
Giani.

Callar para encallar  
y<sup>o</sup>Oristan para empreñar.—Nuñez. 1555.  
I Sardi son venali: uno peggior dell' altro.—Straff.

SARZANA [prov. Genoa, 8 m. E. of Spezia]. *See Toscana.*

SAVONA [25 m. W. of Genoa, on the Riviera].

Bei giardini di Savona.—T.

Vino bianco. Di questo unqua il pensier non m'abbandona  
Questo è il nettare mio, che an ogni sorso  
Soave sulla lingua imprime un morso.

Chiabrera.

SCARPERIA [16 m. N.E. of Florence].

Andare a Scarperia la non mi torna,  
son tutti birrie e spie e limacorna.—G.

A Scarperia è manifattura di coltelli e temperini, che hanno  
manichi di corno.—G.

SCILLA [in Calabria at N. entrance of Straits of Messina].

Essere tra Scilla e Cariddi [Charybdis].—Giani.

The rock of Scylla is nearly opposite the whirlpool of Galofaro  
on the Sicilian coast.

*Cf.* To be between the devil and the deep sea.

SERAVALLE.

Riuscir come i caponi di Seravalle. *i.e.* amici tre per paio.  
*i.e.* friends in abundance.—T.

Da Seravalle Lieci buone lamme.—L., p. 42.

SESTO [5 m. N.W. of Florence, at the foot of Monte Morello]. *See*  
Brozzi.

SICILIA.

Sicilia di tiranni antico nido.—T.  
granaro d'Italia.—T.

Gran Siciliana.—G. *See* Puglia.

La Sicilia si puo arricchire in un anno, se si salva la pelle.—  
Straff.

Sicilia da i Covelli, Francolino i Graziani, Bergamo gli Zanni,  
Venezia i Pantaloni, e Mantova i buffoni.—G.

E ora Firenze gli Stenterelli.—G.

Omnes insulari mali, Siculi autem pessimi.—Tacitus.

Siciliano bravoso.—T.

Il Ministro di Sicilia rode, quel di Napoli mangia, e quel di  
Milano divora.—G. *i.e.* i governatori e Vicere Spagnuoli.

Die Spanischen Ministri in Sicilian numpfferen in Neapolis  
trincken, in Mayland aber schlemmeren.—Berck.

Guardati da mattutini di Parigi e da Vespri di Sicilia.—F., G.

Far cantar ad uno il Vespro Siciliano. *i.e.* ammazzarlo,  
massaeralo all'improvviso.—T.

Die tre promontorij, delli quali, l'uno riguarda l'Italia, l'altro  
mira la Gretia, il terzo vagheggia l'Africa.—L., p. 9.

Tres promontorij Siciliae, unde Trinacrium. Pelorus spectat  
Italiam, Pachinus Greciam, Lilybæus Africam Capo  
passero.—*Tr.*, 43ro; Hall, *Sat.*, V., iii. 22.

SIENA. *See* Firenze, Toscana and Fano.

Di sei cose piena :

di torri e di campane,

di scolari e di puttani

di becchi e di ruffiane.—F., G.

Die zierliche, oder beredte.—Hes.

Belle donne.—Straff.

Del bel parlare, delle torri e della fontane.—Giani.

[Far] bandi di Siena. *i.e.* per chi, sì, per chi, no.—P.

Come disse il Ciga da Siena. “So son quel che do.”—P.

Partial and biassed.—[T.]

Preti di Siena.—T.

Lingua Sanese

e bocca Pistoiese.—Gotti.

Pazzo alla Sanese. *i.e.* pazzo e cattivo [mischievous].—T.

[Portar] panno Sanese, che si rompe prima che si metta in dosso.—P.

Haver le arme Sanesi in corpo. *i.e.* la lupa [the arms of S.]—T.

I Sanesi

hanno sei nasi.—G.

Ecei in Siena l'aria tanto sottile che ogni anno n'escono de gangheri infiniti, de quali alcuni ne ritornano, ed alcuni perpetuamante na rimangane pazzi.—L., p. 16.

Quando Siena piange Firenze ride.—Giani.

Della pioggia e del sereno.—Straff.

Il vento Senese

acqua per un mese.—Giani.

SIEVE. *See* Arno.

SINIGAGLIA [17 m. N.W. of Ancona]. *See* Grosseto.

Le mele di Sinigaglia sono sì grosse\* che non hanno semenza.

—F., G.

\* grande —T.

Dicesi di persone de sì smisurata grandezza, che non hanno figli o pochi.—T.

Padesta di Sinigalla comanda e fa par luy.—Nuñez. 1555.

Far come il Podesta di Sinigaglia che comanda e bisogna che se faccia da se stesso.—F., 2d Fr., viii.

Comme le potestat de Senegaille qui commande et fait.—Meurier, *Collog.*, i.

SIRACUSA la fedele, dell' antica gloria.—Giani.

SIROLO. *See* Loretto.

SISA, borse strette.—T.

SOMMA VESUVIANO [9 m. E. of Naples].

Il buon Greco [Vino] di Soma.—T.

SONDRIO [in the Valtelline, 56 m. N.N.E. of Milan].

Podestà da Sondri.—F., G.



SONZINO [? Soncino, 20 m. N.N.W. of Cremona].

Mercanti di Sonzino.—T.

SORGA [near Verona].

Come i piffari da Sorga chi non si contentano d'un pagamento:  
ci vuol un soldo a farli cominciare e parecchi a farli  
finire.—T.

SORIANO [7 m. E. of Viterbo].

Come l'arco Soriano che tiro tanto a'gl'amici.  
Quanto a nemici.—T.; Ho.

SORRENTO [7 m. S.W. of Castellamare].

La gentile.—Giani.

Carri di Sorriento.—T.

SPOLETO [32 m. S.S.E. of Perugia].

Far da Spoletino. *i.e.* dire e poi disdirsi.—T.

Dar Tartuffoli Spoletine. *i.e.* de'pugni o sgrugnioni nel mostaccio.  
(Spoleto mushrooms—good sound thumps with one's fist  
upon the face.)—T.

STRA [15 m. W. of Venice, between Venice and Padua—haunt of  
robbers].

Chi passa Stra e non v'inciampa  
va sano sino in Francia.—G.

STROMBOLI [a volcanic mountain, N. of Sicily].

Trovarsi a spacca-Stromboli. *i.e.* in confusione.—T.

SULMONE [28 m. S.E. of Aquila].

Sulmone buon zaffrano.—T.

TAGGIA [5 m. E. of San Remo].

Moscatello di Taggio.—T.

TAORMINA [30 m. S.W. of Messina].

Taormina la riguardevole.—Giani.

TARANTO [a province of S. Italy].

Il gran pesce Tarantino.—T.

TERMINI [25 m. S.E. of Palermo].

La splendida.—Giani.

In Sicilia non c'è che un monte, un fonte, ed un ponte, say the  
Terminesi; the bridge being that of Termini—very lofty  
and steep and of a single arch, yet substantial, erected more  
than a century since by Charles III.—Murr. (not in Pitre).

TERNI [46 m. N. by E. of Rome].

Sanguinosi i Ternani.—T.

TERRACINA [58 m. S.E. of Rome].

Buon vin da Terracina.—T.

'EVERE. *See* Citta di Castello.

Tevere non cresce  
se Nera non mesce.—Giani.

'IROLO.

In Tirolo si semina fagioli e nascono sbirri.—G.

'IVOLI [17 m. E. by N. of Rome].

Confetti et oglio da Tivoli.—T. The confetti are little white pebbles like sugar-plums, and sold for such in jest.

Gigante da Tivoli chi butta le ceci con le pertiche.—Ho. (A mere dwarf.)

Tivoli di mal conforte  
o piove o tira vento o suona morte.—*L'Intermedia*, &c., ii. 168.

'ORINO l'elegante.—Giani.

Les amoureux de Turin (University students).—Straff.

Die Turiner besitzen alles was die Deutschen, Italiener, und Franzosen gutes an sich haben.

Die Turiner sind gross und aufrichtig wie die Deutschen, höflich und lustig wie die Franzosen und scharfsinnig wie die Italiener.—Berck.

Ruin con ruin  
que asi casan en Turin.—Julian de Medrano, *Silva Curiosa*. 1583.

ORRE [? Torri, on the Lago di Garda].

Denti neri della Torre.—T. *i.e.* guns of the fortress.

ORTONA [14 m. E.S.E. of Alessandria].

Tiriaca di.—T.; L., p. 42.

E capelli di paglia finissima.—*Ib.*

OSCANA.

Deh! che non è tutta Toscana il mondo.—Alfieri.

Toscano bello.—T.

Chi ha a far con Tosco  
non convien\* esser losco.—F., G.

\* vuol.—P.

Tosco also means a clown, rustic.

Quien con toscó ha de entender,  
mucho seso ha de tener.—Nuñez. 1555.

Del toscó, fuoco e ferro utile si trahe.—F., G. Perhaps this is meant only of toscó, abbreviation of tossico, poison.

Lingua Toscana

in bocca Romana [con grazia Pistoiese]. *i.e.* the Court tongue.  
—T. *See* Siena.

Parer un [Toscano di Monferrato.—F., G.]. *i.e.* un de' Confini d'Italia, e che si metta a parlar Toscano per farsi creder tale, e stroppiarlo.—T.

Fosco, losco, e non Tosco  
ben ti conosco: se pan tu avessi, non avresti toscó.—Straff.

La Maremma di Siena, e'l contado di Pisa, il contado d' Arezzo e'l Val d'Arno dariano a vivere a mezza l' Italia.—  
MS. Serdonati, [Magliabecchian Library, Firenze,] V., III.,  
f. 129 ro.

[Al Granduca di Firenze] non gli manca che Lucca e Sarzana  
per esser Re di tutta la Toscana.—Straff.

Que s'il avoit Castre Luque et Sarsane  
il se feroit bien tost Roy de Toscane.—Berck.

Toscana hat vier Thürme; der erste steht auf der Erde  
[Campanile di Giotto, Firenze] der zweite auf dem Wasser  
[il Forrico all' ingresso dell' antico porto di Pisa] der dritte  
schwebt in der Luft [Palazzo Vecchio, Firenze] der vierte  
droht allen Einsturz in schiefer Lage und wird seine drei  
Brüder noch überleben [le Torre pencolante di Pisa].—Wan.

TREBBIA. Se sei Trebbiano, altro sarà miele;  
se sei cicuta, altri sarā fiele.—T.

This refers to the sweet wine and means: "Kindness is met  
with kindness and cross-grain with cross-grain."—T.

Star a Trebbia. *i.e.* star allegramente in conversatione.—T.

Il Trebbiano è buono dentro una secchia.—F., G.

TRENT [formerly Tridentum].

En Todesch Entalianà—l'è 'n diaol descadenà e viceversa.

Sette Trentini fa 'n nones; sette nonesi fa 'n solandro sette  
solandri fa 'n diaol.

Quei de Avio lassei magnar; quei de Ala lassei ciacciarar; que  
de Mori no te' npazzar; quei de Brentonec lassei star.

Javrè, Darè, e Verdesina  
no ghe n'e de bei se no i ghen mina (Paeselli della Rendena).

Prima Jarè e po Darè (prima avere e poi dare).

Garniga

magnar poc e bever miga.

Paesello su una rupa in Val d'Adige ove si è poveri e manca  
d'acqua.

Chi camina da Trent  
camina dal bon temp.

Si capisce che questo prov. è tutto particolare di Trento e un  
po 'troppo ottimista, tanto per chi deve restare, come  
per chi deve restare, come per chi non vuol andare.

A nonesi e solandri, Libera nos Domine!

È sanguinosa invocazione che colpisce buoni e cattivi senza  
freno e senza distinzione. Ricordo funesto delle nostre  
fatale discordie.

L'aqua del Ades la mena sabbion  
el bon vin me conza'l magon.  
el vin de Gozzador e de Isera  
el va fin al Re de Baviera.  
el vin de Isera e de Gozzador.  
el va fin all' Imperator.

Gozzadoro è un' aprica località presso Trento ; Isera un paesello vicino a Rovereto, celebri entrambi per questi lor vini squisiti.—N. Bolognini, *Saggio di Prov. e Mod. Prov. Tridentini*, pp. 26, 27, 35. Rovereto, 1882.

A Bellù

no triga nèssù.

A Belluno non si ferma nessuno.

A Brentin

ne pam nè vim

A Rivalta

i Bèchi salta

Co le nugole va vers Trent

tò 'm panét e tachetel al dent.

Co le nugole va vers Verona

to'l zapom e va zapòna.

Dove cresce Baco

no star 'mpiantar tabaco.

Pioza de sam Gorgom (Sep. 9)

na piena e 'm pienom (del Adige)

Se piove 'l di de Santa Cross (May 3)

vegn sbuse le noss.

From *Una Centuria di Proverbi Trentini*, 16°. , p. 13.

[Albino e Oddone Zenatti. Venezia, 1884. 45 copies.]

Le Trentini

vengono giù pollastrine

e se ne vanno sù galline.—Giani.

Prov. che ricorda le vecchie animosità fra quelli della provincia di Trento e di Verona : con la stessa malignità diciamo in Toscana delle ragazze che vanno per le campagne a cantare il Maggio "Le Maggiaiole vengano in due e tornano in tre."—Giusti, 1884.

#### TRESSA.

Maravigliarsi dal ponte a Tressa.—F., G.

This must be Ponte Tresa on the river which empties Lake Lugano into Lake Maggiore. It is now "a bridge of three stone arches."—Murr.

#### TREVISO [17 m. N. of Venice].

Buone trippe di Treviso.—T. See Padova.

Far la danza Triviggiana.—T.

Cf. Shaking of the sheets.

Soldati di Trevisa

ch'andavano 36 a cavar una rava.—MS. addn. in Nuñez. 1555.

#### TRIESTE.

La commerciale.—Giani.

Trieste,

pien de peste ;

Città nova,

chi non vi porta non vi trova ;

Rovigno, pien de ingegno ;  
 spacca i sassi come il legno ;  
 Capo d'Istria, pedocciosa :  
 Isola, famosa ;  
 A Piran,  
 buon pan ;  
 Umago,  
 tre preti e un zago ; (ragazzo che serve messe)  
 una femmina da ben,  
 e il pievan che la mantien.

*Rivista satirica di alcune terre dell' Istria.*—G.

UDINE [60 m. N.E. of Venice]. See Roma.

Udine, giardini senza fiori, castello senza cannoni, fontane  
 senzacqua, nobiltà senza creanza.—G.

Piatti di terra figurati di Udine.—L., p. 41.

Udine è la cadetta di Venezia.—Straff.

UMAGO. See Trieste.

VALD'ARNO. See Toscana.

VALDECCHIANO. See Jesi.

VALLOMBROSA.

Portar frasconi a Vallombrosa.—Giani.

VARESE [13 m. W. of Como]. Town on lake between Maggiore  
 and Como.

Belle donne di Varese.—T.

VELLETRI [21 m. S.E. of Rome].

Vin cotti di Velletri.—T.

VENAFRO [25 m. N. of Capua and E. of San Germano].

Come disse Messer Antonio da Venafrò. *i.e.* "Ogni aiuto è  
 buono."—P.

Venafrò famoso per la copia e gran bontà dell' olio.—L., p. 14.

Viridique certat

Bacca Venafrò.—Hor., *Car.*, II., vi.

VENEZIA. See Roma, Padova, Firenze, Corsica.

A Venezia chi vi nasce  
 mal vi pasce.—F., G.

e chi vi viene  
 per ben s'attiene.—T.

Venezia bella

Padova so'sorella.—Giani.

Venetia, Venetia

chi non te vede ei non te pretia.—Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 92.

La vide non la pretia.—B. (Pregia.—P.)

Venezia, Venetia

chi non ti vede, non ti pretia

[chi troppo ti vide ti dispretia.—T.]

ma chi ti vede ben gli costa.—F., *1st Fr.* 1578.

. . . va a vederla . . .—G.

Venezia la ricca.—F., *2d Fr.*

. . . la dominante.—Giani.

. . . la regina dell' Adriatico.—Giani.

Venezia bela fabbrica sul mare  
chi non la vede non la puo stimare.—Straff.

Venezia bella, fabbricata sul mare  
chi non la vede non la può stimare.—Giani.

Il bianco e nero hanno fatto Venezia ricca, cioe pepe e cotone.  
—F., G.

Venetia città vergine.—T.

È una grant donna la signoria di Venetia.—B.

Ne Turcho, ne chiesa, ne signoria di Venetia.—B.

Venetia un fastidio, persino ai cani.—B.

Si puol ben dir una busia e star a Venetia.—B.

Venetia ha il mar per muro et il ciel per tetto.—T.

Legge Veneziana  
dura una settimana.—G.

Parte Veneziana  
non dura una settimana.—G. 1884.

Venetia non ha queste quattro cose, ne moschi, ne cavalli, ne  
polvere, ne acqua sorgente.—T.

Non son nell' Arno tanti pesciolini  
quanto sono a Venezia zazzere e camini.—F., G.

quanti a Venezia gondole e camini.—P.

Non ha Venetia tanti gondolieri  
quanti Vicenza Conti e Cavallieri.—P.

Viva Santo Marco per mare et per terra.—B.

Scappucciare per fin in San Marco. *i.e.* fallar facilmente  
essendo loco piano.—T.

Esservi li vicini di San Marco.

*or*, Truovarsi li vicini di Giuliano Gondi. *i.e.* i Leoni che già  
stavano di dietro al Palazzo del Gran Duca, ove son vicine  
le case de' Gondi. (Said to deafish persons.)—T.

Non gli farebbe il tesoro di San Marco. } For a prodigal.—T.  
*or*, Non bastar la Zecca di Venetia.

San Marco non è festa per tutti.—T.

Wenn ein Venetianer bei Gott schwört so gilts nichts, wenn er  
aber beim heiligen Antonio schwört, so kann man ihm  
glauben.—Wan.

Cera Veneziana.—G. See Puglia.

Più rara cosa il mondo non possiede  
che la città dove il Leon risiede.—Giani.

Quando Venezia comandava  
 si desinava e si cenava  
 coi Francesi, buona gente  
 se desinava solamente.—Giani.

co Venezia comandava  
 se disnava se cenava  
 coi Francesi, bona zente  
 se disnava solamente  
 coi Tedeschi su la schiena  
 nè se disna, nè se cena.—Pasquali.

Tria jactant Veneti—ita appellant eam Virginem—quia nunquam passi sunt: Tirannidem, Seditionem, Heresiam.—*Tr.*, f. 49, lo.

So few in fear,  
 Flying away from him,\* whose boast it was  
 That the grass grew not where his horse had trod,  
 Gave birth to Venice.—Rogers, *Italy: Venice*.

\* Attila.

Tre Dogi in Venezia: Doge de' nobili—il vero. Doge de cittadini, cancelliere Grande: Doge della plebe, Capitano Grando. Bargello.—*Tr.*, f. 57, lo.

Tre ironice: Dottor Corso, cavallerizzo Venetiano, Cristiano da Porto Venere.—*Tr.*, f. 61, lo.

Can e villan  
 e gentiluomo Venezian [non chiudono mai la porta].—Giani.

Il Doge di Venezia è senatore in senato, Re nel suo palazzo, e prigionero in città.—Straff.; Berck.

Das Venetianische frauenzimmer geht auf sehr hohen schuhen einher; derowegen Julius Scaliger zu sagen pflegen: Die Venetianischen Ehemänner genossen von ihren weibern im bette nur die helffte, weil die andere helffte mit den schuhen abgelegt würde.—Berck.

Da Vinegia venti specchi; cinquanta bicchieri di cristallo e venti tazze, trenta braccia di scarlatto, una pezza di veluto cremisino, sei cassetti di cipresso, dieci ventaruole di seta di vario colore, duodici pettini d'avorio, venticinque braccia di damasco, qualche vasetto di polvere di Cipri e per profumar camere.—L., p. 42.

Tre sorte di famiglie nobili i Venezia; Casevecchie, nuove, e novissime.—*Tr.*, f. 56 l.

Venezia bela  
 Padoa so sorela,  
 Treviso forte Seraval campana,  
 Ceneda vilana,  
 Corregian cazzador  
 Belun traditor  
 Prata desfata Brugnera per tera, Socil crudil  
 Pordenon solizà, e Porgia inamorà.—Pasquali.

Veneto Signorile.—T.

Veneziani, gran Signori;  
Padovani, gran dottori;  
Vicentini magna gatti;  
Veronesi, tutti matti;  
Udinesi castellani  
Col cognome di Furlani;  
Trevisani, pane e trippe  
Rovigotti Bacco e pippe;  
Bergamaschi fa cogioni  
i Brescian tagliacantone  
ne volete de' più tristi?  
i Cremaschi brusa-Cristi.—G.

(In 1448 the Ghibellines burnt a crucifix because it was  
Guelf.—G.)

Hatt' ich Venedigs macht, Ausburger pracht, Nurnberger witz,  
Strassburger geschütz und Ulmer geld, so wär ich der  
reichste in der Welt.—1783.

Prima Veneziani

e poi Cristiani.

(Lo dicevano al tempo dell' Interdetto.)—G.

I Veneziani cacàn in acqua per un pezzo di focaccia.—F., G.

I Veneziani han gusto di lasciar fare

I buoni Milanesi a banchettare.—Alfieri, *Sonn.*, 143.

I Veneziani a la matina una messeta

al dopo disnar una basseta\*

e alla sera una doneta.—*Annali per la Lett. R. and I.*—Giani.

\* Game at cards.

Tre Brovinano i Veneziani Bocca, Barca, Brachetta.—*Tr.*, f. 57 l.

In Venedig soll man sich hüten für 4 P: Pietra bianca, Putana,  
Prete, und Pantalone die vor den weissen steinen (womit  
die Canäle und Brücken aus gesetzt und sehr glatt sind)  
hüren, pfaffen und gaucklern.—Berck.

Pantalon paga per tutti.—G.

I Veneziani erano tenuti più ricchi d'ogni altro. Ma perchè le  
tasse più gravavano il popolo basso, usavano dire Vene-  
zianamente: "Scarpa grossa paga ogni cossa."—G.

Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis

Stare urbem et toto dicere jura mari;

"I, nunc Tarpeias quantumvis, Jupiter arces

Objice et illa tui mœnia Martis ait

Si Tiberim pelago confers urbem aspice utramque

Illam hominem dices, hanc possuisse Deum."—Sannazaro.

VENZONE [18 m. N.N.W. of Udine]. See Triuli.

VERONA. See Eugubini, Napoli.

Verona la degna, la vetusta.—Giani.

Ti farò veder le montagne di Verona.—B.

Monta quà [su, che] e vedrai Verona.[T.]—P.



Verona bel Anfiteatro.—T.

Esser più grande che non è la Rena di Verona.—T.

Voler parlar assai e pur creder di poter star in Verona.—T.

Esser da Verona.—T. Cf. Tom Tell-truth (a play on Verita).

See Piacenza.

Far come la vecchia da Verona, che se le dava un quattrino acciò cantasse, e poi due, acciò se ne testasse.—T.

In Verona bisogna far come fanno le galline.

[Far come fanno le galline di Verona.—T.] Andar tosto a dormir e levar tosto.—P.

A Verona bisogna andare a letto quando le galline. (Era lamento de' Veneziani, soliti fare di notte giorno.)—G.

Di Verona chi senza bere passa la Campagna egli è ben goffo poi se si lagna.—T.

A Verona

ogni matto si stagiona.—Giani.

Da Verona a Vicenza dalle miglia trenta

da Vicenza a Verona dalle miglia trenta due.—F., G.

(The latter, being mostly uphill, seems to be longer.)

Berettari Veronese.—T.

Veronesi belle mani.—T.

Veronese bella mano.—G.

A mercato di Verona

or si vende, or si dona.—Giani.

Legge di Verona

dura da terza a nona.—Straff.

VICENZA. See Padova, Venezia.

Vicenza bel Teatro.—T., who says that, though small, it is the best contrived in the world for opera.

Frutti e buon vin di Vicenza.—T.

La fertile.—Giani.

Der Venediger schlachthaus [shambles]. — Hes.

Gli assassini Vicentini.—Hes.

Non ha Venetia tanti gondolieri

quanti Vicenza Conti e Cavallieri.—T.

I Vicentini quando piscia uno piscian tutti.—Giani.

Faremo senza

come quei da Vicenza.—P.

*i.e.* contentarsi della mala fortuna.

Quando il Suman ha il cappello

se ancò piove, doman fa bello.—Giani.

Legge Vicentina

dura della sera alla mattina.—G.

Vico. See Cascina.

VILLAFRANCA.

Esser come i polli di Villafranca un buono et un cattivo.—T.

Visso [17 m. E. of Spoleto, in the Umbrian Apennines]. See Norcia.

VITERBO [40 m. N.N.W. of Rome].

Viterbo belle fontane.—T. E delle belle donzelle.—Giani.

Sproni Viterbesi.—G. See Puglia, Speroni.—L., p. 41.

VOLTERRA [33 m. S.W. of Florence].

Anticaglie e miniere di Volterra.\*—T.

\* Large alabaster works.

ZAGO.

Più pazzi che quei di Zaga chi davan' del letame al Campanile  
perche crescesse.—Ho.



# PROVERBS

*And Popular Sayings Relating to the  
Calendar and Natural Phenomena.*



**DAYS OF THE WEEK.**

Sunday shaven, Sunday shorn,  
better hadst thou ne'er been born.—Henderson, *F. L. of N. of E.*

A man had better ne'er been born  
as have his nails on a Sunday shorn.—Den.

Who on the Sabbath pares his horn  
It were better for him he had never been born.—*N.*, I., ii. 511.

Every day brow  
makes Sunday a daw.—*Ulst. J. Ar.*, ii.

Alike every day makes a clout on Sunday.—K.

Courtier cousin well met ; I see you are still for the country ; your  
habite, your countenance your footing and your carriage  
doe all plainly show you are no changeling, but every day alike  
one and the same.—Breton, *The Court and the Country*.

The wolf does something every week that keeps him from going  
to church a Surday.—F.

Yeow mussent sing a Sunday  
becaze it is a sin,  
but yeow may sing a Monday  
till Sunday coms agin (Suffolk).—Haz.

Sunday wooing  
draws to ruin.—Hen. ; Scot. (A puritanical doctrine.)

Sunday sail  
never fail.—Sea.

Moça muy Dissanterá [endimanchée]  
o gran romera, o gran ramera [prostitute)].—Nuñez, 1555.

Sunday saint and week-day devil.  
W. Rye, in *Norfolk Ant. Misc.*, i. 308.

A wet Sunday, a wet week.—Forby. Essex.

If it rains on a Sunday before mess\*  
it will rain all the week more or less.—Den.

\* mass.—Audelay's *Poems*, p. 28.

Rain afore chutch,  
rain all the week, little or much. (Norfolk.)

[or else we shall have three rainy Sundays].—Mrs. Lubbock.

Du Dymanche au matin la playe  
bien souvent la semaine ennuye.—*Cal. de Bons Laboureurs*.

Come day, gang day,  
God send Sunday.—K.

Come day, go day, the day is long enough. (Idleness).—Draxe.

Sunday is a dies non. This is the legal maxim.

Dies Dominicus  
non est juridicus.—Noy., 2.

When Sunday comes it will be holyday.—Cl. ; Breton, *Crossing of  
Proverbs*, ii.

Sunday the negro's holiday.—Smyth.

Sunday's moon  
a day too soon.—Dev.

Sunday's moon floods' for 'ts out.—Sternberg, *N'hants Glossary*.

Had I as ye have, I would do more (quoth he)  
Than the Priest spake of on Sunday, ye should see.

He., *Dial.*, II., ix.

The day is never so holy that the pot refuses to boil.—Danish.

There is no Sunday to a sailor out of five fathoms water.

Cowan, *Sea Pr.*, [*American.*]

Cobblers' Monday.—Haz.

Monday is Sunday's brother, [Tarlton's *Fests*, 1611]

Tuesday is such another,

Wednesday you must go to church and pray,

Thursday is half holiday,

on Friday 'tis too late to begin to spin,

the Saturday is half holiday agin.—Den., from Taylor's *Divers Crabtree Lectures*, 1639.

If you sneeze on Monday you sneeze for danger,  
sneeze on a Tuesday, kiss a stranger,  
sneeze on a Wednesday, sneeze for a letter,  
sneeze on a Thursday something better,  
sneeze on a Friday, sneeze for sorrow,  
sneeze on a Saturday, see your sweetheart to-morrow.

Hll., *Nursery Rhymes*.

Handsel Monday. The first Monday in the New Year.—Patten,  
*Expedition to Scotland*, 1548; Arber, *English Garner*, iii. 84.

No ay Lunes sin luna

ni Jueves qua no alumbra.—Nuñez, 1555.

They that wash on Monday have a whole week to dry,

they that wash on Tuesday are not so far agye,

they that wash on Wednesday may get their clothes clean,

they that wash on Thursday are not so much to mean,

they that wash on Friday wash for their need,

but they that wash on Saturday are clarty paps \* indeed.—Den.

\* Dirty slovens.—Hll.

Saturday the working-day and Monday the holy-day of preachers.—  
F. W.

Marvell said he would cross the proverb because he preached what  
he had studied some competent time before.—F. W., p. 159.

Born in the middle of the week, looking both ways for Sunday.  
(A squint.) Cf. Mondayish.

Wednesday is aye weather true, whether the moon be old or new.—  
Roper.

A lazy boy's week :—Lundi, Mardi, fête,

Mercredi peut-etre,

Jeudi St. Nicolas,

Vendredi je n'y serai pas,

Samedi je reviendrai,

et voilà la semaine passée.—And. Theuriet.

This is silver Saturday,  
the morn 's the resting day,  
on Monday up and to't again,  
and Tuesday push away.—Den.

Eight hours work, eight hours play,  
eight hours sleep and eight shillings a day.

The Working Man's Utopia.

All the six days thou shalt work and slave as much as thou art able,  
on the seventh holystone the deck and rub the chain cable.

(Sailor's life) —Cheales.

Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou art able,  
and on the seventh holystone the decks and scrape the cable.

Dana, *The Philadelphia Catechism*.

The Poor Man's Complaint :

To live hard, to work hard, to die hard,

And then go to the bad place after all—that 's hard.—J.L.W.

On Thursday at three  
look out and you'll see  
what Friday will be.—(South Devon) Haz.

Thursday come and the week 's gone.—Herbert.

Giobbia venuta,  
sette mana perduta.—Flo., G.

No ay Lunes sin luna  
ni Jueves que no alumbra.

Porque en Jueves suele ser mercado por ser la mitad de la  
semana.—Nuñez, 1555.

Se piove il Giovedi, piove la Domenica.—*Gior. d. Erud.*, iv.

Friday and the week  
is seldom aleek.—N., V.

Right as the Friday, sothely for to tell,  
Now it schyneth, now it reyneth fast . . .  
Selde is the Friday all the weke ylike.—Ch., 1876.

Friday's noon  
is Sunday's doom.

Fine on Friday, fine on Sunday,  
wet on Friday, wet on Sunday.—Inwards, *Weather Lore*. 1893.

Friday's weather governs Sunday's and Sunday's the week.

Pluie de Vendredi, pluie de Dimanche.

Coremans, *Belgique*.

Friday's moon  
come when it will, comes too soon.—Haz. See Saturday's moon.  
A Friday's feast. *i.e.* a fast.

Jo. Do you strain courtesies? Had I it in fingering  
I 'd make you both make but a Friday's feast.  
Oh how the steam perfumes my nostrils.

Davenport, *A New Trick to Cheat the Devil*,  
E. 2. 1639.

People born on Friday come to all harm.—Anglo-Saxon Leechdoms.



Friday's hair and Sunday's horn  
goes to the Dule on Monday morn.—R., 1678.

Friday's sail  
always fail.-- Sea.

Le Vendredy est le plus beau ou le plus laid jour de toute la semaine.  
—Joubert, *Er. Pop.*, 1570. (Catalan.)

Friday is either the fairest or the foulest day of the week.

Friday will be either king or underling.—(Wiltshire) Cheales.

Friday's a day as'll have its trick,\*  
the fairest or foulest day of the week.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

\* Trick—character, peculiarity.—Hll.

What Friday gets it keeps.—Hen.

A Friday night's dream will come true before the Tuesday.—Jackson,  
*Shropshire F. L.*

Friday night's dream on the Saturday told  
is sure to come true, be it never so old.

See Sir T. Overbury, *The Character of a Milkmaid*.

Chi ride il Venerdi (e non ha chierica) [*i.e.* the tonsure.]  
so spira il Sabato e piange la Domenica.—*Gior. d. Erud.*, iv. 236.

See Monday.

Tel qui rit Vendredi Dimanche pleurera.—Racine, *Plaideurs*.

Le Sabat invite à l'esbat.—Meurier, 1568.

Ne donna senz amore,  
ne Sabato senza sole,  
ne Domenica senza sapore.

Forasmuch as usually on Saturdays our women wash their  
heads on that day and dry their hair in the sun on the  
Sunday, alias the Saboth, all persons more or less have  
exceedings on their cheer.—Torr.

The sun shines, if only for a minute, every Saturday throughout the  
year. Current also in Spain.—Southey, *The Doctor*, iii. 165.

Ni Sabado sin sol, ni moza sin amor, ni vièjo sin dolor.—Nuñez,  
1555.

Saturday's noon and Sunday's prime  
once is enough in seven years' time.—Ch.

A Saturday's moon  
if it comes once in seven years comes too soon.—F.  
[come when it will it . . . . .—Den.].

A Saturday's change brings the boat to the door,  
but a Sunday's change brings it upon t' mid-floor.—Den.

On Saturday change, on Sunday full,  
was never good and never wool.—Forby, *Vocab. of East Ang.*

Saturday's new and Sunday's full  
was never fine and never wool.—Suffolk. [*i.e.* Moon.]

If the moon on a Saturday be new or full  
there always was rain and there always wull.—Lees.

All' hosteria mai d Giovedi, ne alle puttane il Sabato, ne al barbier la Domenica.—Torr.

If thou desirest a wife, choose her on a Saturday rather than on a Sunday. (Spanish).—R., 1813.

Saturday servants never stay,  
Sunday servants run away.

Day of entering a new service.—(Northants). Sternberg.

Saturday's flit  
will never sit.—Baker, *N'hants Glossary*.

**MORNING, NOON, NIGHT.**

In the morning mountains,  
in the evening fountains.—Herb.

The morning sun never lasts a day.—Herb.

The morning to the mountain,  
the evening to the fountain.—Den.

Tho' you rise never so early, the sun will rise at his own time  
and not till then.—Cod.

The morning hour has gold in its mouth.—German.

If red the sun begin his race  
expect that rain will flow apace.—Den.

For age and want save while you may,  
no morning sun lasts all the day.—Ch.

He that riseth not in the morning loseth his journey.—Dr.

The morning is the best for study. *Aurora amica Musis*.—Dr.

*Hora una auroræ tres valet certe duas*.—Dr.

*Mane bonis studiis, quilibet aptus erit*.—Dr.

The morning is perhaps as good a friend to the Graces as it is to the  
Muses.—M. Henry, *Comm.*

*Se quieres ter boa fama  
naom te tome el sol na cama*.—Port.; Nuñez, 1555.

Wm. Forbes leaves us. As to the old story: Scribble till two; then  
walk for exercise till four. Deil ha'e it else: for company eats  
up the afternoon, so nothing can be done that is not achieved  
in the forenoon.—Sir Walter Scott, *Journals*, ii. 264. 1890.

The darkest hour is nearest the dawn.—Den.

Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.—Cl.

In the old of the moon  
a cloudy morning bodes a fair afternoon.—R., 1678.

*Brune matinee belle journée*.—Meurier, *D. F.* 1590.

Many a foul morning hath a fair day.—Cl.

The cock doth crow  
to let us know  
if we be wise  
'tis time to rise.—Den.

When the dawn breaks thro' the clouds near the horizon, a fine day follows: when the dawn breaks high it will rain.—Roper.

A high dawn denotes wind—a low dawn fair weather.—Sir H. Davy, *Salmagundi*.

Soleil qui lèserve au matin, femme qui parle Latin et enfant nourry de vin ne viennent point à la bonne fin.

A glaring morn, a woman Latinist, and a wine-fed child make men cry — Had I wist."—Cotgrave.

If early in the morning you see a fog lying on the low ground, fine weather may be expected.—Roper.

So a mist at the base of the Breton Hill is the favourable sign at Malvern.

Sunrise breakfast,

sun-high dinner,

sun-down sup

makes a saint of a sinner.—R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, ch. 29.

Dew-hit and scrumpin,

breakfast and nuncheon,

dinner and scrag,

supper and bed. (The Labourer's day).—N., V.

'Tis said that from the twelfth of May  
to the twelfth of July all is day.

From the twelfth day of May

To the twelfth of July

Adieu to starlight,

For all is twilight.—Ag., Corn.

The sun shines on both sides of the hedge. Between May 23rd and July 20th there is no absolute darkness in England, and the sun ascends so high in the heavens that the shadow of hedges is hardly perceptible.—Den.

May, June and July

daylight never laves the sky.—P. Robin's *Olinick*.

When the sun is in the West

lazy folks do work the best.

Wanneer de zon is in 't Westen,

luie menschen zijn op't beste.—Dutch.

The ware \* evening is lang and teugh †

the harvest ‡ evening runs § soon o'er the heugh. —K.

i.e. the night seems to fall in a moment.

\* Lentren.—Ch. † Tedious. ‡ Spring. § Tumbles.—Jam., *Sc. Dict.* [Angus].  
How cr hill.

When Ave Maria you hear

see that your house be near.

The dews of the evening industriously shun,

they're the tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.—Lord Chesterfield.

Suonata l'Ave Maria: ecco il mal tempo.—Torr.

The hour next after sunset is in Italy considered the most dangerous to be abroad.

Retirons nous du serain  
car il n'est pas trop sain.—Meurier, 1558.

Out of God's blessing into the warm sun.—He.

This I believe originated at the time of the Reformation, and  
was directed against the prevailing fashion of Italian travel  
with its dangers to religious faith.

Ab equis ad asinos.

The sun is comfortable.—Cl.

They that walk much in the sun will be tanned at last.—R., 1678.

An evening red and a morning grey  
are sure signs of a fair day.—Cl.

Evening red and morning grey  
help the traveller on his way ;  
evening grey and morning red  
bring down rain upon his head.—Inwards.

Evening grey and morning red  
make the shepherd hang his head.—Den.

[send the poor shepherd home wet to his bed] .—Forby, *E. Ang.*

Le rouge soir et brun matin  
est le desir du pelerin.—Meurier, 1590.

The evening red and the morning grey  
is the sign of a bright and cheery day ;  
the evening grey and the morning red,  
put on your hat or you 'll wet your head.—M. ; Scott.

Sky red in the morning  
is sailor's sure warning,  
sky red at night  
is the sailor's delight.—Inwards.

Evening red and morning grey  
two sure signs of one fine day.—Den.

If the sun goes pale to bed  
'twill rain to-morrow it is said.—Inwards.

If the sun in red should set  
the next day surely will be wet,  
if the sun should set in grey  
the next will be a rainy\* day.—Den.

\* bonny.

Like a red morn that ever yet betokened  
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field,  
Sorrow to the shepherds, woe unto the birds,  
Gust and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds.

Shak., *Ven. & Adon.*, 453.

A dogg\* in the morning, sailor take warning ;  
a dogg in the night is the sailor's delight.—Roper.

\* A small rainbow near the horizon.

When the sun sets in a bank,  
a Westerly wind we shall not want.—Den.

When the sun sets bright and clear,  
an Easterly wind you need not fear.—Den.

If the the sun sets as clear as a bell,  
it's an Easterly wind as sure as hell.—Basil Hall, *Fragments of Voyages*.

Ore di sonno. Un ora per un ammalato, due per un viandante, tre  
per un studente, quattro per un mercante, cinque per un  
lavorante, sei per ogni corpo, sette per ogni porco.

*Gior. d. Eraditi*, iv. 378.

The night is the time of rest for all creatures.—Breton, *Crossing of Prouv.*, ii.

All' Ave Maria

o a casa o per la via.—Torr.

*i.e.* at sunset. In S. Italy the succeeding hour is looked on as  
the most dangerous of the twenty-four.

La minuit est de coustuma  
aussi tenebrause et brune  
au dernier quartier de la lune  
qu'une bourse sans pecune.—Meurier, 1558, *Coll. M.*, 3 r.

Coucher de nuit du matin soir,  
droit a midy, aller du soir.—Meurier, 1568.

Le vinti quattro  
chi le annovera è matto.—Torr.

*i.e.* attempts to count the hour from the clock striking, it being  
the custom to have six hours only marked on the face and  
for the hour hand to traverse it four times in the twenty-four  
hours, the number being struck that corresponds with the  
position of the hand.

## JANUARY.

El mal año entra nadando.—Nuñez, 1555.

In January if sun appear  
March and April pay full dear.

Fair days in January deceive many in February (dissimulation).—Dr.

The blackest month in all the year  
is the month of Janiveer.—Den.

A January spring  
is worth naething.—Den.

If Janiveer calends be summerly gay  
'twill be winterly weather till the calends of May.—R.

Aubrey quotes the Welsh, Haf hyd gatan gaiaf hyd Fay.—  
Thoms., *Anecdotes & Traditions*, p. 82.

If the grass grows in Janiveer  
it grows the worse for 't all the year.—R., 1670.

If you see grass in January  
lock your grain in your granary.—Inwards.

January commits the fault and May bears the blame.—Ital.; Ho.

## PROVERBS.

FEBRUARY.

To have January chicks. Aver i pulcini di Gennajo. To have children in old age.—R., 1813.

Pulcin di Gennajo. A child begotten by an old man.—Torr.

Chi ha pulzi de Genaro  
a l'istà un centenaro.—*Archiv.*, iv. 257, Palermo.

A January haddock, a February bannock, and a March pint of ale.—Den.

Si il villano supiesse el sabor de la gallina en Enero,  
no dexaria ninguna en el pollero.—Nuñez, 1555.

If one knew how good it were  
to eat a hen in Janiveer  
he would not leave one in the flock  
for to be trodden by the cock.—Ho.

If one but knew how good it were  
to eat a pullet in Janiveer  
if he had twenty in a flock  
he'd leave but one to go with cock.—R., 1670.

January never lies dead in a dyke gutter.—Den.

Janiveer  
freeze the pot by the fire.—Ho.

A kindly good Janiveere  
freeseth pot by the fiere.—Tusser, *Five Hundredth*, &c. [Jan. *Abst.*], <sup>[1573.]</sup>

Jack Frost in Janiveer  
nips the nose of the nascent year.

January white,  
February fill-dyke.—Sternberg, *N'hants Glossary*.

As the day lengthens  
so the cold strengthens.—Cl.

When the days do lengthen  
the cold doth strengthen.—Torr.

[at Candlemas an hour wide.—Den.]

At New Year's tide a cockstride,  
by Twelfth-tide another beside.—(Worc.) Lees.

It is now February, and the sun is gotten up a cockstride of his  
climbing.—Breton (N.), *Fantasticks* (Feb.).

## FEBRUARY.

February sun  
is dearly won.—C., 1636.

All the months in the year  
curse a fair Februeer.—R., 1670.

The Welshman had rather see his dam on the bier  
than to see a fair Februeer.—R., 1678.

Soulgrove sil lew. *i.e.* February [is] seldom warm.—Aubrey, *Rem.*  
*of G. & J.*

In February if thou hear'st thunder  
thou wilt see a summer's wonder.—D.

January white,

February fill-dyke.—Sternberg, *N'hants Glossary*.

February fill dike  
either with black or white;  
he will fill it ere he go  
if it be but with a fold of straw.—Ho.

February fill the dick  
every day white or black.—Parish, *Sussex*.

February fill dike  
be it black or be it white;  
but if it be white  
it's the better to like.—R., 1670.

February fill dyke, March muck it oot again. *i.e.* snow and  
rain to follow.—Peacock, *Lincolnshire Glossary*.

February fill the dike  
with what thou dost like.

Tusser, *Five Hundred, &c.* [*Feb. Abst.*], 1573.

February fill ditch  
black or white, don't care which.—Essex.

If foul-faced February keeps true touch

He makes the toiling ploughman's proverb right,  
by night, by day, by little and by much,

He fills the ditch with either black or white.—Taylor, *Works*, 394.

If February is dry, there is neither good corn nor good hay.—  
*N.*, I., xi. 112.

Much February snow

a fine summer doth show.—Chamberlain, *W. Worces. Words*, E. D. S.

February makes a bridge and March breaks it.—Herb.

February fire lang,

March-tide to bed gang.—Carr, *Craven Glossary*.

Februeer

doth cut and sheer.—R., 1678; B. Jon., *A Tale of a Tub*, i. 1.

February if ye be fair

the hoggs\* will mend and nothing 'pair†,

February if ye be foul‡

the hoggs will die in every pool.—Ch.

\* *i.e.* sheep. † Impair. ‡ Rainy, not snowy.

Reckon right and February hath one and thirty days.—Herb.

Hebrero corto con sus dias veyute y ocho

quien bien los ha de contar treynta le ha de echar.—Nuñez, 1555.

*D. Pedro.* Good morrow, Benedict. Why, what's the matter?

That thou hast such a February face,

So full of frost, of storm, of cloudiness?

Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 4, 40.

3rd Thursday. The fair-day of Auld Deer

is the warst day in a' the year.—(Aberdeen) Ch.

**MARCH.**

March cometh in like a Lyon and goes out like a lamb.—*Systema Agriculturae*, by J. W[orlidge], 1669.

March hack ham\*

comes [in like a lion, goes out like a lamb].—R., 1670; North, *Life of Guilford*, ii. 74; Ho., *Dendrologia*, 1640.

\* Hackande=Annoying. Balkham.—Fr. Black ram.—Inwards.

March wind wakens the ether and blooms the thorn.—*P. Robin*, 1729.

A windy March and a rainy April make a beautiful May.—R.

March winds and April showers  
bring forth May flowers.—Den.

March flowers  
make no summer bowers.—Inwards.

March yeans the lammie and buds the thorn,  
but blows through the flint of an ox's horn.—(Northumberland) Ch.

March birds are best.—*P. in R.*, 1678. *i.e.* partridges.

A chick now and then of a month old, but March birds are too  
strong meat.—Breton, *A Physician's Letter*, 1599.

March cocks is aye crawin'.—Gregor, *Aberdeen Journal*.

March birds lays in harvest. *i.e.* the hen chicks then hatched  
become laying pullets in harvest time.—*P. Robbin's Olminick*,  
1861

As mad as a March hare. *i.e.* wild.—He. See Hll., *Dict.*

One foal falling in March is worth two falling in May.—Markham,  
*Country Contentments*, I., 1615.

April borrows three days of March and they are ill.—R., 1670.

[The three last days (O.S.) of March. See Scott's n. *Heart of Midlothian*.]

March borrowed of April  
three days and they were ill.—K.

[they killed three lambs were playing on a hill.  
Haz.]

April borrows of March again  
three days of wind and rain.—*British Apollo*, iii.  
No. 18.

March does from April gain  
three days and they're in rain,  
return'd by April in's as bad kind  
three days and they're in wind.—*British Apollo*, u. s.

Marco yguarco.—(Port.) Nuñez, 1555. [The equinoxes].

A wet March makes a sad harvest.—Inwards.

March rain spoils more than clothes.—Inwards.

March water is worse than a stain in cloth.—Inwards.

March water is worth May soap.—Mearns; Ch.

March dust is worth its weight in gold.—M.

Vino de Marco nunca encubado.—Nuñez, 1555.



Muddy water in March, muddy water every month of the year.—  
Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words*. [E.D.S.]

A bushel\* of March dust [on the leaves] is worth a king's ransom.  
—Cl.; Ho.

\* Coome.—F.

A peck of March dust worth ransom is of gold.—Tusser, 1557; Den.  
March dust to be sold  
worth ransom of gold.—Tusser, *Mar. [Abst.]*, 1573.

Haz. refers to Forby, *E. A. Voc*, p. 48, art. Busk.

The streets he gravell'd twice a day. (Vice-Chancellor on King  
James II.'s visit to Cambridge.)

One strike of March dust for to see  
no proverb would give more than he.

Bp. Corbet, *Poem to tune of "Bonny Nell."*

A dry March never begs its bread.—Brady, *Clavis Calendaria*.

March dust and May sun  
makes corn white and maids dun.—Den.

March wind\* and May sun  
make clothes† white and maids dun.—R.

\* Water.—Ch. † Cloths.—By.

March dust and March win'  
bleaches as weel as simmer's sun.—Ch.

E come il sol di Marzo che muove e non risolve.—Ho.

The March sun raises but dissolves not.—Herb.

A March sun sticks like a lock of wool.—(Sp.) Ho.

Like a March sun, which heats but does not melt.—Ho.

worse than the sun in March,  
This praise doth nourish agues.—Shak., 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.  
Haver sole di Marzo. *i.e.* esser felice.—Torr.

March whisquer  
was never a good fisher.—Ferg.

*i.e.* a windy March bad fishing-time.—K.

March comes in with adder-heads and goes out with peacocks'  
tails.—K.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder  
And that craves wary walking.—Shak., *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

March many weathers [rained and blowed,  
but.—F.] March grass never did good.—R., 1678.

Mists in March bring rain  
or in May frosts again.—Inwards.

He is, in religious practices,  
Like the spring in that windy month.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 472.

March many forwards. *i.e.* promises, covenants.—*Prompt. Parv.*;  
Forward, *Chester Plays*, i. 63.

March many forwards in his words, December in his actions.—T.  
Adams, *White Devil: Works*, p. 47. 1629.

March search,  
April try,  
May will prove

whether you live or die.—*N.*, I., xi. 416.

If you kill one flea in March you kill a hundred.

In Suffolk fleas are said to be particularly brisk thrice a year: at oat-sahwen, at oat-hahwen (when the hose or sheath spathe of the ear appears), and at oat-mahwen.—Nall, *Great Yarmouth*.

Never come March, never come winter.—Chamberlain, *W. W. Words*.

1. On the first of March  
the birds begin to search.—*North D.* (*i.e.* pair.)

If from fleas you would be free  
on the 1st of March let all your windows closed be.

*Sussex Folk-Lore Record*, i. 50.

March dust on an apple-leaf  
brings all kinds of fruit to grief.—Bull, *Pomona Herefordensis*, p. 50.

Lyde (an old name for March). See Spring.

Lide [or Lede]  
pilles the coves hide.

Minsheu, *Emendatio Ductoris in Linguas*, 1627.

*i.e.* March pinches the beasts.—Smyth, *Hundred of Berkeley*, p. 201. 1639.

Ducks won't lay till they have drunk Lide water.—*Folk-Lore Journal*, iv. 221. 1886.

24. If the bushes hang of a drop before sunrise it will be a dropping season; if the bushes be dry we may look for a dry summer.—Mrs. Lubbock.

The Blackthorn winter. A spell of N.E. winds, which prevail towards the end of the month when the sloe comes into blossom.

Like to the Blackthorn, which puts forth his leaf,  
Not with the golden fawnings of the sun  
But sharpest show'rs of hail and blackest frosts.

Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, iii. 1.

## APRIL.

A cold April  
the barn will fill.—F.

A cold April, much bread and little wine.—(Sp.) Ho.

Il n'est si joli mois d'Avril  
qui n'ait son chapeau de gresil.

April wears a white hat.—Inwards. (Frost.)

When April blows his horn  
it's good both for hay and corn.—R., 1670.

The thunder being accompanied by rain.

As changeable as an April day.—Inwards.

He's like an April shower  
that wets the stone nine times in an hour.

Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

Cherries. If they blow in April  
you'll have your fill,  
but if in May  
they'll all go away.—Pegge's *Kenticisms*, 62.

April with his back\* and bill  
plants a flower on every hill.—D.

\* ? hack.

[Sweet\*] April showers  
do spring May flowers.—C., 1629.

make . . . .—Cl.

bring forth . . . .—Ho.; R.; G. Harvey, *Letter Book*,  
p. 34. 1573.

\* Tusser, *Ap.* [*Abst.*], 1573.

All w<sup>h</sup> mine A<sup>p</sup> flowers are humbly sent unto y<sup>r</sup> good Ladyship  
for that I hope very shortly to see the May flowers of y<sup>r</sup>  
favour.—Gascoyne, *Complaint of Philomene*.

An April flood  
carries away the frog and her brood.—Cl.

April weather  
rain and sunshine both together.—Haz.

Called *Le nozze del Diavolo*.—Torr.

Till April is dead  
change not a thread.

April cling\*  
good for nothing.—(Somt.) *P. in R.*, 1678.

\* ? Sling or slink, a calf prematurely born.

If it thunders on All Fools' day  
it brings good crops of corn and hay.—Inwards.

Aayprul vools gan paast  
and you be the biggest vool at last.

Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phrases*.

[Must be said before noon.]

On the first of Aperill  
you may send a gowk whither you will.—Haz.

The first of April, some do say,  
is set apart for All Fools' day.—*P. Robin*, 1760.

The first and second of April  
hound the gowk another mile.—Jam.

3. The third of April  
comes in the cuckoo and the nightingale.—F.

This would make the 14th, N.S., which is our "cuckoo day."

If the first three days of April be foggy, there will be a flood in  
June.—(Huntingdon) *N.*, II.

**MAY.**

Cast\* not a clout  
till May be out.—Hen.

\* Change.—Haz.

The wind at North and East  
was never good for man nor beast,  
so never think to cast a clout  
until the month of May be out.—Robinson, *Whitby Gloss.*

The merry month of May.—R., 1678.

Of fair things the month of May is fair.—Cod.

The pleasant month of May  
doth not last alway.—With., 1608.

Come it aire, come it late,  
in May comes the cow-quake.—Ferg.

*i.e.* a cold rain with wind. R., 1678, suggests the gramen  
tremulum or “quaking-grass.”

As welcome as flowers in May.—He.

*He*: to my eyes  
As foul weather to the skies. . (Ironical.)

*She*: And you to mine as mists to the day,  
or frosts unto the month of May.—Flecknoe, *A Rural Dialogue.*

U.P.K. spells May goslings.—Haz.

U.P.K. spells goslings in May.—Brady, *Var.*, p. 16.

May-day is come and gone;  
thou art a gesling and I am none.—Den.

He has na more sense than a May gosling.—W. Rye, in *Norfolk*  
*Ant. Misc.*, i. 308.

Cold May enriches no one.—Inwards.

A la mi-Mai queue d'hivar.

If you would the doctor pay  
leave your flannels off in May.—Elworthy, *W. Som. Word Book.*

A cold\* May and a windy  
makes a fat† [full—R., 1670] barn and a findy‡.—Ho.

\* Wet.—K. † *i.e.* solid, full, substantial.—K. ‡ What finds or supports.

Cold May and windy,  
barn filleth up finely.—Tusser, *May [Abst.]* 1573.

Checks growth of weeds and corn from growing rank.—Ellis, p. 9.

A cold May  
full bay\*

Good for corn and bad for hay.—Baker, *N'hants Glossary.*  
\* of barn.

A cold May  
[plenty of corn and hay]

A cold May is kind.—Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words.*

Shear your sheep in May,  
and shear them all away.—R., 1670.

A wet May and a winnie  
brings a fou stackyard and a *finnie*.

Mactaggart (*Gall. Ency.*) derives this from Find, to feel, weigh wheat in the hand.

A swarm of bees in May  
is worth [a cow and her calf and] a load of hay,  
but a swarm in July  
is not worth a fly.—Herts. Ellis, *The Mod. Husbandman*, May (2), 167.  
A swarm in August is not worth a dust.

The herrings are na guid till they smell the new hay.—Northd. Ch.

A cameral haddock's ne'er gude  
till it get three draps o' May flude.—Ch.

Quien en Mayo come la sardina  
en Agosto caga la espina.—Cornw. Nuñez, 1555.

Cockles and ray  
come in in May.—Harland and Wn., *Lancash. Leg.*, p. 224.

A hot May  
makes a fat church-hay—Haz.

. . . . . yard.—Ho.

Chyrche-haye.—Cimiterium; Wright, *A Vol. of Vocabularies* (14th Cent.), p. 178.

Marry in May and you'll rue the day.

Who weds in May  
throws all away.—*Ovid Fasti*, v. 490.

May birds are aye cheeping (chirping in the nest).

Mense Maio nubunt male.—Fuller, *W. of E.*

From the marriages in May  
all the bairns die and decay.—Den.

He that would live for aye  
must eat sage\* in May.—R., 1678.

\* and butter.—F.

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?—*Schola Salernitana*.

This month eat butter and red sage,  
And you shall live out your full age;  
If no red sage be to be seen,  
You may for need take that is green.

Great store of authors much do utter  
In praise of this same sage and butter.—*P. Robin*, 1669.

• Merchant May's little summer.—Cornw. Haz.

Flowers in May,  
fine cocks of hay.—York. N., I., x. 210.

A north-east wind in May  
makes the Shot'ver men a prey.

*i.e.* at Dover, where it is a good wind for mackerel fishers.—P., 41.

May butter. If during the month of May before you salt your butter, you save a lump thereof and put it into a vessel, and so set it into the sun the space of that month, you shall find it exceeding sovereign and medicinable for wounds, sprains, aches, and such-like grievances.—Markham, *Eng. Housewife*. 1615.

Be it weal or be it woe,  
beans blow before May doth go.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

The last spring floods that happen in May  
carry the salmon fry down to the say (sea).

The floods of May  
take the smolts away [young salmon].

May-bes don't fly [this month] now.—*S., P.C.*, i.

May rain kills lice.—*Den.*

A May wet  
was never kine yet.—*Wor.*, Lees.

A May flood  
never did good.—*Cl.*

A labberly May [wet, splashy]  
makes a good crop of hay.—*Somerset.* Pulman, *Rustic Sketches*, p. 69.

Bourbes (mud) en May, espies (ears of corn) en Aoust.—Nuñez, 1555.

A wet May  
will fill a byre full of hay.—*Den.*

Be sure of hay  
till the end of May.—*Tusser, May [Abst.]*, 150.

A weat Maay brings plenty of corn and plenty of haay.—*Peacock, Lincoln Gloss.*

*i.e.* dry weather gives the Wheat an opportunity to begin opening its sheath or hose, and let out the green ear of the more forward and largest stalks.—*Ellis, M. H. May* (8).

May never goes out without a wheatear.—*Forby, E. A.*

The first of May  
is Robin Hood's day.—*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes* [ed. Hone].

The Twenty-ninth of May  
shick-shack\* day.

Oak-leaves worn up to noon; after twelve, ash-leaves substituted.—*Lowsley, Berkshire Words and Phrases.*

\* A Somerset term.

The fair maid who on the first of May  
goes to the fields at break of day,  
and washes in dew from the hawthorn-tree,  
will ever after handsome be.—*Haz.*

May-day, pay-day,  
pack rags and go away.

The day of entering and leaving farm-service.—*Jackson, Shropshire F.L.*, p. 465.

Mese di fiori,  
mese di dolori.

To do what one can to get up May hill.—*Torr.* (Of a convalescent.)  
—*Wise, N. Forest.*

Whereas in our remembrance Ale went out when Swallows came in,  
seldom appearing after Easter, it now hopeth (having climbed up May hill) to continue its course all the year.—*F. W., Derbyshire.*

*Cf.* All wheat should May or look yellowish in April, and be of a black-green in May.—Ellis, *M. H. May* (2).

He that is hanged in May will eat no flaunes\* in Midsummer.

Dryfesdale says in Scott, *Abbot*, ch. xxxiii. (A.S., *flena*.)

\* Pancakes.

Grief melts away  
like snow in May.

## JUNE.

As fresh as a rose in June.—R., 1678.

Calm weather in June  
corn sets in tune.—Tusser, *June [Abst.]* 1573.

A good leak in June  
sets all in tune.—Den.

A dry May and a dripping June  
brings all things in tune.—Baker, *N'hants Glossary*.

Lane croie cabbyl dy ushtey laàl yoan feeu mayl Vannin.

A horseshoe full of water on St. John's day (24th) is worth the rent of the Isle of Man.—*Mon. Misc.*, ii. 21.

The bree's\* upon her like a cow in June.—Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 10.

\* Brise, a gadfly.

The blossoming of the bramble early in June indicates an early harvest.—*Illustrated London News*, 19/11/81.

If on the eighth of June it rain  
it foretells a wet harvest, men sain.—R.

Wait or barley 'll shut\* in June  
nif they baint no higher 'an a spoon. (A late season.) Elworthy,  
*W. Som. Word Book*.

\* *i.e.* sprout.

If it rains on Midsummer Eve all the filberds will be spoiled.—D.

23. Under the stars on the Eve of St. John  
lucky the babe that those stars shine on.—*N.*, VIII., vi. 217.  
Quoted on the birth of Duchess of York's child.

The cuckoo sings in April,  
the cuckoo sings in May,  
the cuckoo sings at Midsummer, but not upon the day.  
Jackson, *Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 222.

## JULY.

A shower in July when the corn begins to fill  
is worth a plough of oxen and all belongs theretill.—K.

Bow-wow, dandy-fly,  
brew no beer in July.—Den.

In July  
shear your rye.—Den.

No tempest, good July,  
lest corn look ruefully.—Tusser, *July* [*Abst.*,] 1573.

. . . . . come off bluey.—F. To come bluey off.—R., 1678.

See ex. in Hll. Also Urq. Rabelais, IV., xxxv.; Ward, *English Reformation*, i. 67; T. Brown, *Works*, i. 284.

If the first of July it be rainy weather,  
'twill rain more or less for four weeks together.—R.

. . . . . forty days.—Den.

*Sordido.* O here "St. Swithin the 15 day, variable weather, for the most part rain" good! "for the most part rain": why it should rain forty days after, now more or less, it was a rule held afore I was able to hold a plough, and yet here are two days no rain; ha! it makes me muse.—B. Jon., *Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

Upon Saint Swithin's \* day I noted well  
The wind was calm, nor any rain then fell;  
Which fair day, as old saws saith, doth portend  
That heav'n to earth will plenteous harvest send.

Taylor (W. P.), *Part of this Summer's Trav.* [*Misc.*, i., Spens. Soc.]

\* July 15th: apple christening day. [West Country saying.]

Such a man [the Engrosser of Corn] . . . makes his Almanac his Bible: if it prognosticates rain on St. Swithin's day he loves and believes it beyond the Scripture.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 836.

In 1887 a drought which had lasted for all June was followed on the 15th July by a fair rain, but the drought reestablished itself, and was not fairly broken till August 31.

The dog-days extend from the 3rd July to the 11th August. Called Caniculares, because the dog-star Sirius is in the ascendent. They are mentioned Shak., *H. VIII.*, v. 3; Taylor, *Works*, fo. 394.

## AUGUST.

Dry August and warm .  
doth harvest no harm.—Tusser, *Aug.* [*Abst.*] 1573.

[but] a rainy August  
makes a hard bread-crust.—Denham, *F. L. N. of E.*, 1851, p. 6.

Secundum proverbium Etruscum dicuntur Vendere solem de mense Augusti.

The French still say a man has made his August. *i.e.* his harvest is gathered in.

Ferrare Agosto.—Torr.

Stare in allegria e in conviti il 1<sup>mo</sup>. di Agosto.

Agua de Agosto  
azafran, miel y mosto.—Nuñez, 1555.

He was born in August. (Of a well-skilled person.)—Ferg.

F. W. gives it as a Scots proverb current in Northumberland and as the periphrasis of a liquorish person, and "such as would be tasters of everything they can come by, though not belonging to them."



It is good to eat the briars in the sear month.—Aubrey, *Remains of G. & J.*

When the blackberries ripen in August it is a forward season.

Merry be the first

and merry be the last

and merry be the first of August.—Haz., p. 280.

24. If the twenty-fourth of August be fair and clear,  
then hope for a prosperous autumn that year.—R.

### SEPTEMBER.

Fools grow fat in September.

Auld Reekie's sons blithe faces wear,

September's merry month is near

That brings in Neptune's caller cheer

New oysters fresh,

The halesomest and nicest gear

O' fish or flesh.—Robt. Ferguson, *Caller Oyster*.

September blow soft

till the fruit be in loft.—Tusser, *Sep. [Abst.]*, 1573; R.

For, as you've been in Society, you'll pawsibly remember

That of all the dullest months in Town far the dullest is September;

Of all the dullest, deadeast months in all the dull, dead year—

If that line aint in Tennyson, I'm sure it's precious near—

And if you ask the reason why our Town-house we aint quittink,

It's cos of that 'ere Parliament as will keep on a sittink.—Thackeray.

i. Saint Partridge day.

### OCTOBER.

Dry your barley-land in October

or you'll always be sober.—Den.

Often drunk and seldom sober

falls like the leaves in October.—F.

And he that will to bed go sober

falls like the leaf still in October.

B. and F., *The Bloody Brother*, ii. 2.

Good October, a strong blast,

to blow hog acorn and mast.—Tusser.

Twenty-five days in October.

In October dung your field

and your land its wealth shall yield.

If in the fall of the leaves in October many of them wither on the boughs

and hang there, it betokens a frosty winter [and much snow—

Inwards] or many caterpillars.—Stevenson, *Twelve Moneths*, 1661.

In October not even a cat is to be found in London.

The prevalence of berries on the holly-bushes indicate a cold winter.

—*Illustrated London News*, 19/11/81.

This applies to fruit of this kind in general, more especially to the haws. It is a pretty theory that provision is thus made for the birds in the hard weather predetermined on. It is merely the result of a profusely flowering summer.

**NOVEMBER.**

November, take flail :

let ships no more sail.—Tusser, 1573; *P. Rob.*, 1675 ("Old prov.").

Let the thresher take his flayle  
and the ship no more sayle.

Breton, *Fantastics* (Nov.).

If there's ice in November to bear a duck  
there'll be nothing after but sludge and muck.—*N.*

If ducks do slide at Hollandtide,\* at Christmas they shall swim.—  
*Globe*, 10/1/87.

\* [All Hallows or All Saints', the 1st November.—ED.].

There are fifteen days in November in which you don't need a great-coat.

November has twenty days on which the sun shines.

Sprat weather. The dark days of November and December.—  
Cowan, *Sea Proverbs* (American).

1. On the first of November, if the weather holds clear,  
an end of wheat sowing do make for this year.—Den.

10. If Nov. 10 be cloudy it denotes a wet, if dry a sharp winter.—  
Stevenson, *Twelve Moneths*.

11. St. Martin.

St. Martin's little summer.

"Expect St. Martin's summer, halcyon days."

Shak., *Hen. VI.*, Pt. i., Act I., ii. 131.

A San Martin

Mèt la legna sùl camin. [Milan.]

"On St. Martin's day

Your fires lay."—Cheales.

**DECEMBER.**

December's frost and January's flood

Never boded the husbandman's good.—*Times*, 1/1/84.

4. St. Barbara.

Barbara makes bridges (of ice),

Sara (Dec. 5) sharpens the nails,

And Nicholas (Dec. 6) drives them in.—Russian Prov.

6. St. Nicholas.

St. Nicholas in winter sends the horses to the stable,

St. Nicholas in spring (May 9) makes them fat.—Russian Prov.

21. St. Thomas.

St. Thomas grey, St. Thomas grey,

The longest night and shortest day.—(Somerset).

25. A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard.

A warm Christmas—a cold Easter,

A green Christmas—a white Easter.

**SPRING.**

Dat Clemens\* hiemem: dat Petrus ver Cathedratus †

Æstuat Urbanus ‡: autumnat Bartholomæus. §

Ducange, *Gloss. Mediae et Infimae Lat.*, I., col. 882 [in edition of 1733; p. 495 in edition of 1884, v. *sub* Autumnus.—ED.]

[Elisabet hiemem dat (Nov. 19).—Bedwell, W. [*Ephemerides* Op., i. 266.]

\* Nov. 23. † Feb. 22. ‡ May 25. § Aug. 24.

Every month hath its flower,

Every flower hath its hour.

Step on nine daisies, Spring's first sign.—Roper.

It ain't Spring till you can plant your foot on twelve daisies.

When the hain-beard appear  
the shepherd need not fear.

The advent of genial weather is shown by the coming of the field wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*).—Baker, *N'hants Glossary*.

A wet spring is the sign of dry weather in harvest.—Den.

March in Janiveer,

Janiveer in March I fear.—R., 1678.

A late spring

is a great bless-ing.—D.

Better late ripe and bear than early blossom and blast.—F.

An ague in the Spring

is physic for a King.—Ho.

Calenturas de Mayo salud para todo el año.

Qui a la fievre au mois de May

tout l'an demeure sain et gay.—Joubert, *Er. Pop.*, II. (34).

Le rest de l'an sit sain et gay.—Bacon, *Promus* (1650).

Eat leeks in Lide and ramsins in May

and all the year after physicians may play.

Aubrey, *Remains of G. and J.*; *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 51.

Lide is March.—Bullokar, *Cov. Myst.*, p. 340.

Leeks purgeth the blood in March.—Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, f. 64. 1558.

Britton says in a note to Aubrey that he has seen it written:

Eat leeks in Lent and raisins in May.

If they would drink nettles in March and eat mugwort in May  
so many fine maidens wouldn't go to the clay.—Den.

In March milk is good for yourself, in April for your brother, and in  
May for your mother-in-law.—(Spanish.)

In March

the birds begin to search,

in April

the corn begins to fill,

in May

the birds begin to lay.—(Lancashire) Hll.

Kill crow, pie and cadow,  
 rook, buzzard, and raven,  
 or else go desire them  
 to seek a new haven.—Den.; Tusser, *Mar.* [*Abst.*] 1573.

Thunder in Spring  
 cold will bring.—Inwards.

Le Vendredy Saint & aourné [=31 March, 1469] vint & yssit du Ciel plusieurs grans esclats de tonnoire es partissemens & meveilleuse pluye qui es bahist beau coup de gens, pour ce que les enciens dient tousiours que nul ne doit dire helas, s'il n'a ouy tonner en Mars.—*Chronique Scandaleuse*. 1468 (end).

And also in March is time to sow flax and hemp, for I have hard old housewyves say that Better is March hurdes [or hards] than April flax: the reason appeareth.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, f. 61. 1534.

Sin, repentance, and pardon are like to the three vernal months of the year, March, April and May: Sin comes in like March, blustering, stormy, and full of bold violence; Repentance succeeds like April, showering, weeping, and full of tears; Pardon follows, like May, springing, singing, full of joys and flowers.—T. Adams, *Man's Comfort*, 1653, iii. 299.

## SUMMER.

Summer hath no fellow.—Cl.

Crà, Cra di sta'  
 per tutto è ca'.

or Crà, Crà se vien la sta'  
 mi farò una ca'.—Torr.

The sound of the crowing cock suggests out of door life in the country.

Summer is a seemly time. There is a second part to this proverb, but it is paltry.—K.

Qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt.—W., 1616.

[He is a dreaming.]

You dream of a dry summer.—Ho.; Cl., *Cribro divinare*, p. 64.

To dream of a dry summer—R., 1670; Daniel Rogers, *Matrimonial Honour*, 194. 1642.

One swallow makes\* not summer.—He.

[Yet a prodigal's summer makes many swallows.—P. Rob. Prog. 1699.]

\* brings.—Gosson, *Sch. of Ab.*; Withals, 1616.

It is not one swallow that bringeth in summer.—Taverner, f. 25. 1539.

An English summer begins on the 31st July and ends on 1st of August.—H. Walpole.

“There were four very hot days at the end of last month [July], which you know with us Northern people compose a summer.—H.W., *Letter to Earl of Strafford*, August 25, 1771, from Paris.

An English summer—three\* fine days and a thunderstorm.

\* two.—Den.

Don't sit on the grass in any month that has an r in it.—*Agric. Communications, &c.* (Causes agues.)

When the sand doth feed the clay  
England Woe and Well-a-day!  
but when the clay doth feed the sand  
then its well with old England.—R. 1670.

When the sand feeds the clay  
England cries "Well-a-day!"  
but when the clay feeds the sand  
it is merry with England.—F. W.

*i.e.* it is better by far that the Vales feed the hilly country than  
that the Vales.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, June, '52.

Because there is more clay than sandy ground in England.—  
R. 1678.

A dry summer never made a dear peck.—K.

. . . . . begs its bread.—(Cornwall) Haz.

There can't be too much rain before midsummer, nor too little after.  
—G. B. Worgan, *Agriculture of Cornwall*, 3.

'Tis said that from the twelfth of May  
to the twelfth of July all is day.—Spurgeon.

Put off flannel on Midsummer night and put it on again next  
morning.—Boerhave.

Short summers lightly have a forward spring.—Shak., *Richard III.*,  
iii. 1; Tusser; B. Jon., *New Inn.*, ii. 1.

Little mead,  
little need.—*P. in R.* 1678.

Mild winter after bad summer, and so bees badly fed.

If many white thorn blossoms or dog-roses are seen, expect a severe  
winter.—Inwards.

When the bramble blossoms early in June, an early harvest is  
expected.—(Scotland) Murr.

So long as the dog-rose appears before Midsummer, so long before  
Michaelmas the harvest will commence.—*The Star*, May 13,  
1794.

Frosty nights and hot sunny days  
set the corn-fields all in a blaze.—Sw.

## AUTUMN.

A blackberry summer. A few fine days at the close of September  
or opening of October, when the fruit of the bramble ripens  
[in the N. of England].—Den.

Pulcrorum autumnus pulcher.—Quoted Bacon, *Essays. Of Beauty.*  
Of fair things the autumn is fair.—Herb.

Autunno per la bocca primavera per l'occhio.—Torr.

If on the trees the leaves still hold,  
the winter coming will be cold.—Harland and Wn., *Lanc. Leg.*, 233.  
Where we fare well four days and did complain  
Like harvest folks of weather and the rain.—Bp. Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.  
A huncht \* back-end, and melch † Spring.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

\* Cold, ungenial. † Mild.

Not only the Spring, but the Michaelmas Spring,  
The middle Summer's Spring.—Shak., *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.  
Thou latter Spring.—Shak., 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

Thus we see how Fall of th' leaf  
Adds to each condition grief;  
Only two there be whose wit  
Make hereof a benefit.

These conclusions try on man  
Surgeon and Physician,  
While it happens now and then  
Kill than cure they sooner can.

Rd. Brathwait, *Shepherd's Tales*, 1621, p. 254. [P. 302 in reprint  
of 1887.—Ed.]

# WINTER.

Come sol d'inverno  
quien sale tarde e pone presto.

Well, horse, winter will come.—Ho.

The English winter, ending in July,  
To recommence in August.—Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii. 42.

There is but one winter in England, but the difficulty is to know  
when it begins and when it ends.

Invierno solagero  
verano barrendero [dusty].—Nuñez, 1555.

A good winter bringeth a good summer.—He. ? Dr.

A green winter makes a fat churchyard.—R., 1670. [211.

A hot Christmas „ „ „ —Swan, *Spec. Mun.*, 1635, p.

Improved drainage and more wisely chosen sites for houses have  
however altered this.

If the blackbird sings before Christmas he will cry before Candlemas.  
As long as the bird sings before Candlemas he will greet after it.—K.  
When there is a Spring in winter and a winter in Spring the year  
is never good.\*—Cod.

\* Won't be good for anything.

A mild winter makes a cold summer,  
A long winter maketh a full ear.—Bacon, *Promus*, 374.

An early winter  
a surly winter.\*—Den.

\* summer.—Roper.

An air winter  
makes a sair winter.—Chambers.

Till New Year sweat  
till May no heat.—*Globe*, 10/1/87.

Onion's skin very thin,  
mild winter coming in;  
onion's skin thick and tough,  
coming winter cold and rough.—Inwards.

One woodcock makes no winter.—J. Wilson, *The Cheats*, 1663. C. 1636.

The woodcock's early visit and abode  
Of long continuance in our temperate clime  
Foretell a liberal harvest.—Phillips, *Cider*, II., 177.

Winter finds out what summer lays up.—R., 1670.

Winter reveals  
what summer conceals.

If the winter is windy the spring will be rainy.—*Agric. Commun.*, &c.

Winter is summer's heir.—R., 1678.

Al invierno lluvioso  
verano abondoso.—(Spanish) R.

Winter never dies in her dam's belly (sure of frosts or snows, first  
or last).—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*

Winter never rots in the sky.—R., 1670.

Beware therefore of extremities and till the Lord hath truly brought  
down thy winter out of the sky know it will never rot there,  
it must be the merciful calm of grace which must bring a  
settled calm upon thy soul.—Dan Rogers, *Naaman*, pp. 264,  
565. 1642.

Ne caldo ne gielo  
non resta mai in cielo.—1530.

Winter thunder  
is old men's wonder.—Cl.

Winter thunder  
is summer's wonder.

Ho.; Willsford, *Nature's Secrets*, p. 113; T. Jevon,  
*The Devil of a Wife*, ii., 1686.

Winter thunder  
bodes summer hunger.—M.

Winter's thunder and summer's flood  
never boded Englishman good.—Ho.; R., 1670.

Den. has "Summer in winter."

Who doffs his coat on winter's day  
will gladly put it on in May.—(Scotland) Murr.

Winter time for shoeing,  
peascod time for wooing.—(Devon.) See Haz., *Brand*, ii. 57.

Winter weather and women's thoughts often change.—Dr.

Wedding and ill wintering tames both man and beast.—Cl.

Winter tames man, woman, and beast.—Shak., *Taming of the  
Shrew*, iv. 1.

**FESTIVALS.**

If New Year's eve night wind blows South,  
it betokeneth warmth and growth ;  
if West, much milk and fish in the sea ;  
if North, much cold and storms there will be ;  
if East, the trees will bear much fruit ;  
if North-east, flee it, man and brute.—Den.

If it rain much during the twelve days after Christmas, it will  
be a wet year.—Inwards.

He might be not altogether improperly characterized an ill wind  
that begins to blow upon Christmas eve, and so continues  
very loud and blustering all the twelve days.—Brathwait,  
*Whimzies*, 1631: *A Pedler*.

Take out, then take in,  
bad luck will begin ;  
take in, then take out,  
good luck bring about.—Brand.

At Twelfth-day the days are lengthened a cock-stride. (The  
Italians say at Christmas.)—R., 1670.

At New-year's day a cock stride,  
at Candlemas an hour wide.—Den.

At New-Year's tide  
the days lengthen a cock stride.—North.

Pray don't 'ee wash on New Year's day,  
or you 'll wash one of the family away.—N., VIII., ix. 46.

Jan. 7. On St. Distaff's day  
neither work nor play.—Den.

Rock-day dividing the holidays from work-days.

[The morrow after Twelfth Day—Jan. 7, called Rock  
Day, because the women then resumed work with  
the *rock* or distaff, or professed to do so.—Ed.]

Jan. 22. St. Vincent Vincenti festo  
si sol radiet memor esto.

Prens garde au jour St. Vincent  
car, sy ce jour tu vois et sent  
que de soleil soiet cler et biau  
nous erons du vin plus quel'sau.

Jan. 25. If St. Paul be fair and clear,  
then betides a happy year ;  
if the wind do blow aloft,  
then of wars we shall hear full oft ;  
if the clouds make dark the sky,  
great store of people then will die ;  
if there be either snow or rain,  
then will be dear all sorts of grain.—F.



Clara dies Pauli bonitatem denotat anni  
 si fuerint venti crudelia proelia genti  
 quando sunt nebulæ pereunt animalia quæque  
 si nix aut pluvia sit, tunc fiunt omnia chara.

Harl. MS. 4043; *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 10.

Clara dies Pauli multas segetes notat anni  
 Si fuerint nebulæ, aut venti erunt proelia genti.

Feb. 2. If Candlemas day be fair and bright,  
 winter will have another flight;  
 if on Candlemas day it be shower and rain,  
 winter is gone and will not come again.—R., 1678.

If Candlemas day is fair and clear,  
 there'll be twa winters in the year.—(Scotland.)  
 [corn and fruits will then be dear.—Inwards.]

If Cannlemas day be lound and fair,  
 yaw hawf o' t' winter's to come and mair;  
 if Cannlemas day be murk an' foul,  
 yaw hawf o' t' winter's geean at Yule.

Robinson, *Whitby Glossary*.

On Candlemas day, if the sun shines clear,  
 the shepherd had rather see his wife on the bier.—Forby, *E. A.*

Hoc mihi dixit Hiems, Si sim quandoque morosa  
 In Candeloso, semper ero radiens.

MS. Harl. 4043, 16th Cy., f. 1 ro.

Men were wont for to discern  
 By Candlemas day what weather should hold.

Skelton, *Garlande of Laurell*.

In Yorkshire ancient people say  
 If February's second day  
 Be very fair and very clear  
 It doth portend a scanty year  
 For hay or grass, but if it rains  
 They never then perplex their brains.—*P. Robin*, Feb., 1735.  
 As big as bull-beef at Candlemas.—Den.

My Candlemas bond upon you.

Den.; Hone, *Every Day Book*, i. 12.

*i.e.* you owe me a New Year's gift.

If the sun shines in the forenoon  
 winter is not half done.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, I., 403. 1799.

A Candlemas eve wind.—*See N.*, V., ii. 391.

Where the wind blows on Candlemas eve it will continue till  
 May eve.

At Candlemas  
 the cold comes to us.—F.

If it neither rains nor snows on Candlemas day  
 you may striddle your horse and go and buy hay.—(Linc.) Haz.  
 As long as the bird sings before Candlemas, so long she greets  
 after.—K.

As far as the sun shines in on old Candlemas day,  
so far will the snow blow in before old May.

Mrs. Lubbock, *Norfolk Arch.*, ii. 291.

First comes Candlemas, then the new moon,  
and the next Tuesday after is Fasten's e'en.

i.e. Shrove Tuesday.

When once is come Candlemas day  
leave off at cards and dyce to play.—*P. Robin*, 1702.

At Candlemas day  
it's time to sow beans in the clay.—? Ellis.

On Candlemas day  
throw candle and candlestick away.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

On Candlemas day  
you must have half your straw\* and half your hay.—*R.*, 1678.

\* Turnips.—Lubbock. Stover.—Haz. (2nd ed.), p. 381.

The rule of husbandry that at Candlemas a prudent husband-  
man should have half his fodder and all his corn remain-  
ing.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

On Candlemas day  
a good goose will lay,  
but on Candlemas day [? Valentine's.—ED.]  
any goose will lay.—Den.

Candlemas day  
the good husewife's goose lay,  
Valentine day  
yours and mine may.—Haz.

From Candlemas to May is called the Canting quarter, a  
species of chaffing.

Does your goose lay ?

Does your maid stay ?

is a couplet in vogue, farmhouse servants being then "hired  
for May."—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

When Candlemas day is come and gone  
the snow lies\* on a hot stone.—*R.*, 1678.

\* Won't lie.—Lubbock.

When the wind's in the East on Candlemas day  
there it will stick till the second of May.

*N.*, I., v. 462 ; vi. 238, 334, 421.

Feb. 12. If the sun shines on St. Eulalie's day  
it is good for apples and cider, they say.—(French.)

Feb. 14. In Valentine  
March lays her line.—Baker, *Northamptonshire Glossary*.

On Saint Valentine  
all the birds of the air in couples do join.—Forby, *E. A.*

Saint Valentine  
set thy hopper by mine.—*R.*, 1678.

By Valentine's day every good goose should lay,  
but by David and Chad both good and bad.

Chamberlain, *W. Worcestershire Words* [E. D. S.]

On Valentine's day  
will a good goose lay;  
if she be a good goose, her dame well to pay,  
she will lay two eggs before Valentine's day.—R., 1678.  
To Saint Valentine the spring is a neighbour.—Ho.

On St. Valentine's day  
cast beans in clay,  
but on St. Chad  
sow good or bad.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*

(Seed-time of that Lenten crop limited between Feb. 14th and  
March 2nd.)

Feb. 24. Saint Mathias. (The farmer's day.—*Norfolk Ant. Misc.*, i.)

Saint Matthee  
shut up the bee.—R., 1678.

Saint Matthee  
sends sap into the tree.—R., 1678.

Saint Mattho  
take thy hopper and sow.—R., 1678.

Saint Matthy  
all the year goes by.—R., 1678.

Because in leap-year the supernumerary day is intercalated.

Saint Matthew\*  
get candlesticks new:

Saint Matthy  
lay candlesticks by.—Forby, *E. A.*

\* September 21.

March 1. Quoth Saint David, "I'll have a flood."

25. Saith our Lady, "I'll have as good."\*—*P. Robin*, 1684.

\* Spring-tides in Wales.

March 1, 2, 3. First comes David, next comes Chad,  
and then comes Winneral† as though he was mad.  
*Hone, Every Day Book.*

† Winnold.—D. St. Winwaloe was Archbishop of Tournai.

White or black  
or old house thack.—*N.*, I., i. 349, where these last words are  
interpreted, "Snow, rain, or wind,"  
the latter endangering the thatch.

March 1, 2. David and Chad  
sow good or bad.—Ho.  
David and Chad  
sow peas good or bad.—R., 1670.

Upon Saint David's day  
put oats and barley in the clay.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

Ray considers this too early.

March 2. Before St. Chad  
every goose lays, both good and bad.—R., 1678.

Pascua Marzal hambre o mortandad [Plague or slaughter].—  
Nuñez, 1555.

On Mothering Sunday, above all other,  
every child should dine with its mother.—Baker, *N'hants Gloss*.

March 17. On Saint Patrick's day  
let all your horses play.—D.

March 21. Saint Benedick  
sow thy pease or keep them in thy rick.—R., 1678.

No puede mas faltar que Marzo de Quare ma.—Nuñez, 1555.

As sure as March in Lent.—Codrington's *Prov.*, 1672.

When the Pancake bell begins to knell,  
the frying-pan begins to smell.—Den.; *Folk Lore of the N. of E.*,  
1850, 19.

As bashful as a Lentel lover.—D. *i.e.* one who abstains from  
touching his mistress. See Cotgrave, *Dict. Caresme*.

Marry in Lent  
and you'll live to repent.—(E. Ang.) Haz.

Never come Lent, never come winter.

Salmon and sermon have their season in Lent.—R., 1670, tr.

Saumon comme sermon  
en Carême ont leur saison.

So much as the sun shineth on Shrove Tuesday, the like will shine  
every day in Lent.—Shepherd's *Almanack for 1676*, February.

Fartar gatos que he dia de Entrudo [Shrove Tuesday].—(Port.)  
Bluteau.

Shrove Sunday,  
Collop Monday, Pancake Tuesday,  
Ash Wednesday, bloody Thursday,  
Friday's lang but will be dune,  
And hey for Saturday afternune.—Den.

On Lady-day the later  
the cold comes on the water.—F.

On Shrove Tuesday night, though thy supper be fat,  
before Easter day thou may'st fast for all that.

(Isle of Man) Haz.

Wherever the wind lies on Ash Wednesday it continues all  
Lent.—Forby, *E. A.*

Care Sunday, care away  
Palm Sunday and Easter day.—Den.

He that hath not a palm in his hand on Palm Sunday must  
have his hand cut off.—Den.

Nan los clerigos a los concejos  
traen los cucos en los capellos.—Gallego, *Porque*.

En su tierra van los clerigos la Semana Sancta a sus Obispos y  
a la buelta dizen esto porque es entonce, el tiempo que  
vienen los cucos.—Nuñez, 1555.

Tid, mid et misera,\*  
carling Palm and good Paceday†.—Den.

\* The first words of the Psalms: Te Deum, mi Deus, and miserere mihi.

† Paste egg.

Mas largo que el Sabado Sancto.—Nuñez, 1555.

The wind that blows on Palm Sunday generally prevails through summer.—N.

Sabato manda l'uova e Pasqua le benedice. The English tradition is, Hai for an egg at Easter.—Torr.

Benedetto come l'uovo di Pasqua. *i.e.* quasi maladetto, perche l'uovo di Pasqua vogliono che non durino più che tre giorni.—Torr.

An egg at Easter. *See* Haz., *Brand*, i. 95.

As hard as an egg at Easter.—Den.

Esser spacciato à segno che l'uovo di Pasqua no'l salo arebbe.—Torr.

Bosco Pasco Karenza Venza. The Boscawen motto.

By beef at Easter love cometh.

You keep Easter when I keep Lent.—F.

If it rains on Good Friday and Easter day  
it's a good year of grass and a sorry year of hay.—(Worc.) Lees.

Rain on Easter day,  
plenty of grass but little good hay.—Sternberg.

If the sun shines on Easter day it shines on Whitsunday likewise.—Den.

Easter, so longed for, is gone in a day.—Ho.

When Easter-day falls on our Lady's lap  
then let England beware a rap.—*See* note Haz. (2nd ed.), p. 475.

When our Lord doth lie in our Lady's lap,  
then, O England, beware of a clap.—Codr.

Pascha voglia o non voglia  
non vien mai senza foglia.

Quando Marcus Pascha dabit  
Et Antonius Pentecosten celebrabit  
Et Johannes Christum adorabit  
Totus mundus Vae clamabit.—N., VI., xii. 49.

Altas o bajas  
en Abril son las Pascuas.—Nuñez, 1555.

Despues de Pascua naõ tem sazaon  
ne figos, ne passas, ne predicacion.—(Port.) Nuñez, 1555.

At Easter let your clothes be new,  
or else be sure you will it rue.

Did'st thou not fall out with a tailor for wearing his new doublet  
before Easter?—Shak., *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

April 23. About St. George, when blue is worn,  
bluebells the fields and woods adorn.—Lees.

Wear a blue coat on great Saint George's day.—Barry, *Ram Alley*, v.

April 23. St. George cries "Goe!"

24. Saint Mark cries "Ho!"—Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts.*

You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the Beltans\*.—K.

\* 1st and 8th May.

At Christmas great loaves, at Easter clean souls, and at Whitsuntide new clothes.—Ho. See Easter.

If you sow the seeds of the stock on Good Friday at sunset, the flowers will come double.—(Worc.) Lees.

No dexes los, pellejos\*

hasta que Vengan los Galileos.†—Ho.

\* Waistcoat.

† Gospel for Ascension.

Black lad Monday. The Monday in Easter week.—D.

Fine on Ascension day, wet on Whit Monday [and the converse].—(Hunts.) N., IV.

At Whitsuntide poke-Monday, when people shear kogs: viz., Never.—Ho.

Despues de la Ascension

ni salmon ni sermon.—Nuñez, 1555.

Cf. San Vio

La moier batte il mario.

June 11. When Barnaby bright shines night and day,  
poor Ragged Robin blooms in the hay.—Lees.

June  $\frac{11}{21}$ . Barnaby bright,  
the longest day and shortest night.—Ho.; R., 78.

June 15. If Saint Vitus' day be rainy weather  
it will rain for thirty days together.—Den. \*

Quand Jean fait jeuner Dieu\*

la Paix regne en tout lieu.

C.C. day falls on 23rd June, owing to a late Easter.

\* i.e. Fete Dieu.

June 24. St. John Baptist.

Cut off thistles before St. John

you will have two instead of one.—Forby, *E. A.*

July 4. St. Martin of Bullion.

If the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's day there will  
be a good gose harvest. i.e. in the last days of summer.—  
Chambers, *Book of Days*.

Bullion's day gif ye be fair

for forty days there'll be na mair.—B. Jon., *Every Man out of  
his Humour*, i.

July 15. All the tears that St. Swithin can cry

24. Saint Bartholomew's dusty mantle wipes dry.—Inwards.

If St. Swithin weep that year the proverb says

the weather will be foul for forty days.—F.; *P. Robin*, 1697.

If it rain on St. Swithin's day expect 'twill do so forty days  
after more or less.—Ho.

St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain,  
for forty days it will remain ;  
St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair,  
for forty days 'twill rain nae mair.—Den.

How if on Swithin's feast the welkin lowers,  
and ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty showers,  
twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain,  
and wash the pavements with incessant rain.

Gay, *Trivia.*, i. 183.

In a majority of our summers a showery period, which with some latitude as to time and circumstances may be admitted to constitute daily rain for forty days, does come on about this time, but it is not marked off by any long space of dry weather preceeding it.—Forster, *The Perennial Calendar*.

St. Swithin is said to be christening the apples.—Den. And see under July.

Till St. Swithin's day be past  
the apples are not fit to taste.

July 20. St. Margaret.

Margaret's flood. Heavy rains.

St. Mary Magdalene said to be washing her handkerchief to go to her cousin St. James' fair.—*F. L. Journ.*, iii., Derbyshire.

July 22. St. Mary Magdalene's day. The roses begin to fade.

July 25. Whoever eats oysters on St. James' day will never want money.—Den.

Till Saint James' day be come and gone  
you may have hops or you may have none.—R., 1670.

Aug. 1. Lammas. Contracted from St. Peter ad vincula-mass.—D. Laing, n. to *Andrew. of Wyntoun*, iii. 391.

After Lammas corn ripens as much by night as by day from the heavy night dews.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

The Lammas flood was never lost.—*Spectator*, 1/6/'95.

Gula Augusti. The calends or first day of August.

Till Lammas day (called August's wheel),  
when the long corn stinks of camomile\*.

Mactaggart, *Gallovidian Encyc.*

\* La goute d'Aout (corn marigold).

Aug. 15. Assumption of B.V.M.

When Mary left us here below  
the Virgin's Bower begins to blow.  
*i.e.* the Clematis vitalba.

Aug. 24. St. Bartholomew  
brings the cold dew.—R., 1678.

Sept. 1. Saint Giles' breed ; fat, ragged and saucy.—Bo.

Saint Giles' house. The gallows.—*Roxb. Ball*, ed. Collier, 3.

- Sept. 14. If dry be the buck's horn  
on Holyrood morn,  
'tis worth a kist of gold;  
but if wet it be seen  
ere Holyrood e'en,  
bad harvest is foretold.—(Yorksh.) *N.*, II., vi. 522.  
On Holyrood day the devil goes a-nutting.—Forby, *E. A.*  
If the hart and the hind meet dry and part dry on Rood-day fair,  
for sax weeks of rain there'll be na mair.  
To Buckinghamshire he dress'd him thence,  
At Ixill before the deer fell to offence,  
To finish that time his hunting season,  
For Holyrood day was then past and gone.  
W. Forrest, *Grysild the Second*, p. 69. 1558.
- Sept. 21. Saint Matthew  
get candlesticks new.—Forby, *E. A.* See St. Matthy.  
St. Matthew  
brings on the cold dew.—F. See St. Bartholomew.
- Sept. 29. Michaelmas rot  
comes never in the pot.—Cl.; R., 1670.  
[comes short of the pot.]  
Those sheep which, by wet summers, honeydews, or like  
causes of rot, which then commonly comes in August or  
September, rotting at Michelmas, die in Lent after, when  
that season of the year permitted not the poor man to  
eat them.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*  
On Michaelmas day the devil puts his foot on the black-  
berries.—N.  
(About this time in a wet season the fly deposits her eggs  
in the fruit.)  
So many days old the moon is on Michaelmas day, so many  
floods after.—Ho.; Stevenson, *Twelve Months*, 1661, p. 44.  
The Michaelmas moon  
rises nine nights a' alike soon.—Ch.  
A hoarfrost on Michaelmas day in the morning denotes a hard  
winter.  
Michaelmas chickens and parsons' daughters never come to  
good.—Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties.*  
Eat less and drink less  
and buy a knife at Michaelmas.—Ho.  
Saint Luke's summer. A few days before and after.
- Oct. 18. On Saint Luke's day  
the oxen have leave to play.—F.  
About Saint Luke's day  
let the tup have his way.
- Oct. 28. St. Simon and Jude.  
Simon and Jude  
all the ships on the sea home they do crowd.



Dost thou know her then ?

*Trap.* As well as I know 'twill rain upon Simon and Jude's day next.—Middleton, *The Roaring Girl*, i. 1.

*I. Dapper.* Now a continual Simon and Jude's rain beat all your feathers as flat down as pancakes.—*Ib.*, ii. 1.

Nov. 1. All Saints.

Martillmas beef doth bear good tack  
when country folk do dainties lack.—Tusser.

If ducks do slide at Hollantide,  
at Christmas they will swim ;  
if ducks do swim at Hollantide,  
at Christmas they will slide.

At Saint Martin's day  
winter is on his way.—Ho. (Verified 1881-82.)

When the ice before Martlemas bears a duck  
then look for a winter of mire and muck.—Evans, *Leicester*.

Nov. 11. As fat as a bacon-pig at Martlemas.—Den.

*i.e.* after pasture is over, and when killing and curing begin.

If the ice will bear a goose before Christmas, it will not bear a duck after.—Den. See November.

If there is ice that will bear a duck before Martlemas, there will be none that will bear a goose all the winter.—(Midland) Haz.

The winter of 1880—1881 disproved the first proverb, as skates were used before Christmas and again at the end of January during a continuous frost of more than a week.

If the ice bears a man before Christmas it will not bear a mouse after.

When the plough is stopped three times before Christmas there will be no more frosts after.—(Berkshire.)

If the wind is in the S.W. at Martinmas it keeps there till after Candlemas.—Inwards.

Expect St. Martin's summer, halcyon days.

Shak., 1 *Henry VI.*, I. ii., 131.

Between Martinmas and Yule  
water's wine in every pool.—Ch.

Nov. 23. Cattern and Clement comes year by year,  
some of your apples and some of your beer.

J. Allies in *Athenæum*, 1847.

Nov. 25. Da Santa Catarina a Natale  
v'e un mese per uguale.—Torr.

Dec. 13. Lucy [bright] Light,  
the shortest day and the longest night.—R., 1678.

In old style St. Lucy's day was the 21st Dec.

Their's was a Saint Lucy's day, short and cloudy; ours is a Saint Barnaby's day, which hath scarce any night at all.—T. Adams, p. 1222.

Cada cosa en su tiempo  
y nabos en Adviento.—Nuñez, 1555.

Dec. 21. Saint Thomas gray, St. Thomas gray,  
the longest night and the shortest day.—N.

St. Thomas divine,  
brewing, baking, and killing of fat swine.—*Agric. Comm.*

The wind for the next lunar quarter will stick wherever it is on  
St. Thomas day at noon.—Inwards.

Dec. 26. If you bleed your nag on St. Stephen's day  
he'll work your work for ever and aye.—Den.

[three days after or three days before  
Advent Sunday knocks at the door.]

J. E. Vaux, *Church Folk Lore*, p. 216.

Saint Andrew the King  
three weeks and three days before Christmas comes in.—  
Forby, *E. Ang.*

Blessed be Saint Stephen,  
there is no fast upon his even.

Because 'tis Christmas night.—Ho.

Ghosts never appear on Christmas eve.—Den.

*Cf. Shak., Hamlet I., i. 158.*

Christmas comes but once a year—C., 1614.  
and when it comes it brings\* good cheer,  
but when it's gone it's never the near.—R., 1670.

\* there is.—Ho.

Christide cometh but once in the year.—Dr.

Coming! ay, so is Christmas.—S., *P. C.*, i.

They keep Christmas all the year.—Walker, *Par.*; p. 25.

A black Christmas makes a fat churchyard.—Den.

A green Yule and a white Pays make a fat Kirkyard.—Dean  
Ramsay.

Vert Noe, blanques Paques.

They talk of Christmas so long that it comes.—R., 1670, tr.

Christmas lasts not all the year (Occasio).—Cl.

Light Christmas, light wheatsheaf;  
dark Christmas, heavy wheatsheaf.—Inwards.

A light Christmas, a heavy sheaf.\*—Ho.

\* Sheath.—*Agric. Comm.*

A green Christmas brings a heavy harvest.—N., IV., x. 1.

Green Christmas, white Easter.—Cheales.

If the sun shines on Christmas day there will be accidents by  
fire\* all the next year.—*Agric. Comm.*

\* Incendiary fires.—Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words.*

If Christmas day be bright and clear  
there'll be two winters in the year.

Havergal, *Herefordshire Words.*

Those who are born on Christmas day cannot see spirits.—  
Grose.

If Christmas day on a Monday fall  
a troublous winter we shall have all.—Den. Haz. says Sunday.

La Navidad al sol y la de Flores\* al fuego  
si quies el año derecho.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* Easter.

He's a fool  
who marries at Yule,  
for when the bairn's to bear  
the corn's to shear.—Hen.

A gowf at Yule will no be bright at Beltane [Whitsuntide].

Cf. Festivals, May 1 and 8.—Cunningham, *Burns' Glossary*.

Tu cries Noel devant qu'il soit venu.—Cordier, 1538. *i.e.*  
trionpher devant le victoire.

Better have a new-laid egg at Christmas than a calf at Easter.  
—Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words*.

A Yule feast may be quit at Pasch.—Ferg. *i.e.* don't return  
civilities too quickly nor too tardily.

After a Christmas comes a Lent.—R., 1678.

As many mince-pies as you eat at Christmastide, so many happy  
days you will have in the New Year. ? at different tables,  
so refreshing your friendships.

It is easy to cry "Yule" at other men's cost.—He.

It is eith to cry Zula on ane uder manis coist.—Bann., *MS.*  
in Hen.

It's eith crying Yule  
on anither man's stool.—Ramsay.

Now's now, but Yule's in winter.—K.

Feastings are the physician's harvest-Christmas.—Cl. [Should  
not the last word be first?—V. S. L.]

Yule is young on Yule even,  
and is old on St. Stephen.

People rush at novelties and as quickly tire of them.—K.

Yule is good on Yule even.—Cl. *i.e.* everything in its season.—  
R., 1670.

He that maketh at Christmas a dog his larder,  
and in March a sow his gardener,  
and in May a fool a keeper of wise counsel, [counsel.  
he shall never have good larder, fair garden, nor well-kept  
Lansdowne *MS.* 762, *temp.* Henry V.; *Rel. Ant.*, i. 233.

Dec. 27. St. John the Evangelist.

Never rued the man  
that laid in his fuel before St. John.—F.

**MOON.**

*See Saturday.*

An old moon in a mist  
is worth gold in a kist,\*  
but a new moon's mist  
will never lack thirst†.—Den.

\* Chest. † Thirst.

As safe as treasure in a kist  
is the day in an old moon's mist.—Den.

An auld moon mist  
never dies o' thirst.—Mactaggart, *Gall. Enc.*

Primus, secundus, tertius, nullus.

Quartus aliquis,  
Quintus, sextus, qualis,  
Tota luna talis.

M. Bugeaud's rule in planning expeditions.—Steinmetz.

Change at midnight good promise.

When Luna lowres  
then April showers.—Taylor (W. P.)'s *Shilling*, 1622.

A fog and a small moon  
bring an easterly wind soon.—Cornwall.

A new moon soon seen is long thought of.—Den.

A new moon with sharp horns threatens windy weather.—Den.

When early seen 'tis seldom seen.—Glyde, *Norfolk Garland*.

Luna en crescente  
luna en menguante  
euernos a Oriente  
euernos adelante.—Nuñez, 1555.

The nearer to twelve in the afternoon the drier the moon,  
the nearer to twelve in the forenoon the wetter the moon.

Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*.

The full moon eats clouds.—(Sea) Inwards.

The full moon brings fair weather.—Den.

When the moon's in the full then wit's in the wane.—Den.

Midsummer moon.—Ho. *i.e.* madness.

Shak.; Nash, *Have with you*, p. 39, ed. of 1869.

The harvest moon: that of September.

The hunter's moon: that of October.

La luna sole de' Zingari.—Torr.

When the moon is at the full  
mushrooms you may freely pull,  
but when the moon is on the wane  
wait ere you think to pluck again.—(Essex) Dyer, p. 42.

cerco de luna  
nunca hinche laguna  
cerco del sol  
moja el pastor.—Nuñez, 1555.

Near bur, far rain.—Forby, *E. A.* *i.e.* halo or brough.

A far-off broch is a near-hand blast.—*Spectator*, June 1, 1895.

A far-off brough

is a storm near enough.—Brockett, *N. C. W.*

When round the moon there is a brugh \*

the weather will be cold and rough.—Den.

\* Halo.

Far burr, near rain.—(Sea) Inwards.

Circolo lontano pioggia vicina

circolo vicino pioggia lontano.

When the wheel is far the storm is n'ar,

when the wheel is n'ar the storm is far.—Roper.

The bigger the ring, the nearer the wet.—*N.*, I., ii. 434.

Pallida luna pluit, rubicunda flat, alba serenat.—Cl.

Pale moon doth rain, red moon doth blow,

white moon doth neither rain nor snow.—Cl.

Clear moon

frost soon.—(Scotland) Murr.

If the moon shows a silver shield

be not afraid to reap your field.

Harland and Wn., *Lancash. Leg.*, p. 233.

The bonny\* moon is on her back,

mend your shoon and sort your thack.†

\* ? horny. † *i.e.* prepare for wet weather.

Two full moons in a calendar month bring on a flood.

(Bedfordshire) *N.*, I., xi. 416.

When the harvest moon is high the price of bread will be high ; when

low, bread will be cheap.—Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*.

The harvest moon

rises nine nights alike soon.

As she is passing through one of her Northern nodes, or ascending while the sun is Southing beyond the Equator, and descending, her march round the earth becomes, as it were, obvious on the horizon. Every night for about nine together we find her having her 13 degrees of more amplitude from the South which are about her daily number, and so waning away to the North.—Mactaggart, *Gall. Enc.* So there is no interval of darkness to hinder harvest operations.

To know what wether shall be alle the yere after the chaunge of every moone by the pryme days :—

Sunday	Pryme,	dry weather.
Monday	„	moist weather.
Tuesday	„	cold and winde.
Wednesday	„	mervellous.
Thursday	„	sonne clere.
Fryday	„	fayre and foule.
Saturday	„	rayne.

**LOCALITIES.**

Mist mugged on the mor, malt on the mountes,  
Uch hille had a hatte, a myst-hakel huge.

*Sa Gawayn*, ed. Madden, p. 77.

The "crying" of the Dart foretells rain. "We shall have a change.  
I hear the Broadstones [in the river-bed] crying, or else 'tis  
Jordan Ball" [near the river].—*Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.*, viii. 58.

When Bredon Hill\* puts on his hat,  
ye men of the vale beware of that.—Higson.

\* Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.

When Cairn's Muir\* wears a hat,  
The Macher's Rills† may laugh at that.—Murr.  
Wigtonshire. The first N.N.E. of last.

\* Puts on his hat.—Chambers.

† Palmuir and Skyreburn (mountain rivulets).—Chambers; [Galloway].

When Chevyut ye see put on his cap,  
of rain ye'll have a wee bit drap.—Higson.

If Cornsancone put on his cap and the Knipe be clear, it will rain  
within 24 hours.

New Cumnock. Cornsancone Hill is to the E., and the Knipe  
to the S.W., of this district.

When Criffell wears a hap\*  
Skiddaw wots full well o' that.—Chambers.

\* *i.e.* covering.

When Craig Owl puts on his cowl and Collie Law his hood,  
Then a' the Lundy lads ken there will be a flood.—(Forfarshire.)

When Falkland hill puts on his cap  
the Howe o' Fife will get a drap,  
and when the Bishop\* draws his cowl  
look out for wind and weather foul.—(Fifeshire) Chambers.

\* Bishop Hill and other prominent conical eminences in the Lomond  
Range

If Ingleborough has got a cap,  
Warton Crag will have a sap.—Roper.

When crops are clearly seen round Grange  
the weather soon will have a change.—(Lancaster) Roper.

When Haldon hath a hac  
let Kenton beware of a skac.—(Devon) Brice, *Dict.*

When Heytor rock wears a hood  
Manxton folk may expect no good.—(S. Devon) Haz.

Keep your eye to Hingston\*. Keep the main object in view.—  
Shelley, n. Haz.

\* *i.e.* Hengeston, in E. Cornwall, near Callington: high downs, serving  
for weather guide.

When Largo Law puts on his hat  
let Kellie Law beware of that,  
when Kellie Law gets on his cap  
Largo Law may laugh at that.—Murr.  
The first is to the S.W. of the other.

A Merse mist along the Tweed  
in a harvest morning's gude indeed.—Hen.

There's a high wooded hill above Lochnau Castle,  
Take care when Lady Craighill puts on her mantle,  
The Lady looks high and knows what is coming,  
Delay not one moment to get under covering.—Murr.

The hill is to the N.W.

Norwich. When three daws are seen on St. Peter's vane together,  
then we are sure to have bad weather.—Higson.

When Percelty wears a cap  
all Pembrokeshire shall weet of that.—N., I., viii. 616.

A Glasson saying is "Rossall's wife is churning": when in still  
weather the sea is heard nestling on Rossall reef, an unfailing  
sign of coming S.W. storms.—Roper.

If Riving pike do wear a hood  
be sure that day will ne'er hold good.—R., 1670. See Lancashire.

When Roseberry Topping wears a cap  
let Cleveland then beware a clap.—Camd.

When Ruberstone puts on his cowl,  
The Dunion on his hood,  
Then a' the wives o' Teviotside  
Ken there will be a flood.—(Roxburghshire) Chambers.

If Skiddaw wears a cap  
Scruffel\* wots full well of that.—Ho. See Cumberland.

\* Criffell on the Scottish border.

When Taprain\* puts on his hat  
the Lothian lads may look to that.—(Haddingtonshire) Chambers.

\* ? Traprain.

There will be rain when Sowley hammer is heard. *i.e.* at Beaulieu  
(Hants), when the wind is S.W. (formerly iron furnaces  
there).—Wise, *N. F.*, p. 72.

If Snowdon be seen from Hampsfell (Grange) or from Stonydale it  
is a sign of speedy rain.—Roper.

W. A cloud on Lidlaw Hills foretells rain to Carmylie,  
S.W. „ Bin Hill „ „ Cullen,  
N.W. „ Paps of Jura „ „ { Gigha and  
S. „ Mull of Cantyre „ „ { Cara,  
and if the cloud be white they expect wind with it.—Murr.

Rain is expected at	Arbroath	when the	Bell-rock light	} are par- ticularly clear and distinct. —Murr.
„	„	Cape Wrath	„ Orkney Islands	
„	„	S.E. side Moray Firth	„ Ross-shire hills	
„	„	Eaglesham	„ Kilpatrick hills	
„	„	Cumbræ Island	„ Ailsa Craig	

Dirty weather comes out of Wigmore Hole.—Roper.

**WEATHER-LORE.**

To complain

Like harvest-folks, of weather and the rain.—Bp. Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

In England, if two are conversing together,  
The subject begins with the state of the weather ;  
And 'tis ever the same, both with young and with old,  
'Tis sure to be either too hot or too cold.  
'Tis either too wet, or else 'tis too dry,  
The glass is too low, or else 'tis too high ;  
But if all had their wishes once jumbled together,  
Pray who upon earth could live in *such* weather ?  
It seemeth to me that it 's best as it be,  
And one thing is sure—they would never agree.  
There 's corn in the markets, there 's hay in the mangers,  
And that 's more than there 'd be if men were the 'rangers,  
Jack would dry up the wheat to get in the hay,  
We should have no more turnips if Tom had his way ;  
But thanks to the goodness that rules altogether,  
Say whatever they like, they can't alter the weather.

Man 's a fool :

When it 's hot, he wants it cool ;

When it 's cool, he wants it hot,

Ne'er contented with his lot.

I consider, as a rule,

Man 's a fool.—Cheales.

Barometer.

When rise begins after low  
squalls expect and clear blow.

First rise after very low  
indicates a stronger blow.

Long foretold, long last ;  
short notice, soon past.

When the glass falls low  
prepare for a blow ;  
when it has risen high  
let all your kites\* fly.

(From *Manual of Weathercasts*, by A. Steinmetz, 1866, p. 155.)

\* *i.e.* light sails, "flying kites."

To talk of the weather is nothing but folly,  
when it rains on the hill 't may shine\* in the valley.—Denham.

\* be sun.

Weather wise, fool other wise.—Whyte Melville, *Katerfelto*, ch. 27.

Über Wetter und Herrenlaunen  
runzle niemals die Augenbraunen.—Göthe.

Change of weather is the discourse of fools.—R., 1670.

Be it dry or be it wet,  
the weather always pays its debt.

Nothing so surely pays its debt  
as wet to dry and dry to wet.—Lees.



Ill weather comes unsent for.—Melbancke, *Phil.*, F. 4.

Sorrow and ill weather comes unsent for.—K.

Like ill weather, sorrow comes unsent for.—Cl.

In this country nobody pays his debts like rain.

H. Walpole, *Lett. to Countess of Ossory*, July 9, 1788.

After drought cometh rain,  
after pleasure cometh pain,  
but yet it continueth not so;  
for after rain  
cometh drought again,  
and joy after pain and woe.

*MS. Cott. Vesp.*, A. xxv.; *Rel. Ant.*, 323.

It is a proverb in Pindarus: "Homines etiam triduanum \*prænoscent ventum."—T. Adams.

\* A three-days'.

Though I write fifty odd, I do not carry an almanack in my bones  
to predeclare what weather we shall have.

Massinger, *City Madam*, i. 1.

Man makes the almanac, but God makes the weather.

Under the weather.—N., III., iii. 216.

A fog in the moor

brings sun to the door.—(W. of E.)

Arragh Chayeeagh—a misty Spring,

Sourey ouyragh—a gloomy Summer,

Fouyr ghrianagh—a swory Autumn,

as geurey rioceagh—a frosty Winter.—*Mona Misc.*, ii. 21.

The weather desired by old Manx people.

Two conveniences sindle meets:

what's good for the plants, is ill for the peats.—K.

What be good for the haay be bad for the turmuts\*.

Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phr.*

\* Turnips.

Steevin' háds out stormin'.

Eating and drinking well are good preparation for exposure to  
the weather.—Jam.

Thus:

After a storm comes calm.\*—Cl.

\* Fair weather.

A fair day is mother of a storm.—Cl. ? weather-breeder.

'Tis a thousand pities fair weather should do any hurt.

Sir Robt. Howard, *The Committee*, i. 1663.

'Tis [a] pity that fair weather should [ever] do any harm.\*

[S., *P.C.* ii.].

\* Discontent.—Dr.

Nodum in scirpo quaeris [curiositas].—Cl.

[Facciolati, sub scirpus. De his, qui in rebus claris atque apertis  
difficultatem faciunt. "To seek a knot in a bulrush: to  
seek a difficulty where there is none."—ED.]

Welcome be thou well, fair weather.—*Chester Plays*, i. 189.

You are like foul weather, you come unsent for.—F.

[and troublesome when you come.—Bo.]

Lang foul, lang fair.—Buchanan ; K.

For armies oft find (you may take it on my word),

Bad weather kills more than the bullet or sword.

Ned Ward, *Battle without Bloodshed*, ii. 124.

Under the greenwood tree

hard weather endured must be,

quoeth Hendyng.—*Rel. Ant.*, i. 113.

Under boske shall men weder abide.

When we stir the grees hoeh,

gif the lowe be blue,

storms o' wun an' weather

will very soon ensue.—Jamieson.

Autumn wheezy, sneezy, freezy,

Winter slippy, drippy, nippy,

Spring showery, flowery, bowery,

Summer hoppy, croppy, poppy.

Sydney Smith. ? Brady, *Clavis Calendaria*.

Un dia fris y otro caliente

esta el hombre deliente.—Nuñez, 1555.

First it blew, and then it snaw,

and then friz and then it thew,

and arter that it friz 'orrid.—Skeat, in Peacock's *Lincoln Glossary*.

I came to my wheat in May

and went sorrowful away,

I came to my wheat at Woodsheer

and went from thence with a good cheer.

Of Leicestershire and other deep lands, warmly situated. In cold hill-countries, if the wheat is not well stocked with green wheat by the beginning of May, the crop will not be good.—Edw. Lisle, *Observations on Husbandry*, p. 64. 1757.

He who bathes in May,

will soon be laid in clay ;

he who bathes in June,

will sing a merry tune ;

he who bathes in July,

will dance like a fly.—Den.

Cut thistles in May,

they grow in a day ;

cut them in June,

that is too soon ;

cut them in July,

then they will die.—Chamberlain, *W. Worc. Words*.

'Twill be dry,

The swallow is high,

or Rain, for the chough is afar.—Courthope, *Paradise of Birds*.

The cry of the owl if heard in bad weather, foretells a change.

*St. James's Gazette*, 14/5/'88.

If the wild geese gang out to sea,  
good weather there will surely be.—Roper.

Sea-gull, sea-gull, get thee on 't sand,  
'twill never be fine while thour 't on land.—Roper.

“ Weet, weet ” [cry of the chaffinch],  
dreep, dreep [the rain it foretells].—*St. James's Gazette*, 14/5/'89.

A dry March, a wet April, and a dry May make plenty.

Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, May, p. 11.

A dry March, a wet April, a dry May and a wet June,  
is commonly said to bring all things in tune.

Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, June, p. 50.

A red gay May is best in any year;  
February full of snow is to the ground most dear,  
a whistling March (that makes the ploughman blithe),  
and moisty April that fits him for the scythe.

Wodroephe [French?], *The Spared Hours*. 1623.

April and May are the keys of the year.—F.; Ho.

April rains for men, May for beasts.—Inwards. *i.e.* rainy April good  
for corn, rainy May for grass.

A cold January, a snowy [or feverish] February, a dusty March,  
a weeping April, and a windy May,  
presage a good year and gay.—Ho.

January or February  
do fill or empty the granary.—F.; Ho.

A peck of March dust and a shower in May  
make the corn green and the fields gay.—K.

March dry,  
good rye;  
April wet,  
good wheat.—*Illustrated London News*, 19/9/'81.

'Twixt April and May if there be rain,  
'tis worth more than oxen and wain.—Inwards.

Mist in May, heat in June,  
make the harvest come right soon.—Den.

A dry May and a dripping June  
brings all things into tune.—(Bedfordshire) Inwards.

A leaking May and a warm June  
bring on the harvest very soon,  
A leaky May and a dry June  
keep the poor man's head abune.—(Greenock) Inwards.

May and June are twin sisters.—Den.

One\* hour's cold will spoil † seven hours' warming‡.—K.

\* An. † Suck out. ‡ Heat.—Den.

**FROST.**

What God will  
no frost can kill.—Ad., 1622; Cl.

Three rag-rimes [hoarfrosts] in succession is a sure sign of rain.  
Brogden, *Lincolnshire Proverbs*.

A wise man to his son did say,  
"Keep on your winter things till May";  
A wiser man said to his son,  
"Keep on your winter things till June";  
Then said the wisest man of all,  
"Best never leave them off at all."—Cl.

A black frost is a long frost.—*Globe*, 10/1/87.

Frost and fraud have always foul ends.\*—C., 1614.  
\* farewells.

In frost, they say, 'Tis good bad blood be nipt.  
Taylor, *Nipping and Snipping of Abuses*.

If frost in March, there will be some in May.—Ho.

The mermaids can aught thole  
but frost out o' the thow-hole (south).—Mactaggart, *Gallow. Encycl.*

A hoar frost  
third day crost,  
the fourth lost.—Harland and Wn., *Lancash. Leg.*, p. 231.  
So many frosts\* in March, so many in May.—*P. in. R.* 1678.  
\* Fogs.—Forby.

So many mists as in March you see,  
so many frosts in May will be.—Hen.

Quick thaw, long frost.—Inwards.

There's never a standing frost wi' a fow dub\*. *i.e.* frost suddenly  
following heavy rain seldom lasts long.—Murr.  
\* Puddle.

Walk fast in snow,  
in frost walk slow,  
and still as you go  
tread on your toe:  
when frost and snow are both together,  
sit by the fire and save shoe-leather.

Quoted by Swift, *Journal to Stella*, 1710-11, as a Devonshire  
proverb, but doubtless his own impromptu jingle.

He that would have a bad day must gang out in a fog after a frost.  
A windy Christmas and a cold Candlemas are signs of a good  
year.—Den.

Dream, dream that the ocean's queam,\*  
dream, dream that the moon did beam,  
and the morning will hear the waves roar,  
and the sun through the cluds will not find a bore.  
Mactaggart, *Gallow. Encycl.*  
\* Quiet.

Ros in gramine argumentum serenitatis est.

Dew on the grass is an argument of fair weather.

*Janua Linguarum*, 1621.

Much twinkling of the stars foretells bad weather.—Roper.

It is a certain sign of rain

when severed limbs again give pain.—Roper.

When oxen low and midges bite,

we all do know 'twill rain to-night.—Roper.

When the glow-worm lights her lamp

the weather is always damp.—Roper.

Plenty of [? fine] weather but no climate in England.—(American.)

### RAIN, SNOW.

Rain, which country people say goeth by Planets, goeth by Providence.—F. W., *Lanc.*, 241.

It rains by planets.—R., 1670. *i.e.* partially, as we say.

Some rain, some rest. A harvest proverb.—R., 1678.

More rain, more rest,

more water will suit the ducks best.—(Cornwall) *N.*, III., v. 208.

[fair weather is na always best.—*Derbyshire Reliquary*.]

Dry overhead, happy.—R., 1813; *Welsh*, p. 14; Ho.

It never rains but it pours.—Smollett, transl. *Gil Blas*.

Three hoar [or white] frosts bring rain.

When the cat sits \* on her brain

we're sure to have rain. \* Or sleeps.

We shall have rain: the fleas bite.—Cl.

A man must not leave his way for a little rain.—Dr.

A wise man carries his cloak in fair weather, and a fool wants his in rain.—K.

To see it rain is better than to be in it.—(Securitas) Cl.

When it's fair, take your umbrella; when it rains, do as you please.

"When you are all agreed upon the time," quoth the vicar, "I'll make it rain."—Ho.

Accordatevi ed io farò piovere desse Arlotto.—Torriano, 1666.

Por sol que haga

no dejes tu capa in casa.

Morning rain and women's tears are soon over.

Rain before seven,

fine before eleven.

[lift.—Inwards.]

Rain at seven,

fine at eleven.

[if that won't do try two.]

Rain at eight,

not fine till eight.\*

\* ? night.—Roper.

The pride of the morning. *i.e.* the name for slight rain soon after dawn.

Pride of the dewy morning,  
The swain's experienced eye  
From thee takes timely warning,  
Nor trusts the gorgeous sky.

Keble, *25th Sunday after Trinity*.

This is addressed to the rainbow.

Between twelve and two  
you'll see what the rain will do.

When rain ceases wind begins to blow.—*Agric. Comm.*

The faster the rain the quicker the hold up.\*—(Norfolk) Inwards.

\* Too fierce to last.

A red sky indicates rain; a red nose, wet.

Night rains  
make drowned fens.—Forby, *E. A.*; *N.*, I., vi. 601.

Mais val agoa do Ceo qua todo o regado.\*—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

\* Watering-pot.

Stormy showers  
breed fragrant flowers.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 23.

Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short.—Shak.,  
*Richard II.*, ii. 1.

A sunshiny shower  
never lasts half an hour.—Den.  
lasts not       ,,       ,,       —Mactaggart, *Galloo. Encycl.*  
Sunshiny rain  
will soon go again.—(Devon) Inwards.  
Sunshine and shower  
rain in an hour.—Jamieson.

When it rains with the wind in the East,  
it rains for twenty-four hours at least.—Forby, *E. A.*

If the rain comes out of East  
'twill rain twice twenty-four hours at least.

Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 16.

An easterly wind's rain,\*  
makes fools fain.—*Ulster Journal of Arch.*, ix. 78.

\* Being a dry one.

Because as soon as it brightens unweatherwise people  
think it is going to stop the quarter.

Rain from East  
two days at least.—Chambers.

An Eastern wind carrieth water in his hand.—(Sp.) Ho.

If a S.E. wind bring rain, the latter is expected to last for some  
time.—(Scotland.)

Quando Uueve de cïerco,\* Uueve de cierto.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* A cold Northerly wind.

When the pavement quickly dries after rain, more will follow.

When the sun burns more than usual, rain may be expected.—Roper.

Rain, rain, go to Spain ;  
fair weather come again.—Ho.

When God wills, at all winds it will rain.—Dr.

„ „ all winds bring rain.—Cl.

Quando Dios quiere con todos vientos Uueve.—Nuñez, 1555.

Whoso hath but a mouth  
shall never in England suffer drouth.—R., 1670.

It is commonly said that some dry earths can easily dispense every  
summer's day with a shower of rain. [Of beans].—Ellis,  
*Modern Husbandry*, Feb., p. 13. 1750.

In April Dove's flood  
is worth a King's good.—Camb., *Brit.* (Staffordshire).

From the chalk washed out of the channel over the land.  
Hampshire ground requires every day of the week a shower of rain,  
and on Sunday twain.—Ho.

The Carle sky  
keeps not the head dry.

Along the N. shore of the Solway, between Dumfries and  
Gretna, a lurid yellowish sky in the E. or S.E. is called a  
Carlisle or Carle sky, and is a sign of rain.—Murr.

Margaret's flood.—N., I., ii. 512 (July 20).

The Lammas flood is never lost.—(August 1.)

If it rain when the sun shines it will rain about the same hour next  
day.—Inwards.

*Col.* It rained and the sun shone at the same time.

*Neverout.* Why the devil was beating his wife behind the door with  
a shoulder of mutton.—Swift, *Polite Conv.*, i.

The witches are making butter.—Polish. The devil is beating  
his grandmother (or he is laughing and she is crying).—  
German. Or a Kermess is being held in hell.—Rhenish.

Never offer your hen for sale on a rainy day:—Den.

I will not sell my hen in the rain (*Obscuritas*).—Cl.

Drought never brought dearth.—Herb.

„ „ bred „ in England.—R.

'Tis a saying in the West that a dry year does never cause a dearth.  
—Aub., p. 33.

A dry year never beggars the master.—Ho.

Jamais année seiche ne faict povre son maistre.—Nuñez, 1555.

Après trois jours on s'ennuye  
de femme, d'hoste et de pluye.—Bacon, *Promus* (1626).

Under water, famine\* ; under snow, bread.—Herb.

\* dearth.—Den.

Eine gute decke von schnee treibt das korn in die höh.—Giani.

A year of snow, a year of plenty.—(Sp. and Fr.) Ho.

A snow year, a rich year.—Herb.

Año de nieves,  
año de bienes.

Because snow softens the high land as well as the low, not running off like rain.—Nuñez, 1555.

Time flies awa'  
like snaw in a thaw.—Den.

A foot deep of rain  
will kill hay and grain;  
but three feet of snow  
will make them come mo'.—R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, ch. 1.

Snow lying under the hedges is waiting for more.—Nuñez, 1555.

When in the ditch the snow doth lie,  
'tis waiting for more by-and-by.—Christy.

Snow for a s'ennight is a mother to the earth, for ever after a step-mother.—(It.) R., 1813.

If the first snow hangs in the trees it is a sign that the coming year will be a good one for fruit.—Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words*, E. D. S.

Pepper is black,  
and hath a good smack,  
and every man doth it buy;  
snow is white,  
and melts in the dike,  
and every man lets it lie.—Withals, 1586.

When the snow falls dry  
it means to lie,  
but flakes light and soft  
bring rain oft.—Christy.

Better an even-down snaw than a driving drift.—Cunningham, *Gloss. to Burns*.

A snow-storm is as good for the land as a top dressing.

If it rains at the ebb,  
you may go to bed;  
if it rains at the flow,  
you may go to plough.

If it raineth when it doth flow,  
then yoke your ox and go to plough;  
but if it raineth when it doth ebb,  
then unyoke your ox and go to bed.

Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 16.

(Observed as infallible by the inhabitants of Severnside.)

A little rain serves to lay a great dust. Applied also to women's tears.

A misselyng\* rain gendreth a great wet.—Taverner, *Prov.*, 52. 1552.

\* Drizzling.

Minutula pluvia imbrem parit.—Erasmus, *Ad.*



**WINDS.**

If cold wind reach you through a hole,  
go make your will and mind your soul.—Den.

To a child all weather is cold.—Herb.

Every wind has its weather.—Bacon.

The sharper the blast  
the sooner 'tis past.—Ch. Wesley.

Down wind, down sea.—Smyth.

If the fire blows\* wind will soon follow.—Lewis, *Herefordsh. Glossary*.

\* Gas escaping from coal.

A Northern air  
brings weather fair.—Den.

Oh, if men in authority had sincerity suitable, the North wind doth  
not so drive away rain as they might suppress sin.—D. Rogers,  
*Naaman*, p. 419.

Northerly wind and blubber  
brings home the Greenland lubber.—Den.

The North wind doth blow  
and we shall have snow.—Den.

Three ills come out of the North,  
a cold wind, a cunning knave, and a sleezy cloth.

B. Jon., *Bart. F.*, iv. 3.

Omne malum ab Aquilone.

Sit toga talaris si ventus sit Borealis.—W., 1616.

When the wind is North-West  
the weather is at the best.—Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 16.

A West wind North about  
never long holds out.—(Northumberland) Chambers.

Do business with men when the wind is in the North-West.—(York-  
shire) Inwards.

This bringing the finest weather, is said to improve men's  
tempers.—Inwards.

Rather it sharpens both wit and tempers.

An honest man and a N.W. wind go to bed together. [(Abating about  
sunset.)—M.

The Westing is important.

An Easterly wind downright,  
up in the morning and down at night.—Polwhele, *Corn.*, V. 36.

Quand il fait de la bise  
il en pleut à sa guise.—*Calendrier de Bons Laboureurs*, 1619.

Haz la puerta al Solano  
y viviras sano.—Nuñez, 1555.

Quando Solano Uueve  
las piedras mueve.—Nuñez, 1555.

Viento Solano y agua en la mano.—Nuñez, 1555.

A right Easterly wind  
is very unkind.—Ferg., add. in R.

## PROVERBS.

When the wind is in the East  
it's good for neither man nor beast.—Ho.

The East wind is accounted neither good for man or beast  
Cawdray, *Treasure of Similies*, p. 750. 1600.

The wind from North-East  
neither good for man or beast.—Teonge's *Diary*, 1675.

If a goose begins to sit on eggs when the wind is in the East  
sits five weeks before she hatches.—Forby, *E. A.*

When a N.E. wind blows, there's a good steward abroad. *i.e.*  
cold makes the labourers work.

In Wales the E. wind is called "the wind of the dead men's  
because the dead are buried with their feet to the E. to  
their Lord at His second coming.—Swain.

Easterly winds and rain  
bring cockles here from Spain.—Den.

If the wind is North-East three days without rain  
eight days will pass before South wind again.—Inwards.

The East wind never goes away without rain.

When the wind's in the North  
the skilful fisher goes not forth.—R., 1678.

When the wind is in the East  
the fisher\* likes it † least,  
when the wind is in the West  
the fisher\* likes it † best.—Inwards.

\* Fishes. † Bite.

When the wind is in the North  
the fishes won't come forth,  
when the wind is in the South  
it blows the bait into the fish's mouth.—(Leicester) Evans.

When the wind's in the East  
the vish rise least,  
when the wind's in the West  
the vish rise best,  
when 'tis in the North  
'tis vurry liddle wöath,  
but when 'tis in the South  
the vly's blowed in ez mouth.—Pulman, *Rustic Sketches*.

The Fisherman's Guide :

When the wind's in the North,  
You need not go forth.

When the wind's in the East,  
The fish will bite least.

When the wind's in the West,  
The fish will bite best.

When the wind's in the South,  
The hook goes into their mouth.—A. Cheales.

When the wind's in the West  
the weather's at the very best.—K.

The West wind is a gentleman and goes to bed early.—(Orkney) I

A sunset and a cloud so black,  
a Westerly wind you shall not lack.—Cheales.

Wind West  
rain's nest.—(Devon) Inwards.

When the wind is in the West  
the cuckoo's on her nest.—*Ulster Journal of Arch.*, ix., 169.

as kind  
as the South-West wind.

Manningham's *Diary*, 1602-3, 97, Camd. Soc.

A Southerly wind with showers of rain  
will bring the wind from West again.—Inwards.

A Southerly wind and a cloudy sky proclaim [it] a hunting morn-  
ing.—Den.

An out\* wind and a fog  
bring an East wind home snug.—(Cornwall.)

*i.e.* Southerly.

The South as unkind draweth sickness too near,  
The North as a friend maketh all again clear.—Tusser.

When the wind 's in the South  
'tis in the rain's mouth.—Cl. ; R., 1670.

When the wind 's in the South  
it blows the bait into the fish's mouth.—R., 1678.

When the wind 's in the South  
rain will be fouth\*.—K.

\* Abundant.

The mermaids can ought thole  
but frost out of the thow-hole.—McTaggart, *Galloo. Encycl.*

*i.e.* the South, when the cold is unnaturally severe.

If the South wind blow in seasoning time the shepherd may look  
for store of ewe lambs; if the North wind, then for males.—

Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, 1599.

Admissura—seasoning of a cow, and covering of a mare.—Elyot's  
*Dict.*, 1559.

Clear in the South beguiled the cadger.

The rain comes skouth\*  
when the wind 's in the South.—Cunningham, *Burns' Glossary*.

\* Showery.

No weather 's ill  
when the wind 's still.—Cl.

There is no weather ill  
when the wind is still.—C., 1629.

The weather 's always ill  
when the wind 's not still.—Lees.

Grass never grows  
when the wind blows.—Den.

Many can brook the weather that love not the wind.—Shak., *Love's  
Labour Lost*, iv. 2.

The winds of the daytime wrestle and fight  
longer and stronger than those of the night.—Inwards.

The Gulf Stream is called the Storm King of the Atlantic.—Cowan,  
*Sea Prov.*, American. But see Maury, *Physical Geog. of Sea*,  
p. 60.

Mr. East made a feast ;  
Mr. North laid the cloth ;  
Mr. West brought his best ;  
Mr. South burnt his mouth, eating a cold potato.  
W. J. Fernie, *Herbal Simples*.

When the wind is in the North,  
hail comes forth ;  
when the wind is in the West,  
look for a wet blast ;  
when the wind is in the Soud,  
the weather will be \* gude ;  
when the wind is in the East,  
cold and snaw comes neist.—Den.

\* Fresh and.—Cham.

Wind East or West is the sign of a blast,  
wind North or South is the sign of a drouth.—Cham. ; Den.  
But see Noah's Ark in Clouds.

When the smoke goes\* West,  
good weather is past ;  
when the smoke goes East  
good weather comes neist †.—Den.

\* Carry. *i.e.* current of the clouds.—Cham. † Next.

When the wind's in the North,  
we sup hot scalding broth ;  
when the wind's in the South,  
it's muck to the mouth.—Den.

North winds sends hail,  
South winds bring rain,  
East winds we bewail,  
West winds blow amain,  
North-east is too cold,  
South-east not too warm,  
North-west is too bold,  
South-west doth no harm.—Tusser.

The South\* wind always brings wet weather,  
the North† wind wet and cold together,  
the West‡ wind always § brings us rain,  
the East|| wind blows it back again.

Den. ; Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*. (Of Plymouth climate.)

[\* West. † East. ‡ South. § Surely. || North.]—Scotland.

Decaldo requentado e de vento de buraco\*  
guardar delle como do diabo.—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

\* ? Borrasca.

The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale.—Dryden, *Hind and  
Panther*, iii. 456.

Robin Hood could bear any wind but a thaw wind.—(Lancashire) Haz.

Ponente, tramontana si risente  
 Tramontana non buzzica  
 se il marin lo stuzzica  
 Il buon nocchiero  
 muta velo, ma no tramontana  
 Se vuol vedere il buon temporale  
 la mane tramontana, e il giorno maestrale  
 Quando il tempo è reale  
 tramontana la mattina, la sera maestrale  
 Tramontana torba, e scirocco chiaro  
 tienti all' erta, marinaro.—G. M.  
 Scirocco chiaro e tramontana torba  
 guardati marinar, che non ti colga.

Of anything dull the Italians say, "Era scritto nel tempò del Scirocco" (S.E.).

Mai non fu vento senza acqua.—Torr.

Blow the wind ne'er so fast,  
 it will lown\* at the last.—K.

\* *i.e.* calm down. Lound: calm, out of wind.—Smyth.

When rain comes before wind,  
 halyards, sheets, and braces mind ; \*  
 when wind comes before rain,  
 soon you may make sail again †.—Fitzroy, *Weather Book*.

\* You may reef when it begins.—Den.

† You may hoist your topsails up again.—Den.

Temporale di mattina  
 è per la campagna gran rovina  
 temporale di notte  
 molto fracasso e nulla di rotto.—Strafforello.

When the wind backs and the weather glass falls,  
 then be on your guard against gales and squalls.

When the wind veers against the sun,  
 trust it not, for back 'twill run.—Inwards.

Its normal course or circuit is S.W.N.E. to S. again.

A thunderstorm comes up against the wind.—Roper.

June, too soon ;  
 July, stand by ;  
 August, you must ;  
 September, remember ;  
 October, all over.—Miss Scidmore, *Westward to the Far East*.

(Duration of the typhoon in the N. Pacific.)

When the sea thus doth growl\*,  
 farewell to fair weather for awhile.—Mactaggart, *Gallow. Encycl.*

\* Sough of the sea.

Old women's luck—wind in the face  
 both going too and from a place.—Brogden, *Lincolnshire Proverbs*.

A soldier's wind—there and back again.—Kingsley, *Westward Ho!*, ch. xix.

“One which serves either way, allowing a passage to be made without much nautical ability.”—Smyth.

Pull down your hat on the wind's side.—Herb.

Ao mao vento volvelhe o capello.—(Portug.) Bluteau.

I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.—Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 2, 374.

You are now sailed into the North of my lady's opinion.—Shak., *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2, 24.

When I was born the wind was North.—Shak., *Pericles*, iv. 1, 53.

### CLOUDS, HAIL, LIGHTNING, MIST.

After black clouds clear \* weather.—He.

\* Fair—Cl.

After sorest storms most clearest air we see,

After adverse fortune shineth prosperity.

Barclay, *Myrrour of Good Maners* [*Magnanimity*].

The “soft moment”—before a thunderstorm bursts.

Messengers—little clouds, sailing below big ones, boding rain.—Peacock, *Lincolnshire Glossary*.

If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way,  
no rain, be sure, disturbs the summer's day.—Den.

A cruddly sky

means twenty-four hours neither wet nor dry.

Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*.

A mackerel-sky

[never holds three days dry.—Baker, *N'hants Glossary*.]

neither long wet nor long dry.—Inwards.

not much wet not much dry.—Elworthy, *West Somerset Word Book*.

The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. (Rough, breezy weather, stirring up the sea and bringing the fish to the surface.—Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 456.)

Trace in the sky the painter's brush,  
then winds around you soon will rush.—Roper.

Hen-scrats and filly-tails\*

mak lofty ships† hug low sails.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

\* Or goat's hair.

† Lofty ships. Once a general name for square-rigged vessels.—Smyth.

A mackerel-sky\* and mares' tails†

make lofty ships to carry ‡ low sails.—Haz.

\* Water-dogs.—(Norfolk) Nall.

† Mares' tails. A peculiar modification of the cirrus, indicating wind.—Smyth.

‡ Wear.—Chambers.

When frae the South whusk filly-tails,  
than high ships wear low sails.—Mactaggart, *Galloo. Encycl.*

Maayres' tails and mackrell sky  
not long wet, nor not long dry.—Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phrases*.

When the scud flies high you may let your kites fly,  
when the scud flies low then prepare for a blow.—Roper.

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,  
the earth's refreshed with frequent showers.—Den.

*Cf.* Sh., *A. and Cl.*, iv. 14, 4.

Noah's Ark. A mass of cloud tapering at the ends. Its direction indicates:

East and wast,  
the sign of a blast;  
North and South,  
the sign of a drouth.—Baker, *N'hants Gloss*.

But see Winds.

A bench [or bank] of clouds in the West indicates rain.—(Surrey),  
Inwards.

A weather-gall at morn,  
fine weather all gone.

*i.e.* a luminous halo on the edge of a distant cloud where there  
is rain, usually seen in the wind's eye, precursor of stormy  
weather.—Smyth.

Here comes John Black and Gilbert Ram on his back. (Spoken  
when we see black clouds portending rain.—K.)

When the clover upright stand  
is a storm near at hand.\*

\* Given as an English proverb in Petri, *Bauernregeln*, p. 10. Breslau, 1866.

Look like the Dutchman to leeward for fine weather. *i.e.* to see if  
the horizon opposite to the wind does not remain obscure.—  
Roper.

*Cf.* The wind is always strongest with a still sky. *i.e.* when  
clouds have little motion.

When clouds and sunshine are together given,  
the piskies dance and cuckolds go to heaven.\*

\* I have given rhyme to a proverb which I believe is not confined to  
Cornwall.—Polwhele, v. 37.

A Dutchman's breeches. The patch of blue sky, often seen when a  
gale is breaking, is said to be, however small, "enough to  
make a pair of breeches for a Dutchman"; others assign  
the habiliment to a Welshman, but give no authority.—  
(Sea) Smyth.

When the mist takes the hows  
then gude weather it grows.—(Lothian) Jamieson.

When the mist taks to the hill,  
then good weather it doth spill;  
when the mist taks to the sea,  
then good weather it will be.—Hen.

D. has "comes from" in each line for "taks to."

A fog from the sea  
brings honey to the bee,  
a fog from the hills  
brings corn to the mills.—*N.*, VII., viii. 205.

When the clouds are upon the hills  
they'll come down by the mills.—*R.*, 1678.  
*i.e.* in the watercourse.

If it gangs up i' sops\*  
it'll fau' down i' drops.

\* The small detached clouds on the mountain-side.—*Carr, Craven Glossary.*

A misty morn in the old of the moon  
doth always bring a fair post-noon.—*Smyth, Berkeley MSS.* 1639.

A Northern har\*  
brings drought from far.—*Haz.*

\* Haar. Cold, nipping, Easterly winds.—*Nimmo (Stirlingshire).*

\* Har, a mist or fog.—*Brockett.*

*Brogden (Provinces of Lincolnshire)* has: Harr, Harle: A sea-mist, a tempest rising at sea.

A Scottish mist will wet an Englishman to the skin.—*Cl.*

When the mist takes the hows  
gude weather it grows.—(*Lothian*) *Jamieson.*

Hail  
brings frost i' th' tail.—*Cl.*

A hailstorm by day denotes a frost at night.—*Inwards.*

When the mist creeps up the hill,  
fisher, out and try your skill;  
when the mist begins to nod,  
fisher, then put past your rod.—*Murr.*

It never thunders but it rains.

Early thunder,  
late hunger.—*N.*

Vroege donder  
late honger.—*Dutch.*

Winter thunder  
is old men's wonder.—*Cl.*

Winter thunder,  
rich man's good and poor man's hunger.—*Inwards.*

[poor man's death, rich man's hunger.—*N.*, I., xi. 8.]

The dunder do gally [affrights] the beans.—(*Somerset*) *P. in R.*, 1678.  
Beans shoot up fast after thunderstorms.—*R.*, 1678.

When caught by the tempest, wherever it be,  
if it lightens and thunders beware of a tree.—*Den.*

Pluck poppies, make thunder.—*N.*, VI., ii. 164.

It's the thunder that frights,  
but the lightning that smites.



If it sinks from the North  
 it will double its wrath,  
 if it sinks from the South  
 it will open its mouth,  
 if it sinks from the West  
 it is never at rest,  
 if it sinks from the East  
 it will leave us in peace.—Kent, *N.*, V.

There's lightning lightly before thunder.—Cl.

Thus only stating the physical fact that light travels quicker  
 than sound; and therefore the flash is seen before the  
 thunderclap is heard, though the two are simultaneous.

Cabm thavas en metten, glaweeten. (A crooked bow in the morning,  
 rain in it.)—Polwhele, *Cornwall*, v. 36.

A rainbow in the morning  
 is the sailor's warning:  
 A rainbow at noon  
 will bring rain very soon.—Hen.

A rainbow at night  
 is the sailor's delight.—Hen.

L'arc au ciel du soir  
 beau tems fait paroir.—Meurier, 1590.

If there be a rainbow in the eve  
 it will rain and leave;  
 but if there be a rainbow in the morrow  
 it will neither lend nor borrow.—R., 1670.

Rainbow to leeward, foul fall the day;  
 rainbow to windward, damp runs away.—(Sea) Inwards.

A rainbow in the morn  
 put your hook in the corn,  
 a rainbow at eve  
 put your head in the sheave.—(Cornwall) Haz.

If the rainbow comes at night  
 the rain has gone quite.—Forby, *E. Ang.*

The rainbow in the morning  
 is the shepherd's warning,  
 the rainbow at night  
 is the shepherd's delight.—Haz.

The rainbow in the marnin  
 gives the shepherd warnin  
 To car his gurt cwoat on his back.

The rainbow at night  
 is the shepherd's delight,  
 For then no gurt cwoat will he lack.

Akerman, *Wiltshire Tales*.

Go to the end of the rainbow and you'll find a crock of money.—  
 Cooper, *Sussex Provincialisms*.

Where the rainbow rests is a crock of gold.—(Devon) R. J. King  
 in *N.*, I., ii. 572.

**A CALENDAR OF THE FLOWERS.**

- Feb. 2. The Snow-drop in purest white arraie  
First rears her head on Candlemas daie.
14. While the Crocus hastens to the shrine  
Of Primrose love on Saint Valentine.
- Mar. 25. Then comes the Daffodil beside  
Our Ladye's Smock at our Ladye Tide.
- April 23. About Saint George when blue is worn,  
The blue Harebells the fields adorn.
- May 3. While on the day of the Holy Cross,  
The Crowfoot gilds the flowerie grasse.
- June 11. When Barnaby bright smiles night and day,  
Poor Ragged Robin blooms in the hay. *i.e. hedge.*
24. The Scarlet Lychnis, the garden's pride,  
Flames at Saint John the Baptist's tyde.
- July 15. Against Saint Swithin's hastie showers  
The Lily white reigns the Queen of the flowers.
20. And Poppies a sanguine mantle spread,  
For the blood of the Dragon St. Margaret shed.
22. Then under the wanton Rose agen  
That blushes for penitent Magdalen.
- Aug. 1. Till Lammas-day called August's wheel,  
When the long corn stinks of Camomile.
15. When Mary left us here below,  
The Virgin's Bower begins to blow.
24. And yet anon the full Sun-flower blew,  
And became a star for Bartholomew.
- Sep. 14. The Passion-flower long has blowed,  
To betoken us signs of the Holy Rood.
29. The Michaelmas Daisie among dead weeds  
Blooms for Saint Michael's valorous deeds.
- Oct. 28. And seems the last of flowers that stood  
Till the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.
- Nov. 1. Save Mushrooms and the Fungus race  
That grow as All-hallow-tide takes place.
25. Soon the evergreen Laurel alone is seen,  
When Catherine crowns all learned men.
- Dec. 25. Then Ivy and Holly-berries are seen,  
And Yule-Clog and Wassail come round again.
- Anthol. Austr. et. Bor.*



# PROVERBS AND PROVERBIAL SAYINGS

*Relating to Domestic Life ; its  
concerns and interests.*



**AGRICULTURE, GARDENING.**

Writing and reading are unnecessary in the husbandman.—Quoted by Markham, *English Husbandman*. 1635.

Farmers tauch,\*

gar lairds lauch.—Allan Ramsay.

*i.e.* the landlord is bound by custom.

\* Furrow or fallow.

For a little ground, a little gain.—Dr.

It is good to take a farm after the landlord has occupied it.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, May, p. 163.

Because his means have enabled him to dress and manure the land, and leave it in good heart.

It is better to follow a sloven than a scientific farmer, *i.e.* as tenant.—Surtees, *Ask Mama*.

It's a rare farm that has no bad ground.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

Quiet sow,  
quiet mow.

A saying with reference to land or lease held on lives. If the seed is sown without notice of the death, the corn may be reaped although the death took place before the sowing.—R. J. King, *N.*, I., ii. 512.

Flitting of farms makes mailings dear.—Ramsay.

As one flits another sits,  
and that makes the mealings dear.—K.

Let alone and you sit,  
but improve and you flit.

Quoted in House of Commons, May 29, '83,  
Agricultural Holdings Bill.

Farming is a lottery. In respect of the many incidents that crops and cattle are liable to.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, August, p. 133.

Happy are those tenants whose landlords dwell far off.—Dr.

God makes the wheat grow greener  
while farmer be at his dinner.—R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, ch. ix.

This case plainly shows that a Farmer, like a Tailor, never is master of his trade.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, August, p. 19.

Who marries between the sickle and the scythe  
will never thrive.—*P. in R.*, 1678; Brand, 4to ed., ii. 89.

[for when the bairn's to bear  
the corn's to shear.]

He that has a good crap may thole some thistles.—Ry.

„ „ „ harvest may be content with thistles.—Cl.

In harvest time ladies are chambermaids.—Cod.

While harvest lasts they wait on themselves.—Cotgrave, 1611.

En moissons dames chambrières.

There's a good steward abroad when there is a wind frost.—Forby,  
*E. A.* Makes labourers work.

We are all equal in harvesting time.—Arthur, *B. of Brev.*

God\* speed the plough.†—Boorde, *Int. to Knowledge*, 18.

„ „ us and „ „ —H., *E. P. P.*, iv. 16; Taylor, *Brood of Cormorants*, xii.

\* Grace.—Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 75. † Plow.—Homilees, 1563, xxi.

The ploughshare is made of iron, but the spade is pointed with gold.—Beauclerk, *Rural Italy*, p. 178.

Make noi a balk\* of good ground.—C., 1636.

\* Little ridges left in ploughing.

Make no balks of good beer-land.—Ferg. *i.e.* barley-land.

(Irregular ploughing from the plough being allowed to vary in depth, and so spoil uniformity of furrows.)

More balks, more barley; more seams†, more beans.—(Linc.) *N.*, VII., v. 194.

† A measure of 8 bushels.

The soil and the seed, the sheaf and the purse,  
the lighter the substance, for profit the worse.

*Agric. Communs.*, p. 174.

Make hay while the sun shines.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, August, 3.

It is better to have one plough going than two cradles.—Lyly, *Euph.*, p. 329, repr.

Plough or plough not, you must pay your rent.—Den.

A good tither,  
a good thriver.—(Somerset) *P. in R.*, 1678.

Plough deep  
while sluggards sleep.—Hen.

[and you shall have corn to sell and keep.—Den.]

Better an April sop than a May clot. *i.e.* for ploughing in stiff land.  
—Ellis, *Modern Husb.*, April, p. 15; May, p. 10.

The more furrows, the more corn.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, p. 3. 1534.

The ox is never wo  
tyll he to the harrow go.\*—Fitzherbert, *u.s.*, f. 12.

See a modern version, *Animal Life*.

\* Because of the jerking motion.

Weel worth a'  
that gars the plough draw —Ferg.

Late ploughings make bad tilths.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, June, 26.

Because done too rapidly.

'Tis the farmer's care  
that makes the field bear.—F.

Half stock,\* whole profit; whole stock, half profit.—H. Trollope, *Belton Estate*.

\* Of animals on farm.

*Draining.* Lack a tile, lack a sheaf.—Cl.

Neither weed amongst corn nor suspicion in friendship.—Dr.

*Cf.* It is better to have a cocoa plantation than a gold mine.—  
(South America.)

Cucumbers will buy a horse before pineapples will purchase a saddle.  
—Covt. Gdn. saying.

The profit of willows will buy the owner a horse before that of other trees will pay for his saddle.—(Camb.) F. W., p. 148; J. G. Nall, *Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft*, p. 239, n. speaking of plantations on sides of G.E.R.

Seven hours sleep will make the husbandman forget his design.—Den.  
Who sows his corn in the field doth trust in God.—Codr.

To complain

Like harvest folks of weather and the rain.—Bp. Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.  
A good grieve\* is better than an ill-worker.—K.

\* Steward or overseer.

Ower mony grieves but hinder the wark.—A. Ramsay.

Farmer, that thy wife may thrive,  
let not bur and burdock wive;  
and if thou wouldst keep thy son,  
see that bine and gith hath none.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, ch. xxii.

Oats will mow themselves. *i.e.* will from their heaviness fall together  
in a heap without requiring pressure.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*,  
*August*, 52.

Who in Janiveer sows oats,  
gets gold and groats;  
who sows in May,  
gets little that way.—Tusser, *Husbandry*, 1573.

In July  
some reap rye :  
in August,  
if one won't, another must.—Hone, *Year Book*.

Hay is for horses,  
straw is for cows,  
milk is for little pigs,  
and wash for old sows.

Mrs. Parker, *Oxfordshire Glossary*, Supp. [E.D. Soc.]

When the weirling shrieks at night,  
sow the seed with the morning light;  
but ware when the cuckoo swells its throat :  
harvest flies from the mooncall's note.—N., IV., i. 614.

Cuckoo oats and woodcock hay  
makes the farmer run away.

*i.e.* when the cuckoo arrives before the oats are sown and the  
autumn is so wet that the woodcock finds the grass  
uncarried.—Brockett, *North Country Words*.

This rule in gardening never forget :  
to sow dry and set wet.—*Agric. Communs*.

Set moist and sow dry.—Markham, "*Country Housewife's Garden*,"  
*Way to Wealth*, 1668.

A dry March has therefore been always desired.



The rathe sower never borroweth of the late.—Ho.

Sow in the slop,

'twill be heavy at top.—Forby, *E. A.*

We should sow from the hand and not from the full sack.—*Times*, 20/6/95.

Sow wheat in dirt and rye in dust.—K.

The curious husbandman will forbear to sow rye in any shower of rain, bearing in his mind this ancient adage or saying that Rye will drown in the Hopper, as on the contrary part Wheat would be sown so moist that might stick to the Hopper.—Markham, *A Way to get Wealth*, IV., p. 14. 1668.

Sow barley in dree and wheat in pul.\*—(Cornwall.)

\* *i.s. mud.*

*Triticum luto, hordeum pulvere conserite.*

Sow beans in the mud

and they 'll grow like wood.†—Cl.

† *i.s. mud.*

*Sae Fuller, God speed.*

Sow peas and beans in the wane of the moon ;

who soweth them sooner he soweth too soon.—Tusser, *Feb.*

Sow or set beans in Candlemas waddle.‡—(Somerset) *P. in R.*, 1678.

‡ *i.s. wane of the moon.*—*R.*, 1678.

One for the mouse, one for the crow,

one to rot and one to grow.—(Beans) *N.*, I., ii. 515.

A green shear is an ill shake.—Den.

Short harvests make short addlings.—Den.

A long harvest leaves little corn.—Den.

The hasty or timely sowing. Sometime it faileth, but too late sowing seldom or never well proveth.—*MS. Lansd.* 210, f. 80 vo. (Mary).

Sow thin, mow thin.—K.

„ shear „ —Den.

Sow early and have corn, sow late and have straw.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *March*, p. 56.

Early sow,

early mow.—Cl.

Lat' sowin'

maks lat' mowin'.

Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

Where the scythe cuts and the plough rives

no more fairies and bee-bikes [nests].—Den.

As wheat comes out of the field, so it will come out of the barn (an argument for the "reap and bind as you go" system, as saving exposure to bad weather.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *August*, p. 57.

A great deal happens sometimes between the field and the barn.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *October*, p. 28.

One year's seeding  
makes seven years' weeding.

Harland and Wn., *Lancashire Legends*, p. 189.

Under the furze is hunger and cold ;  
under the broom is silver and gold.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

Like the weed called gosses, they make the ground barren whereso-  
ever they grow.—T. Adams, p. 393.

When elmen leaves are as large as a farden  
it's time to plant kidney-beans in the garden.

(Worcester.) Lees ; Noake, *Worc. N. and Q.*, p. 239.

When the elmen leaf's big as a mouse's ear,  
then to sow barley never fear ;  
when the elmen leaf's big as an ox's eye,  
then says I, "Hie, boys, hie!"—*The Field*, April 28, 1866.

When elm leaves are as big as a shilling,  
plant kidney-beans if to plant 'em you're willing ;  
when elm leaves are as big as a penny  
you must plant kidney-beans if you mean to have any.

Noake, *W. N. and Q.* ; *The Field*, April, 1866.

When the elder is white, brew and bake a peck ;  
when the elder is black, brew and bake a sack.

(Somerset.) *P. in R.*, 1678.

When the sloe-tree is as white as a sheet,  
sow your barley whether it be dry or wet.—*R.*, 1678.

When fern grows red,  
then milk is good with bread.—Ho.

This is the proper order—spring, summer, autumn. Haz. has  
turned them topsy-turvey. Ho. it will be observed has  
only the autumn.

When the fern is as high as a spoon  
you may sleep an hour at noon ;  
when the fern is as high as a ladle,  
you may sleep as long as you are able ;  
when fern begins to look red,  
then milk is good with brown bread.—*R.*, 1670.

When whins are\* out of bloom, then kissing is out of fashion.—Den.

\* gorse is.—Bo.

Joan says : "Furze in bloom is still,"  
and she'll be kiss'd if she's her will.

*Poor Robin*, August, 1752.

Barley makes the heape,  
but wheat the cheape.

Meaning that a good wheat-year pulls down the price of itself  
and of all other grains, which no other grain can do.—  
Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*

Corn to pay the landlord, and sheep to keep the farmer.

When the wheat stalk is well-jointed and is thick and strong, it is a  
sign of a good ear.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, June, p. 50.

A small ear, and large grain. For the smaller the ear, the larger the wheat, rye, or barley.

Harvest about two month after shooting of the wheat-ear.

When black ears appear off wheat it is sign of a good corn year.

Wheat shows itself best in blade, for when it comes to shoot it looks thin.

Wheat will not have two praises (Summer and Winter).—*P. in R.*, 1678.

Cf. Three \* unto whom the whole world gives applause,  
yet their Three praises praise but One: that's Lawes.

Herrick, *To Henry Lawes*, ii. 298. [Hesp., 853.—ED.]

\* Musicians.

Near trees no corn.

If you would have a good crop, sow sparingly: pour not out of the sack.

It is a shame to see beasts' meat growing where men's meat should grow. Old maxim of farmers for raising nothing but corn.—

Sinclair, *Anal. of Statistical Account of Scotland*, p. 288.

In the dry summer of '95 the Somerset labourers were scandalised by the beasts being fed upon apples.

Since 1878 the acreage of corn in this country has decreased more than 10 per cent.

To break a pasture will make a man ;

to make a pasture will break a man.

It is the pasture lards the rother's\* sides,

the want that makes him lean.—Shak., *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3, 12.

\* Horned beast.

*Thistles.* To destroy. If cut in May it's before the day,  
if cut in June it's still too soon,  
if cut in July they'll surely die.

(Cotswold proverb.)—J. J. Hissey, *Through Ten English Counties*, 1894, p. 199.

Barley-sowing may be continued till the leaves of the ash cover the pyet's nest. *i.e.* end of May or beginning of June.—Sinclair, *Anal. of Statistical Account of Scotland*, p. 233.

Second grass don't never pay. *i.e.* the crop repeated the next year without the ground being ploughed up.—Elworthy, *West Somerset Word Book*.

Hence by wise farmers we are told

Old hay is equal to old gold.—Swift, *Fable of Midas*.

Point de fourrage, point de bestiaux ; sans bestiaux, aucun engrain ;  
sans engrais, nulle recolte.—(Flemish) *Q. R.*, April, '85.

El estiercol\* no es sancto

mas do cae haze milagro.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* Dung.

Il tetame non è un santo

fa miracoli per tanto.

The use of lime without manure

will make the farm and farmer poor.

Tanner, *First Principles of Agriculture*, p. 58.

A full bullock-yard and a full fold-yard makes a full granary.—  
Q. R., April, '85.

From the manure they furnish.

. . . yet thou d'st know  
That the best compost for the lands  
Is the wise master's feet and hands.—Herrick, ii. 213. [*Hesperides*,  
664.—ED.]

Whan the rain draps aff the hat  
'Tis fully time for folk to quat,  
Who on the harrist rig do shear  
Barley wheat\*, pease rye, or bear†.—Mactaggart, *Gall. Enc.*

\* ? Oats or barley-corn. † Barley.

A late harvest is a bad harvest. This is chiefly true of wheat only.  
The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the  
downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. The country  
people say, "When the lavants rise, corn will be dear;"  
meaning that when the earth is so glutted with water as to  
send forth springs on the downs and uplands, that the corn-  
vales must be drowned.—G. White, *Natural History of Selborne*;  
*Letters to Daines Barrington*, xix.

A snow-storm is as good for the land as a top dressing.

It is generally observed the finer the wheat and wool (both very  
good in this county, Hants) the purer the honey of that place.  
—F. W.

There's cheating in every trade except farmers, and they put the  
shortest straws in the middle.

Agricola semper in novum annum dives.—Erasmus, *Ad.*, 590.

And I think that the want of Planting [of Orchards] is a great loss  
to our Commonwealth, and in particular to the owners of  
Lordships; which Landlords themselves might easily amend  
by granting longer term and better assurance to their Tenants,  
who have taken up this Proverb:

Botch and sit,  
build and flit;

for who will build or plant for another man's profit?—  
Markham (*The Orchard*, by Wm. Lawson), *A Way to get Wealth*,  
Bk. III., 1625, p. 9.

*Quarterly Review* (April, '84) gives a Berkshire variant:

He that havocs may sit,  
he that improves must flit.

When the cuckoo sitteth on a dry thorn\*,  
sell thy cow and sow thy corn†;  
but when she comes to the full bit,  
sell your corn and buy you sheep.—Ho.

\* Comes to the bare thorn.—R., 1670. *i.e.* a late spring.

† Buy your corn.—R., 1670.

If mole-catching you want to know,  
you must surely choose a fowl-right bow.—N., VI., viii. 428.

The labour of a Christian is like the labour of an husbandman, whereof I have read the proverb that it returns into a ring: the meaning is it is endless, they have perpetually something to do, either plowing, or sowing, or reaping.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 419.

There is the proud gallant that comes forth like a May morning, decked with all the glory of art, and his adorned lady in her own imagination a second Flora; and these are riders, but closer riders. The world with them runs upon wheels, and they, hastening to overtake it, outrun it. Their great revenues will not hold out with the year, and the furniture on their backs exceeds their rent-day. Hence they are fain to wring the poor sponges of the country to quench the burning heat of the city. Therefore say the countrymen that their carts are never worse employed than when they do service to coaches.—T. Adams, p. 611.

**CROPS.**

Quand le chou passe le cep, le vigneron meurt de soif. *i.e.* when the cabbage grows faster than the cep (shoot of the vine), a bad vintage.—Cotgrave.

Every month has its flower,  
every flower has its hour.—Lees.

When apple-trees blossom in March,  
for your barrels you needn't search;  
when they blossom in April,  
some of them you may chance to fill;  
but when they blossom in May,  
you may drink cider all day.—N.

You can eat apple dumplings every day.—Bull, *Heref. Pomona*.

When the trees blossom in May,  
you may eat apples night and day.—*Agric. Commun.*

„ „ „ apple dumplings all day.

A peck of March dust is worth a year's rent in the Isle of Man.

Sheeu Kishan dy yoan mayrnt manill bleaney Vannin.—*Mona Misc.*, ii. 18.

S. V. Hare sends an inferior version.—N., VI., ix. 258.

When it is a good apple year it is a great year for twins.—N., III.

Petites pommes gros cidre.

March dust on an apple leaf  
brings all kind of fruit to grief.—Bull, *Heref. Pomona*, p. 50.

Danger of leaf coming prematurely in an early Spring.

That 3ere shalbe litule quete  
and plentie shalbe of appuls grete.—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

That 3ere shalbe overalle  
there shalle mony children overqualle.—*Ib.*, f. 77.

Cited in Hll., *Dic.*, Art. "Quete and Overqualle."

You can't price the green barley.

It's time to mak the bear-seed \* when the plane-tree † covers the  
craw.—Hen.

\* Barley. † Maple.

At Candlemas day

it's time to sow beans in the clay.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, viii. 309.

Mercante di formento

mercante di tormento.—Torr.

The broom having plenty of blossoms or the walnut-tree, a fruitful  
year in corn.—Willsford.

As long in coming as Cotswold barley.—F. W.

High exposed lands.

A quick man should sow oats and a slow man barley. Barley  
should be sown so thick that a shoemaker's awl may but enter  
between the stalks without touching them.—Ellis, *Mod.*  
*Husb., March*, p. 34.

A crooked \* man should sow beans and a woadman † pease.—K.

\* *i.e.* a lame. † *i.e.* a madman.

The first should be sown thick, the other thin and scatteringly.

The more furrows, the more corn. *i.e.* ploughed in narrow lines.—  
Ellis, *Mod. Husb., March*, p. 39.

Rotation. Efter wheat, to'nups,\*

efter to'nups barley,

efter barley cloäver,

efter cloäver wheat,

and so oher an' oher agean.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

\* Turnips.

When thers oht, it makes noght,

and when it makes oght, ther's noht.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

Abundance makes low prices.

The more beans, the fewer for a penny. When beans prove best,  
wheat and barley prove worst, whereby the price of pulse  
is raised.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

A cherry year,

a merry year;

a plum year,

a dumb year.—R., 1678.

Cf. Fortuna y azeytuna

a vezes mucha, a vezes ninguna.—Nuñez, 1555.

A cherry year's a merry year,

a sloe year's a woe year,

a haw year's a braw year,

an apple year's a drappin' year,

a plum year's a glum year.—*Poor Robbin's Ollminick*, 1861.

Hops make

or break.

The yield is most uncertain and the cultivation most expensive;  
the value of the land may be won in a single year or its  
whole expenditure lost.

If it were not for hops the farmers would have to hop themselves.—  
Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*.

Hops are a constant care, but an uncertain profit.—Dr.

A great rime year,  
a great fruit year.

By the hoar-frost, while it kills garden produce, impregnating  
the trees with their nitrous qualities.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*,  
*August*, p. 133.

Hareship\* in the Highlands, the hens in the corn ;  
if the cocks go in, it will never be shorn.—K. *i.e.* much ado.

\* Herschip : Ruin, devastation.

A frosty winter and a dusty March, and a rain about April,  
and another about the Lammas-time when the corn begins to fill,  
is worth a plough of gold and all her pins theretill.—Den.

*Cf.* A shower in July.

The bad husbandman has a good crop once in seven years. *i.e.* in a  
wet season when the richer lands are overpowered with  
moisture, producing a blight.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, viii. 200 ;  
*Ib.*, *March*, p. 56 ; *Aug.*, p. 126.

The sluggard husbandman succeeds once in seven years.—*Ib.*,  
*May*, p. 11.

After Lammas, corn ripens as much by night as by day.—*P. in R.*,  
1678.

May never goes out without a wheat-ear. *i.e.* the opening of the  
sheath or hose.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *May* 8. *See May*.

A bending crop is a breaking crop.—(Sussex.)

Wheat only wants the water to lie once in the furrows.

Wheat always lies best in wet sheets.—Forby, *E. A.*

If a drop of rain or dew will hang on an oat at Midsummer there may  
be a good crop.—Friend, 220.

At Michaelmas fair (Oct. 2)  
the wheat should hide a hare.—Noake, *Worc. N. & Q.*, p. 222.

A Ledbury saying.

When wheat lies long in bed,  
it riseth with a heavy head.

*i.e.* sown in October under a heavy furrow and not rising above  
ground, if at all, till December or January.—Smyth,  
*Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

A thetch\* will go and come. *i.e.* though hardy, will be nearly  
killed by a frost, and yet milder weather will recover it.—  
Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *April*.

\* Vetch.

A thatch will grow through  
the bottom of an old shoe.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, viii. 242.

A most hardy grain.

Clover is the mother of corn.—*Ib.*, *May*, p. 60 ; *Sept.*, p. 125.

*i.e.* where a full crop of Clover or other artificial grass has grown, the next corn crop will be the better for it.—Wm. Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, 1750 ; *Feb.*, p. 32.

It kills weeds, prevents exhalations, hollows the earth and leaves so many large, long roots behind it as to become a sort of dressing to it.—*Ib.*, *March*, p. 77.

March dry, good rye ;

April wet, good wheat.—*Illustrated London News*, Nov. 19, 1881.

April every year  
produces rye in the ear.

Quickly comes up and matures.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, viii. 286.

In the season when lilacs are scarce apples will fail (Regent's Park gardener).

Muck is the mother of the meal chest.—G. B. Worgan, *Agriculture of Cornw.*, p. 123.

Human ordure laid on land will breed nettles.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *May*, 159.

Little mead,\*

little need.—*P. in R.*, 1678 (Som.).

\* *i.e.* the drink made of honey—from a scarcity of flowers.

A mild winter hoped for after a bad summer.—*R.*, 1678.

A good year of kidney beans, a good year of hops.—Chamberlain, *West Worces. Words*.

A good bark harvest, a good wheat crop.—(Hampshire.) *i.e.* absence of frost at ripping time.

A good bark year makes a good wheat year.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

A good nut year,\* a good corn year.—*D.*

\* Especially filberds.—Willsford, *N.S.*, p. 144.

A good cherry year, a good wheat year.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, *June*, p. 50.

They that go to their corn in May  
may come weeping away,  
they that go in June  
may come back with a merry tune.—*Cl.*

Look at your corn in May,  
and you'll come weeping away ;  
look at the same in June,  
and you'll come home in another tune.—*R.*, 1670.

No dearth but breeds in the horse-manger.—*C.*, 1636.

A famine in England begins at the horse-manger.—*R. W.* *i.e.* with the dearness of oats. See *R.*'s note.

Weel won \* corn  
should be housed ere the morn.—*H. P.*

\* Win.—*A. Cunningham, Gloss. to Burns.*



Prospects of hay harvest :

“ Wilt thou be hay ? ”

“ Nay ! ”

“ Wilt thou be be fowther\* ? ”

“ I 'll be nowther.”

“ Wilt thou be muck ? ”

“ That 's my luck.”

Denham, *F. L. of N. of E.*, p. 22.

\* Fodder.

Probably this refers to the succession of dry and wet seasons.

After a famine in the stall\*

comes a famine in the hall†.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

\* Bad hay crop. † Bad corn harvest.

Corn and horn go together.—*R.*, 1678. *i.e.* for prices: when corn is cheap, cattle are not dear, and *vice versâ*.—*R.*, 1678.

Down corn,

down horn.—*Norfolk Arch. Misc.*, i. 308.

A good hay year, a bad fog year.—*Den.* *i.e.* coarse grass.

Make hay while the sun\* shineth.—*C.*, 1636.

\* Weather.—*Ad.*, 1622.

In good years corn is hay, in ill years straw is corn.—*Herb.*

Midsummer thistles are better than Michaelmas hay. *i.e.* summer grass better than autumnal for hay.—*Peacock, Lincoln Gloss.*

Good rye  
grows high.

Up horn,  
down corn.

Many nits,  
many pits.—*N.*, I., ii. 510. See Fruit.

A great nut-year, a full churchyard.—*Derbyshire Reliquary.*

The more hazel-nuts, the more bastard children.—(*Gloucestershire*)  
*Northall, Folk Phrases of Four Counties.*

If you would fruit have,  
you must bring the leaf to the grave.—*R.*, 1678.

*i.e.* transplant at the fall of the leaf.

Quien planta a barreña\*  
planta y espera,  
quien planta a noya  
planta y goya.—*Nuñez*, 1555.

\* Dust.

*Olive.* Qui ne possède que des oliviers est toujours pauvre (un prov. trivial Nicois).—*F. G. Fodera, Voyage aux Alpes Maritimes*, Paris, 1821, ii. 93.

Chiefly because the crop is alternative and intermittent.

When a' fruit fa's\*,  
welcome ha's†.—*K.*

\* Fails. † Haws.

Many hips and haws,  
many frosts and snaws.—Den.

A pear year  
a dear year.—Inwards.

When the pea's in bloom  
the mussel's toom.—Ch.

A haw year  
a snaw year.—Murr.

A haw year  
's a braw year.

Mony haws,  
mony snaws.—Murr.

Many sloes,  
many cold toes.—Den.

Pruning. Ramo curto, vendimi a lunga.—Bacon, *Promus*.

*Cherries.* If they blow in April  
you'll have your fill,  
but if in May  
they'll all go away.—Pegge, 62.

Let me add what experience avoweth true, though it be hard to  
assign the true cause thereof, that when wheat is dear,  
leather always is cheap, and when leather is dear, then wheat  
is cheap.—F. W., *Middlesex*, 176.

Many rains, many rowans;  
many rowans, many yawns.—Den.

Many mountain-ash berries, a deficient harvest.

Many slones,  
many groans.—*N.*, I., ii. 510. [*Devon*. R. J. King.] This is coupled  
with "Many nits" (above).

Slone for sloe is used by Browne, a Devon poet.—*Brit. Past.*, ii. 1.

*Cf.* A plum year a dumb year. When plums are good all else  
is bad.

*Ragwort.* There is gold on Cushags there.—(Manx.) *i.e.* it shows a  
rich soil.

A March wind is salt which seasoneth all pulse. *i.e.* no peas or  
beans should be stacked till they have been dried by it.—  
Markham, *The Way to get Wealth*, II., p. 94, 1668.

If you cut oats green,  
you get both king and queen.

*i.e.* the top of the heads, the largest grains which would fall out  
if allowed to ripen.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

Of evil grain no good seed.—Dr.

Thick sown and thin come up.—(Raritas) Cl.

One for the cutworm, one for the crow,  
one for the grub, and two for to grow.

American rule for sowing.

How to sow Beans :

One for the mouse,  
one for the crow,  
one to rot,  
one to grow.—*N.*, I., ii. 515.

Vin vert\* vin chir. *i.e.* good quality goes with good quantity, *i.e.* an abundant vintage.

\* Tart.

Happy is the farmer who has a river running near his cider-press.

La piazza el più, bel giardino che siu.—Bolla, 1604.

The market is the best garden.—Herb.

Cheapside is the best garden.—*R.*, 1670.

Covent Garden is the cheapest garden.

### LAND, HOUSE.

Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cœlum, [et ad inferos.—*ED.*]

As ane flits

anither sits.—Mactaggart, *Gallow. Encycl.*

The first duty of a landlord is to be rich. *i.e.* to have capital to fully develop the capacities of his land.

Land won't run away. A maxim of investors who consider it the most stable property.

Bawbees are round and rin away :

a grip o' th' ground is gude to hae.—*N. Fife F. L. Journal*, ii. 91.

"If the French did come 'ere they might spile the land a bit; they met'n trash [trample] over it, but they could na carry it away wi' 'em," said a farmer.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

Land is security without interest, the Funds interest without security; but a mortgage is both interest and security.—Lord Eldon (Of Investments).

What is worse for the rider

is best for the abider.—(Somerset) R. Blome, *Britannia*, p. 195. 1672.

The best ground the dirtiest.—Dr. (Faults.)

It's a common saying that there are more waste lands in England in these particulars [*i.e.* pasture] than in all Europe besides, considering the quantity of land.—Samuel Hartlib, *The Compleat Husbandman*, 1659, p. 40.

Pasture doth not depopulate, as is commonly said.—*Ib.*, p. 43.

An acre of sea is worth four acres of land (from the abundance of food for fish).—"Old Saying," *Spectator*, 14/3/'96.

Land without church

shall be left in the lurch;

church without land

for ever shall stand.

One of the prime precepts the Earl of Strafford left his son upon the scaffold was that he should not meddle with Church land, for they would prove a canker to his estate.—*Strafford Letters*, II. 78.

The father buys, the son biggs\*  
the grandchild sells, and his son thigs†.—K.

\* Builds. † Begs genteelly.

A proverb much used in Lowthian, where estates stay not long  
in one family, but hardly heard of in the rest of the nation.  
—K.

There is a curse lies hard against all those  
who turn large commons into small inclose.

Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, Sept., 151.

A good tenant requires no protection from the law.—*St. James's  
Gazette*, 12/7/'87.

A good tenant makes a good landlord.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, Oct., 133.

A good landlord makes a good tenant.—*Ib.*

Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut sa terre.—Cotgr., 1611.

He never had a bad lease that had a good landlord.—Smyth,  
*Berkeley MSS.*

When lairds break, carles get land.—K. *i.e.* the small purchaser  
has a chance.

Land was never lost for want of an heir.—R.

It is something to be sub to a good estate. Because at the long run  
it may fall to us.—K.

It is good to be near akin to land.—F. W., *Leicestershire*.

The thistle is said to be an indication of good land.—Ellis, *Mod.  
Husb.*, May, p. 46.

Good elm, good barley; good oak, good wheat.—Wr. White, *Eastern  
England*, i. 38.

On fat londe and ful of dunge foulest wedes groweth.—*P. Plow. Vis.*,  
c. xiii., 224. Cf. *Shak.*, 2 *H. IV.*, iv. 4.

I paesi fecondi,  
fanno gli vagabondi.—*Flo. G.*

He that marls sand  
may buy land,  
he that marls moss  
shall suffer no loss,  
but he that marls clay  
flings all away.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, July, p. 139.

See *N.*, III., iii. 246. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1753, p. 120, given  
as a Lancashire proverb.

Marl is said to be good for the father, bad for the son.—*Q. R.*, April,  
1885.

Neghe sythe sede,  
and neghe sythe gilde,\*  
and fif pond for the were†  
er he bicom he alder.

Lambard, *Perambulation of Kent*, 650, from an old *Charter  
of Gavelkind*.

\* *i.e.* fine after forfeiture of tenancy. † "Wer." is the tenant's own valuation.

[Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. of Eng. Law*, Vol. II., p. 269, say :  
 "Some parts of the custom [gavelkind] enshrined ancient English proverbs, which the scribes of the fourteenth century could not understand and which make reference to institutions that must have been obsolescent in the twelfth, obsolete in the thirteenth century. We find a proverb about the wife who loses her free bench by unchastity, another about the descent of the felon's land, a third about the process called *gavellet*. The last of these is obscure. The lord after a long forbearance has had the tenement adjudged to him, because of the tenant's failure to pay his rent. The tenant however has a *locus penitentie* allowed him. The proverb seems to say that, if he will get back his land, he must pay the arrears of rent nine times (or perhaps eighteen times) over, and, in addition to this, must pay a *wergild* of five pounds. . . . Seemingly the proverb means in truth that the tenant will lose the land for good and all. It is one of those humorous rules of folk-law which, instead of telling a man he cannot have what he wants, tell him that he may have it if he will perform an impossible condition."—ED.]

He that buys land, buys many stones ;  
 he that buys flesh, buys many bones ;  
 he that buys eggs, buys many shells ;  
 but he that buys good ale, buys nothing else.—R., 1670.

(This and more may be found in a drinking song of the 15th century: "Bring us in no brown bread."—*Carols and Songs, temp. Henry VI.* (Percy Society.)

The charges of building and making of gardens is unknown.—Codr.

Near a church and near a mill,  
 far from a lord and under a hill.

(Site of a house should be.)

There never yet was a house built big enough to hold two families.  
 —Surtees, *Plain or Ringlets*, c. xcvi.

A house had better be too little for a day than too great for a year.—  
 Fr., III.; Ho., *St.*, vii. 7. [As for receipt, *i.e.* accommodation.]

A rich widow, a quiet house.—Codr.

[The] Master of a house (as I have read)

Must be the first man up and last in bed.—Herrick, ii. 263.

When we agree one bed can hold us, when we are at variance the  
 whole house is too little for us.—T. Adams, *Works*, 800. 1629.

Alas! we bless but see none here  
 That brings us either ale or beer.

Deos te de saude e gozo  
 e casa con quintal e poco.—Bluteau.

In a dry house all things are neere (? near—close).—Herrick, ii. 129.

Houses as an investment ought to return 7 per cent. to cover  
 insurance, wear and tear, and change of fashion.

House-rent in London should be one-sixth of your income.

For every lodging-room that you have, be sure you have £100 of annual revenues.—Sir Samuel Sleigh, Sheriff of Derbyshire, 1648—1666; *Reliquary*, i.

Achète paix, bon air et maison faite,  
et garde toy d'exces et vieille debte.—Meurier, 1590.

Monte y rio  
de me lo Dios por vezino.—Nuñez, 1555.

Monte, porto, città bosco o torrente  
abbi se puoi per viceno o parente.—Tommaso, *Dict.*

Casa en canton  
y viña en rincon.—Lopez de Mendoza, 1508.

Monte y rio  
demele Dios por vecino.—Julian de Medrano, *Silva Curiosa*. 1583.

Quien quisiere medrar  
viva en pie de Sierra o en puerto de mar.—Nuñez, 1555.

Camera terrena  
corta vita mena.—Giani.

Casa fatta e vigna posta  
nissun sa quanto essa costa.—Giani.

Tierra en frontera  
y viña en ladera (on a slope).—Nuñez, 1555.

Ni hagas huerta en sombrio  
ni edifiques cabe rio.—Julian de Medrano, *Silva Curiosa*. 1583.

Build a church and a public-house and you'll soon have a  
neighbourhood.

Tal he a casa de dona sem escudeiro  
como fogo sem trasfogueiro.—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

Old houses mended  
cost little less than new, when all is ended.

Cibber, *Double Gallant*, Prologue.

Building is a sweet impoverishing.—Herbert, *Facula Prudentum*.

The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay,  
provides a house from which to run away.—Spurgeon.

“This work made William de Wickham.” *i.e.* he both built the  
house (Winchester School), and the building made a man of  
him.—Spurgeon.

Dip not thy finger in the mortar,  
nor seek thy penny in the water.

Against building and waterworks.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639,  
where it is assigned to Coke, C. J. in 1613.

Painting and whitewashing cost nothing.—Ch. (Because they are  
preservative.)

'Tis a Dutch proverb that paint costs nothing, such are its  
preserving qualities in damp climates.—Emerson, *Conduct  
of Life: Considerations by the Way*.

When we build a house, the rule is to set it not too high nor too  
low, under the wind, but out of the dirt.—Emerson, *Representative Men*; Montaigne.

Owners of the ancient fishponds once attached to every house of consideration in the country-side, remembering the old saying that 'An acre of water is worth four acres of land,' often take advantage of the chance offered by the sub-division of these streams to restock their home-waters with young and lively trout [at the Whitsuntide fishing].—C. J. Cornish, *Wild England of To-day*, p. 289. 1895.

It is a maxim held in Plantations that 'No land is habitable which hath not Wood and Water'; they too being as it were the only nerves and strength of a man's safe and wholesome living.—Markham, *English Husbandman*, II. 39. 1635.

Horta com pombal\* he Paraiso terreal.—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

\* Dovecot.

The ditch makes the hedge. *i.e.* the outer side of it makes the boundary, and the hedge is a mere voluntary addition by the owner.

There was a Gentleman lately who was offered by the Parlement a parcel of Church or Crown lands equivalent to his arrears, and asking counsel of a friend of his which he should take, he answered, "Crown lands by all means"; for if you take them you run a hazard only to be hanged, but if you take Church lands you are sure to be damned.—Ho., *Familiar Letters*, IV. 33.

## BIRDS.

There are no birds this year in last year's nest.—F.

En los nidos de antaño no ay paxaros o gaño.—Nuñez, 1555.

However far a bird flies it carries its tail with it.—N., VII., iii. 206.

No one can be in two places at once, unless he's a bird.—Sir Boyle Roche.

She's a bad sitter

that's ay in a flitter.—Cunningham, *Burns Glossary*.

## CROW.

When the crow begins to build  
then sheep begin to yeald.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.

As good land as any the crow flies over.—B. E. *New Dict. of the Canting Crew*.

If the crow crows on going to bed,  
he's sure to rise with a watery head.—Den.

Crows praying early in the morning with a clear and loud voice  
shows the day will be fair. If in the evening, a sign of  
rain next day.—*Ag. Comp.*

No carrion will kill a crow.—(Glou.) Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

The corbie says unto the crow,  
"Johnnie, fling your plaid awa';"  
the crow says unto the corbie,  
"Johnnie, fling your plaid about ye."

It is God that feeds the crows,  
that neither tills, harrows, nor sows.—K.

The horse-crow croaketh before the rain.—Dr.

The wicked crow aloud foul weather threats,  
when on dry sands alone she proudly jets.—W.

The crow bids you good-morrow. A phrase whereby we  
figuratively call a man a knave.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*

Cuckoo.

Sunshine and rain brings the cuckoo from Spain,  
but the first cock of hay flays the cuckoo away.

Harland and Wn., *Lancashire Legends*, 232.

In April  
the cuckoo shows his bill,  
in May  
he sings\* all day,  
in June  
he changes his tune,  
in July  
away he'll fly,  
in August  
away he must.—Hll., *Popular Rhymes*.

\* or stuts.

In March  
he sits upon his parch,  
in April  
he tunes his bill\*,  
in May  
sings night and day,  
in June  
alters his tune,  
in July  
away he fly.—(S. Devon) Haz.

\* Soundeth his bell.—N

In March  
the cuckoo starts,  
in April  
'a tune his bill,  
in September  
you'll ollers remember,  
in October  
'ull never get over.—(E. Ang.) Haz.

The cuckoo comes of mid-March and cucks of mid-April,  
and gauns away of Midsummer month, when the corn begins to  
fill.—Den. See under June.

The first cock of hay  
frights the cuckoo away.—Den.

When the cuckoo comes he eats up all the dirt.—*Yea and Nay*  
*Almanack*, 1680.

i.e. the mire of winter dries up.



The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair (April 15) to buy him a great-coat.—Wise, *New Forest*, 180.

You never hear the cuckoo before Tenbury Fair (April 20), nor after Pershore Fair (June 26).

He is said to attend the latter to buy a horse to ride away on. As long as the cuckoo remains after Midsummer, so long will the harvest continue after Michaelmas.—(Norfolk) *Athenæum*, 11/8/'49.

In the month of Averill  
the gowk comes over the hill  
in a shower of rain,  
and on the of June  
he turns his tune again.—(Craven) Haz.

The nightingale and the cuckoo sing both in one month.—Cl.

The cuckoo comes in mid-March,  
sings in mid-April,  
stuts\* in mid-May,  
and in mid-June flies away.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, I., 456.

\* Stammers.

#### DAW.

When three daws are seen on Peter's vane together,  
then we're sure to have bad weather.

(Norwich) Higson in Haz.

**DOTTEREL.** A dish of dotterels (Munus non munus). Calabris hospitis Xenia.—Cl.

When dotterel do first appear,  
it shows that frost is very near ;  
but when the dotterel do go,  
then you may look for heavy snow.—(Scotland) Murr.

#### DUCKS.

Titty kum tawtah,  
the ducks in the water ;  
titty kum tawtah,  
the geese follow aater.—(Suffolk) Nall, *Great Yarmouth*, 674.

#### FLY-CATCHER.

If you scare the fly-catcher away,  
no good luck will with you stay.

F. A. Knight, *In the West Country*, p. 200.

If you scare the fly-catcher away,  
no good will with you stay.

(Somerset) T. Compton, *A Mendip Valley*, p. 152.

#### FOWLS.

If the cock moult before the hen,  
we shall have weather thick and thin ;  
but if the hen moult before the cock,  
we shall have weather hard as a block\*.—R., 1670.

\* Rock

When the hen doth moult before the cock,  
the winter will be hard as a rock ;  
but if the cock moults before the hen,  
the winter will not wet your shoe's seam.

Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 16.

Da galina a preta \* da pata †  
a parda, da mollar a sarda ‡.—(Portuguese) Nuñez, 1555.

\* Black. † Duck. ‡ Freckled.

He that will have his farm full  
must keep an old cock and a young bull.

Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, May, p. 94.

A good cock will never out.—(Fortitudines) Cl.

If fowls roll in the sand,  
rain is at hand.—W. ; Inwards.

The mistress' eye makes the capon fat.—Breton, *Crossing of P.*, II.

La geline pond par le bec\*.—Cotgr.

\* Lays as she is fed.

GEESE.

Fie upon pride when geese go bare-legged.—*B. E. N. D. C. Cr.*

Oison verd bon

grison grain \* bon.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*

guere.—Cotgr.

GULL.

The gull cometh not but against a tempest.—Dr.

The gull comes against the rain.—R., 1670.

Not "after," as Hazlitt has printed.

Sea-gull, sea-gull, sit on the sand,

it's never fair weather when you come to land.—*Long Ago*, i. 339.

Gie your ain fish-guts to your ain sea-mews (gulls).

HERON.

Craiget heron near the hill,

plenty water for the mill ;

Craiget heron to the sea,

fine weather it will be.—*Spectator*, 1/6/'95.

† Craiget : throaty.

LAPWING. The lapwing cries most when she's furthest from the  
nest.—*Old Law*, iv. 2.

The pea-straw aye cries farest frae its ain nest.—Hen.

And lapwinges that wel conneth ly.—Chau., *Plow. T.*, 133.

And yet, unto this day men saith

A lappewinke hath lost his feith

And is the brid falsest of alle.—Gower, *C. A.*, ii. 329.

LARK. It is better to \* hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep.

\* I wad rather.—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

MARTIN.

The martin and the swallow

are God Almighty's birds to hallow.—Haz.

NIGHTINGALE. When the eels be in the nightingale comes, to be ready to sing in May.—(Worcester.) And *see* Cuckoo.

OWL. Stroke oule and schrape oule and evere is oule oule.—N. Bozon, *Contes*, f. 17, c. 1320, Anc. Text Tr.

## PARTRIDGE.

If the partridge had the woodcock's thigh  
it would be the best bird that ever did fly.—R., 1670.

[if the woodcock had the partridge's breast  
'twould be the best bird ever sat in the nest\*.

\* That ever was drest. *Agr. Comp.*, p. 277.]

Perdiz derrengada \*

perdigoncillos guarda.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* Limping.

PEACOCK. Fly pride, saith the peacock.—Shak., *Com. of Er.*, iv. 3. 75.

When the peacock loudly bawls,  
soon we'll have both rain and squalls.—Inwards.

## PIGEON.

The dow she dew no sorrow know  
until she dew a-benten go.—Nall, *Great Yarmouth*.

*i.e.* feeds on the seeds of grasses before pease are up.

The pigeon is never woe  
Till a-benting she doth go  
With heavy and hoe,  
So let the wind blow.—*Melismata*, 1611.

The pigeon never knoweth woe  
But when she doth a-benting go.—R., 1670.

When the pigeons go a-benting\*,  
then the farmers lie lamenting.—Forby, *E. Ang.*

\* or benetting.

Pigeons, against their wills, keep one Lent for seven weeks in the year, betwixt the going out of the old and growing up of the new grass.—F. W., *N'hants*, 279.

## RUFFIN.

Tammie Norie o' the Bass  
canna kiss a pretty lass\*.

W. White, *Northumberland and Border*, p. 268.

\* Because of his bill.

RAVEN. Nourish a raven and he will scratch out thine eyes.—Dr.

If the raven cries first in the morning it will be a good day ; if a rook, the reverse.

A raven always dines off a young one on Easter Sunday.—(Herefordshire) *St. James' Gazette*, 8/3/'87.

## ROBIN.

If the robin sings in the bush,  
then the weather will be coarse ;  
but if the robin sings on the barn,  
then the weather will be warm.—Forby, *E. Ang.*, p. 416.

**ROOKS.**

When rooks fly sporting high in air,  
it shows that windy storms are near.—Swainson.

**STORKS.** The storks fly afore that winter cometh.—Dr.

**SWALLOW.** See Martin.

**SWAN.** Apropos of the fact of its abundance in Norfolk, as a food it used to be called, and possibly still is called, "Norfolk venison." And very good eating it is, at least when young.  
—*Spectator*, 20/8/'98.

**WOODCOCK.** See Partridge.

'Cock-shooting, the fox-hunting of shooting.—*Illustrated London News*, 22/10/'81.

**CAT.**

A harmless, necessary cat.—Shak., *M. of Ven.*, iv. 1, 55.

Quattro cose necessarie in una casa un camino, un gatto, una gallina, ed una donna.—Florio, *First Fruits*, p. 24. 1578.

A good wife and a good cat are best at home.—Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

As fortunate as a cat that still falls on its legs.—Torr.

A cat will never drown if she sees the shore.—Bacon, *Promus*, 590.

A cat may look on a King.—He.

. . . . . at . . . .—Cl.

. . . . . upon . . . .—Ho.

R. Yes, by Gisse, but chill loe; nay loe there: thought is free  
And a catt, they zaith, may looke on a King pardee.

*Respublica*, iv. 4, 1553; Collier, *Reprints Old Eng. Lit.*, i.

Drink that will make a cat speak.

*Stephano*: Open your mouth; here is that which will give language to you, cat.—Shak., *Temp.*, ii. 2, 77.

The cat did it. A common shift on puss of unwitnessed smashes.

How can the cat help it, if the maid be a fool?

Care will kill a cat.—Cl. See Haz., p. 98.

Hang sorrow! Care will kill a cat.—Wither, *Christmas*?

Plague on the cat that loves not milk nor fish.—Armin, *Two Maids of More Clacke*, 1609, p. 74 (repr.).

The cat would lick milk, but she will not wet her feet.—Melb., *Philot.*

Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"

Like the poor cat i' the adage.—Shak., *Macbeth*, I. vii. 43.

The cat knows whose lips she licks well enough. (*Proprii commodi studium.*)—Cl.

Nature teaches beasts to know their friends.—Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 1, 5.

A cat has nine lives. (See Haz., p. 5.)

*Tybalt*. What would'st thou with me?

*Mercutio*. Good King of cats, nothing but one of your nine lives.—  
—Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 1, 75.

From ~~the~~ ~~three~~ ~~lives~~ with three nine lives.—Quarles, *Virgins*  
 Part of a Library.)

\* *A woman*

The mice will play  
 when the cat is away.

In my long sojourns abroad all my life long proved too true for  
 my dream.—*Smith's Journal MSS.*

For a dog is to an old cat.—*Davenant. The Man's the Master*, i.  
 165.

Cats will be their ease

if this cheese is not cheese.—*Voodroopie*, 1823.

A cat\* will make a good mouse.—*Ferg.*

When parents and masters are too mild and easy, it makes  
 their children and servants too saucy and impertinent.—*K.*

\* *Sleaz* = *saucy*.

A marm-mou & cat is a good mouser.—*Cunningham, Glossary to Burns.*

A petite\* chatte. his mions

A pouera chatte. his mions.—*Bourguignon. Swiss Romansch.*

An ugly cat will have pretty kittens.

\* *Fente* ugly.

Cat after kind: good mouse-hunt.—*He. See Haz.*, p. 99.

If the cat will after kind.

so be sure will Rosalind.—*Shak. A. V. L.*, iii. 2, 93.

Whenever the cat of the house is black.

the lasses of lovers will have no lack.

*Denham. F. L. N. of England*, 1858, p. 25.

Kiss the black cat.

and that I make ye fat

kiss ye the white one.

and that I make ye lean.—*Denham. As.*

Whittington and his cat.

\* In the 14th century a cat or cetch (modernised ketch) was a ship built on the Norwegian model, with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It was strongly built and used in the coal trade. Sir Richard Whittington made his money by carrying coals from Newcastle to London, and coal was first made an article of trade between these ports a few years prior to his mayoralty. The Ketch is still the name of a public-house on the Severn below Worcester. —*Globe*, 25/10/97.

(*Cf.* also the Cat-water at Plymouth.

Kilkenny cats. *See Ireland.*

## CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE.

Hark! I hear the asses bray:  
 we shall have some rain to-day.—[*Rutland*], *Swainson*.

He that will have his farm full  
 must keep an old cock and a young bull.

*Ellis, Modern Husbandman, May*, p. 94.

Bos lassus fortius figet pedem.—*Eras., Ad.*, 42.

The ox doth never know such woe  
as when to the harrow he doth go.—*Ag. Comp.*, 174.

From the jerking motion. See Agriculture.

A blatant cow soonest forgets her calf. *i.e.* a bellowing animal.

Applied to disconsolate widows.—Ch.

A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.—E. L. Chamberlain, *W. Worcestershire Words*, E.D.S.

A bealing cow soonest forgets its calf.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

A quey out of a quey\*  
will breed a byre full of kye.—Den.

\* A cow of two years.

Que, Quee, a female calf.—Brogden, *Lincoln Pr.*

A canny quey makes a sonsie cow.—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

Look to the cow,  
and the sow,  
and the wheat mow,  
and all will be well enow.—(Somerset) *P. in R.*, 1678.

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,  
short in her legs, thin in her thighs;  
big in her ribs, wide in her pins,  
full in her bosom, small in her shins;  
long in her face, fine in her tail,  
and never deficient in filling the pail.

If the cows be not milked by the time the herdsman blows his horn†  
it spoils the dairymaid's marriage.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*,  
*May*, p. 135.

† *i.e.* about sunrise.

The more you milk a good cow the more [milk] she will give.—  
Rowland Hill.

The higher the grass, the more milk. But of a flashy watery nature,  
apt to sour.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, *June*, p. 154.

The more milk, the more butter. But because milk is mixt with the  
cream, the butter is poorer.—Ellis, *Country Housewife*, p. 170.

The more butter, the worse cheese.—Bullein, *Bulwarke of Def. (B. of  
Simples*, p. 85), 1562.

Spoken of dairy farms.

Butter is in the cow's horns once a year.—Ho.

„ „ once a year in the cow's horn.—R., 1670. *i.e.* when she  
calves and gives no milk.

My milk is in the cow's horn  
now the zun is 'ryved at Capricorne.

Meaning, when the days are at shortest, the cow commonly  
then fed with straw and near the calving gives little or no  
milk.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*

Butter is mad twice a year. Once in summer heat, when it is too  
thin and fluid; and once in the cold of winter, when it is  
hard to spread.—R., 1678.

Be not mad butter; if it be  
It shall both July and December see.

Rob. Heath, *Epigr.*, p. 38, 1650; S., P.C., i.;  
B. Jon., *Staple of Newes*, ii. 1.

Two good meals\* are better than three bad ones.—Codr., *Youth's Behavr.*, 2nd part, p. 99, advocating the milking of cows twice a day only—*i.e.* at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.—calls this an old proverb.

\* Meal. The milk of a cow produced at one and the same milking.—(North.) Hll.

Barley straw's good fodder when the cow gives water.—R., 1678.

In the excessively dry autumn of 1894 a mash of chopt straw and apples was given to their cattle by the farmers of W. Somerset, owing to the want of grass.

Little drops of water added to the milk  
makes the milkman's daughter dress herself in silk.

(Copied from a MS. on a hoarding, Bristol, Oct., 1884.)

An ill-willy cow should have short horns.—K.

The end of the old  
's to keep sheep in the fold.—Ho., *Brit. P.*, p. 11.

To keep sheep the best life.—Manningham, *Diary*, 1602-3, f. 101b.,  
Camd. Soc.

A lame shepherd and a lazy dog are the best attendants on a flock  
of sheep. Because they don't overdrive or worry them.—  
Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, October, p. 147.

No two sheep are exactly alike.

A sheep's belly is the cheapest dung-cart.

Symmetry well covered. The toast at Holkham drunk to sheep.—  
*Quarterly Review*, April, '85.

Small in size, but great in value.—The Leicester sheep introduced  
by Bakewell in 1760.

The mountain sheep are sweeter,  
but the valley sheep are fatter.

T. L. Peacock, *Misfortunes of Elphin*, ch. xi., p. 141.

A leap year  
is never a good sheep year.—Den.; (Peeblesshire) Chambers.

One night out and another night in is bad for horses, but good for  
sheep.—(Manx) *Mona Miscellany*, ii. 20.

He that would have his fold full,  
must have an old tup and a young bull;  
he that will have a full flock,  
must have an old stagge\* and a young cock.

MS. Royal Society; cited in Hll.

\* gander.

He that will have his farm full  
must keep an old cock and a young bull.

Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, p. 94.

They'll bite a bit quicker and run a bit thicker. Said of well-bred  
sheep.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

The lamb where it's tipped,  
the ewe where it's clipped.—K.

(Rule in tithe-taking.)

A black sheep is a biting beast.—Bastard, *Chrestoleros*, iv. 26, 1598,  
p. 90.

The best shepherd that ever run  
can't tell whēr a sheep goes twenty weeks or twenty-one (in gestation).  
You may shear your sheep  
when the elder blossoms peep.—Inwards.

When the white pinks begin to appear,  
then's the time your sheep to shear.—(Hunts.)  
N., IV., iii. 575.

Many frosts and many thowes  
make many rotten yowes.—Den.

It is a common saying, that the lamb shall not rot as long as it  
sucketh, except the dam want meat.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, f. 28.

Queso de ovejas, leche de cabras, manteca de vacas.—Nuñez, 1555.  
Pigs are either all muck or all money.

Pigs are always either all gold or all copper. Price fluctuates owing  
to the prolific breeding power.—C. S. Read, M.P., in *Daily News*, 3/4/'85.

A hog is good for nothing till he is dead.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*,  
*November*, p. 79.

There's no profit got from feeding pigs but their muck and their  
company.—Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

Pigs see the wind, *i.e.* the coming tempest, which makes them the  
most restless of animals.—W.

There is a proverb which says, "A pig may fly, but it isn't a likely  
bird."—D. Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 275.

Pigs are content with mast.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi G.* 1.

Whey will fat a hog,  
and starve a dog;  
butter-milk will fat a dog,  
and starve a hog.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, *May*, p. 132.

Cochon d'un mois,  
chapon de huit, et  
oison de trois,  
est vray manger de Roy.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*

He that hath both sheep, swyne, and bees; sleep he, wake he, he  
may thrive.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, p. 50.

An old saying. Much profit in shortest space, with least cost.

As good to the purse is a sow as a cow.—Tusser.

A sow doth sooner than a cow  
bring an ox to the plow.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

Meaning more profit doth arise to the husbandman from a sow  
than a cow.



Rich doth prove the man who hath the hand  
to bury wives and to have his sheep to stand\*.

Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

\* be maintained.

More women than men,  
more pigs than ten;  
a man will get rich when the devil gets blent.—

*Transactions Devonshire Association*, IX., 191.

† i.e. blind.

Unless your bacon you would mar,  
kill not your pig without the R. [in the name of the month].

Harland and Wn., *Lancashire Legends*, p. 224.

Never hit a pig when it is going straight.

What can ye get of a sow but a grumph?—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

If a deer be once struck, it's never suffered to herd again.—Torr.

## DOG.

I have heard old woodmen say: He cannot be a gentleman that loveth not a dog.—Northbrook, *Against Dicing*, 1577; Shak. Soc., p. 108.

A man, a horse, and a dog are never weary of each other's company.  
Wm. Ellis, *Shepherd's Sure Guide*, p. 9. 1749.

Nothing so long of memory as a dog.—Nash, *Unf. Trav. L.* 3.

Dogs love where they are beloved.—Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iii. 1.

Let sleeping dogs lie.

Cama de chão

cama de cão.—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

A gentleman, a greyhound, and a salt-box, seek them at the fire-side.—Herb.

Wake not at every dog's bark.—Dr.

It is a common proverb: "Dogs bark more from custom than fierceness."—Wharton, *Merlini Anglici*, 1647, Preface.

Beware of a man that does not speak and of a dog that does not bark.—Dr.

Holdfast is the only dog.—Sh., *H. V.*, II., iii. 54.

The more spaniels, the more game (in hawking).—Aubrey, *N. H. Wilts.*

I have read of this being quoted apropos to the complaint of so many lawyers in a town damaging each other.

A whelp that first doth miss of his game doth never after prove worth a haw.—Melb., *Philotimus*, p. 50.

If you call a dog a dog [to a sportsman] you are undone.—Lyly, *Midas*, iv. 3.

The spaniel, the more he is beaten the fonder he is.—Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 109; Arb. repr.

Dogs, easily won to fawn on any man!—Sh., *Rich. II.*, iii. 2, 130.

Dog don't eat dog.—Haz., 112.

The dog offended, the sow suffered (Puniri pro alio).—Cl.

Canis peccatum, sus dependit.—Cl.

Carry a stone in your pocket to throw at a dog.—Cl.

It is a good dog nowadays that 'll come when he's called, let alone coming before it.—W. C. Russell, *Sailor's Language*.

Any stick will do to beat a dog [with].

The dog that killeth the wolf is at length killed by the wolf.—Dr.

Cuñados y perros bermejós pocos buenos.—N., 1555.

Of all, and of all,

commend me to Ball,

for by licking the dishes he saved me much labour.—R., 1678.

Ball, a dog. See *Privy Purse Exps. of H. VIII.*, p. 43.

"Swaggering Ball, the butcher's dog."—S. Rowland, *Knave of Clubbes*, 1611.

He was a strong-built ball and an old dog at fisticuffs.—Urqu., *Rabelais*, IV., xii.

This is a translation of ribault (German)—bald, hardi.

If you will have a good tike,

Of which there are few like,

he must be headed like a snake,

Neckt like a drake,

backt like a beam,

sided like a bream,

Tailed like a bat,

and footed like a Cat. (A good greyhound.)

Markham, *Country Contentments*, 1615, l. 100.

The first yere he most lerne to fede,

the second yere to felde him lede,

the iii yere he is felow lyke,

the iv yere there is noon syke,

the v yere he is good inough,

the vi yere he shall hold the plough,

the vii yere he will avayle,

[grete bikkys\* for to assayle]

the viii yere likladill,

the ix yere cartsaydl†,

and when he is commyn to that yere have him to the tanner.

For the best hounde that ever bikke had,

At ix yers he is full badde.

\* Contests.

† or [wit fadyth].

See *Boke of St. Albans*, Haz., p. 18, where the training of the greyhound is given as above.

Every dog is allowed his first bite. *i.e.* is not punished.

A weel-bred dog goes out when he sees them preparing to kick him out.—Hen.

A dog to his vomit and a sow to her wallowing in the mire.—Dr.

That dog fights best that out of danger plays.

Optimum est alienâ frui insaniâ (Periculum).—Cl.

Fling the dog a bone.—Dr.

As good to have a dog fawn upon him as bark at him.—Dr.

Apud cauidicos ipsum silentium est venale.—Cassiod.

The dog will be patient that's struck with a bone.—Swift, *Vindication of a Libel*.

Smite a dog with a bone and he'll not yowl.—K.

It is a bad dog that deserves not a crust.—Cl.

It is dangerous to feed another man's dog.—Cl.

The dog waggeth his tail not for you but for your bread.—Dr.

The dog gnaws the bone because he cannot swallow it.—Cod.

A dog is made fat in two meals.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Applied to upstart and purse-proud people.

Love me and love my dog.—Turberville.

To his Love that controlled his dog for fawning on her.

## FISH.

Fish are plentiful when fleas are plentiful.—(Norfolk) *N.*, III., viii. 288.

*Arn.* This night I purpose to lodge in Dumfries. But who must carry our implements and our fish?

*Theoph.* Let us catch 'em first and then consider their portage.

Franck, *Northern Memoirs*, 1694 (1658), p. 73, repr.

Thus [Isaac Walton] and some others dress fish before they catch them; but I approve it requisite to catch them first and then at your leisure dress them afterwards.—*Ib.*, p. 325.

No man can be a fisher and want a wife. *i.e.* do without one, from the great assistance they give to fishermen.—Sinclair, *Anal. of Statistical Acc. of Scotland*, p. 52, repr.

Gi'e your ain fish-guts to your ain sea-mews (gulls).

A fish-merchant's loss. *i.e.* when his gains do not come up to the maximum level.—Nall, *Great Yarmouth, etc.*, p. 303 n.

Le poisson puisque il est un coup hors de l'eau, il ne la doit jamais toucher.—Joubert, *Er. Pop.*, II. (6).

Il pesce guasta l'acqua, la carne, la concia.—Ho.

Al sole la carne ed il pesce all' ombra.—Torr. The back of beasts and the belly of fish.

Pesce e femina miglior sotto la panza.—Torriano.

Le poisson est en chaude saison poison.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*, c. 18. 1590.

Es moys qui ne sont point errez,  
du poisson pas ne mangerez.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.* 1590.

Despues de los peces  
malas son las leches.—Nuñez, 1555.

Quien en Mayo come la sardina  
en Agosto caga la espina.—Nuñez, 1555.

Big fish spring out of the kettle.—Nall, *Great Yarmouth*, 388.

As in this county, and in Cash-Houlton especially, there be excellent  
Trouts, so are there plenty of the best Wall-nuts in the same  
place, as if Nature had observed the rule of Physic Post  
Pisces Nuces.—F. W.

Quien come pechos menudos  
come mierda de muchos culos.

Porque los pechos menudos andan a la orilla del agua donde las  
mugeres lavian sus trapos.—Nuñez, 1555.

A moller e a sardina  
piquena.—(Portuguese) Nuñez, 1555.

Little fish eat \* sweet.—Forby, *E. Ang.* Generally applied to women.  
\* Are.

Better a little fish  
than an empty dish.

He that catches one fish, fishes on.

Better sma' fish than nae fish.—Ry.

Affairs, like salt fish\*, ought to lie a good while a-soaking.—Bo.  
(Italian) E.

\* In a pie.

L'hoste et le poisson, passes trois jours jurent\*.—Bacon, *Promus*  
(1464).

\* ? purent.

A fresh fish and a poor friend soon grow ill-faured.—? Cowan.

COCKLES.

Cockles and ray  
come in in May.

Harland and Wn., *Lancashire Legends*, 224.

COD. Called marble-head turkey in Massachussets\*.—Cowan.

\* The Codfish State.

Cod-fish. Aristocracy of New England.

Cod is not good eating till the snow comes on the water. (Irish.)

EELS. When the eels be in, the nightingale comes, to be ready to  
sing in May. (Worcester.)

He has a slid grip that has an eel by the tail.—Ry.

Silver eels are generally preferred, and I could wish they loved  
men but as well as men loved them.—Fuller, *Worthies*,  
p. 143, who cites an Italian proverb.

"Give eels without wine to your enemies."—*Ib.*

Anguilla empanada

y lamprea escavechada\*.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* In sauce, soured.

HADDOCK. A January haddock, a February bannock, and a March  
pint of ale.—Denham.

The haddocks are good  
dipped in May flood.—Haz.

A cameral\* haddock's never guid  
till it gets three days o' May flude.—Mearns.

\* Large, ill-shaped.

HAKE. The West Country parson (from the stripe down its back).  
Abundant on the Devonshire coast.

HERRING. Gentleman Jack Herring, that puts his breeches on his  
head for want of wearing.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*.

This seems to refer to the packing in straw of the fish in the  
cade.

[Herring and ling, herring and ling.—Nall, *Great Yarmouth, etc.*,  
396, n.]

Of all the fish in the sea, herring is the king.—Ho.; Nash,  
*Lenten Stuffe*.

Those blooming days when in youth red herring was king.—  
Melb., *Phil.*, K. 2; B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*,  
i. 3; Taylor, *Jack a-Lent*.

The Persians give him this title, "Shah-mahee." The Caspian  
is full of them.—Moreri, *Persia*, pp. 230, 402. 1812.

Dinna gut your herrings till ye get them.

Don't cry herrings till they are in the net.—Nall.

Herrings in the land,  
the doctor at a stand.—(Dutch) Nall, *Great Yarmouth*, 358.

No herring, no wedding. *i.e.* a good season promotes marriage  
of fisher-folk.—(Manx) *Mona Miscellany*, ii. 15.

Red-herring ne'er spake word but een,  
"Broil my back but not my weam."—R., 1678.

The herring loves the moonlight, the mackerel loves the wind,  
but the oyster loves the dredging-song, for he comes of a gentler  
kind.

See Argyllshire, Haddingtonshire, Norfolk, for sobriquets of  
the herring.

The herrin's are nae guid till they smell the new hay.—  
(Northumberland) Cowan, *Sea Proverbs*.

MACKEREL. See Herring.

Mackerel is in season when Balaam's ass speaks in church.  
The lesson in the old Lectionary (Numbers xxii.) for 2nd  
Sunday after Easter.

Some suppose that the French term for an April fool, poisson  
d'Avril, is derived from the mackerel, which is credited  
with stupidity and easily taken.—Brady, *Cla. Cal.*

MULLET. The red mullet is called "the woodcock of the sea." As  
Pisca Nobile it is sold.

Come della triglia  
non la mangia chi la piglia.—Torr.

MUSSEL. Comment doit on manger ces moules? l'une embouchée  
tost; l'autre en l'œil; la troisieme preste à la main et le  
bon vin preste ou prochain.—Meurier, 1590.

When the pea 's in bloom  
the mussel 's toom\*.

\* Empty, or not fit to be eaten.

OYSTER. See Herring.

The oysters are a gentle kin,  
and winna tak' unless you sing.

"The Dreg Song," Herd's *Sc. S.*, ii. 164.

He that eats oysters on St. James' day (August 5th) will never  
want money for the rest of the year.

King James was wont to say he was a very valiant man who  
first adventured on eating of oysters.—(Essex) F. W.

PILCHARDS. Heat and pilchards appear simultaneously on the  
coast.—*Illustrated Itinerary of Cornwall*, p. 108. 1842.

When the corn is in the shock  
the fish are at the rock.

*i.e.* the pilchards are near shore. (Cornwall.)

PILOT-FISH. When you meet the pilot-fish, the shark arn't far off.  
Marryat, *Peter Simple*, xi.

SALMON.

The jowl of a salmon, the tail of a tench,  
the back of a herring, and the belly of a wench.—Ho.

The back of an hearing, the poll of a tench,  
the side of a salmon, the belly of a wench.

Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

Salmon and sermon have their season in Lent.—R., 1674.

Saumon comme sermon  
en caresme ont leur saison.

Salmone e sermone  
son d'un medesima stagione.—Torr.

Buena es la trucha, mejor el salmon,  
buena es el savalo, quando es de sazón.—Nuñez, 1555.

Despues de le Ascension ni salmon ni sermon.—*Ib.*

Salmon de Gínero\* al emperador primero,  
y despues contando de grado engrado.—(Asturian) *Ib.*

\* January.

SHAD. Sino te quieres casar como savalo por San Juan.—Pineda.

Sino te quieres casar  
como savalo por Sant Juan.—Nuñez, 1555.

Saval de Mayo  
maleytas para todo el año.—(Portuguese) Mal Lara, *F. V.*, vi. 13.

SHELL-FISH.

Quand nous venons de l'an au bout  
l'esclefin a perdu son gout.—Meurier, 1590.

Als wy op eynde van den jare Komen  
zoo is den schelvisch synen smaer benomen.—*Ib.*

SOLE. A sole is the bread and butter of fish.—N., VIII., ix. 448.  
*i.e.* pleases all and always.

**STURGEON.** Taken in the Hudson River, and called Albany beef.—  
Cowan, *Sea Proverbs* (American).

**TENCH.** The tench is the physician of fishes [and they being hurt, come to him for cure].—J. Adams, *Works*, p. 290. 1629.

Taci, taci, tenca rugginente  
che chi mangia di te tutto'l di febbre sente.—Torr.

**TROUT.** See Aspen-tree.

A better fish than trout was never hooked,  
a better fish than shad was never cooked,  
a better thing than this was never crooked\*,  
and a better saw than this was never booked.

Cowan, *Sea Proverbs* (American).

\* The arm in pouring out drink.

Butter and burn-trouts gar maidens f . . . \* the winde.—Ferg.  
\* Force.

Butter and burn-trouts are kittle meat for maidens.—Ry.

A burn-trout is one that has been bred in a rivulet, not in a river.—J.

Mottled, dappled, like an April trout.—Franck, *Northern Memoirs*, 1694, p. 80.

**TURBOT.** Inter pisces rumbus si quis me iudice certet  
Inter quadrupedes, gloria prima lepus.—Martial.

## HORSE.

Horses, dogs and servants devour many.—Dr.

Hounds and horses devour their masters.—Cl.

It is not poor Actæon's case alone,  
hounds have devoured more masters sure than one.

W. W., *New Help to Discourse*, 1656, p. 8.

Hæc bis bina Canes et Aves, Servique Caballi,  
Dicuntur dominos sæpe vorare suos.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 79. 1636.

A horse will bite you at the one end, kick you at the other, and make you sore with his middle.—Quoted by Sir H. Maxwell, House of Commons, March 7, '83 (Cruelty to Animals).

The old saying that a horse with a bad name never wins the Derby would really seem to have something in it.—“The Art of Nomenclature,” *Cornhill Magazine*, May, 1896.

It was won in the following month by Persimmon.

A good horse cannot be of a bad colour.—R., 1678.

No matter whether black or white, so the steed be good.—Quarles, *Enchiridion*, I., lxxxii.

In alle haer mach wel een goet paard.—Gruterus, II. 150 bis.

Cavallo alacan

no este contigo al Saint Joan.—Nuñez, 1555.

Horses are gude o' a' hues.—Hen.

Good luck for a grey horse.—Robinson, *Dialect of Leeds*, 1862, p. 316.

[Dun] had a black list from the mane to tail,  
Which is a colour that doth seldom fail.

J. Taylor (W. P.), *Short Relation of a Long Journey*, 1652.

Caval sasin o negro  
orbo o pigro.—(Ital.) Nuñez, 1555.

Morel senza segno  
non te ne fidar col pegno.—Torr.

If you desire a horse you long to serve,  
take the Brown Bay and him with care preserve;  
the Gray's not ill, and he is prized far  
that is coal-Black, and blazed with a white star.

*Agreeable Companion*, p. 27.

Better a horse with a full crest than full cratch.—Ho., *Brit. P.*, p. 17.

Alazan tostado  
antes muerto que cansado.—Nuñez, 1555.

A flea-bitten horse never lives.—Ben Jon., *Barth. Fair*, iv. 3. Cf.  
Porter, *Two Angry Women* [H., *O.P.*, vii. 280-1].

Their blind colours are reputed to be a very dark Grey, the Flea-bitten, White-spotted, Peach-blossom and Roan: Black the strongest and White the weakest colours [of stallions].—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, May, 174.

A nag with a weamb  
and a mare with nean\*.—R., 1670.

\* none.

A mare should never take horse while she suckles her foal.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, 176.

An inch of a nag is worth a span of an aver†.—Ferg., 1641.

† cart-horse.

An eel-backed dun ne'er left his master ahin.\*—Hen.

\* A Galloway prov.

The eel-backit din ‡  
ne'er laes his master far ahin.

‡ dun.

Grosart gives this as a Galloway prov. in a note to his edition of *Bishop Hall's Poems*.

"himself a Gallaway ?

Whiles like a tireling jade he lags half-way ?"

*Sat.*, IV., iii. 56.

One foal falling in March is worth two falling in May. Because he possesses, as it were, two winters in a year, and is thereby so hardened that nothing can almost after impair him.—Markham, *Country Contentments*, 8, 1615.

A full-aged mare and an old stallion breed the strongest and stoutest colts.—Surtees, *Handley Cross*, ch. xviii.; Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, May, 175.

No foot, no horse.  
[no hock, no hunter;  
no frog, no foot.]

Title of a treatise on Farriery by Jeremiah Bridges. London, 1752, 8vo.



A good saddle-horse should have the eyes and joints of an Ox, the strength and foot of a Mule, the hooves and thighs of an Ass, the throat and neck of a Wolf, the ear and tail of a Fox, the boldness of a Lion, the quick-sightedness of a Serpent, and the lightness and nimbleness of a Hare.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, May, 172.

One white foot—buy him ;  
two white feet—try him\* ;  
three white feet—look well about him† ;  
four white feet ‡—go without him.—*N.*, V., vii. 64.

\* shy at him.—Ure., *Agriculture of Kinross*, p. 39. 1794.

† by him. ‡ Which is taken for an ill sign.—Torr.

Balzan da quattro,  
caval da matto ;  
balzan da tre,  
caval da Re ;  
balzan da un,  
nol dar a niun.—1536.

Cavallo nigro  
o orbo o pigro.—Torr.

Four feet fite, fell 'im ;  
three feet fite, sell 'im ;  
twa feet fite, gee 'm to\* your wife ;  
ae fit fite, keep 'im a' his life.

\* or keep 'im for.

Four feet fite, keep 'im not a day ;  
three feet fite, sell 'im in you may ;  
twa feet fite, you may sell 'im to your brether ;  
ae fit fite, dinna sell 'im never.

W<sup>r</sup>. Gregor, *Hippic Folk Lore ; Folk Lore Journal*, ii. 160.

Uno piensa el vago y otro el que lo ensilla.—Nuñez, 1555.

The horse thinks one thing and he that saddles him another.—Codr.

A good horse draweth himself and his master out of the mire.—Dr.

A good horse riddes ground apace.—Breton, *Crossing of Proverbs*, i.

A great\* ruser was never a good rider.—K.

\* good.—Ferg.

*Riding.* Your head and your heart keep boldly up,  
Your hands and your heels keep down ;  
Your knees keep close to your horse's sides,  
And your elbows close to your own.—*N.*, VI., vi. 38.

There is no secret so close as that between a horse and his rider.—  
Surtees, *Plain or Ringlets*.

A boisteous horse, a boisteous snafell.—Tav., f. 4 v. 1539.

A gentle horse would not be over sair spurred.—Ferg.

A pair of good spurs to a borrowed horse is better than a peck of  
haver\*.—G. Meriton, *Yorkshire Ale*.

\* oats.

The best horse will tire soonest if the reins be loose on his neck.—  
T. Adams, *Works*, p. 936.

Even the tired horse when he comes near home mends his pace.—  
T. Adams, p. 727 ("The Trot for the Avenue").

An early start makes easy stages.

Gently out and gently in,  
the way to give a horse good skin.

A horse amongst a hundred and a man amongst a thousand.—Dr.

The good horse must smell to a pixy.—(S. Devon) Haz. *i.e.* find  
out the dangerous ground by the smell of the soil.

Good horses run in all forms. *i.e.* in various styles. A racing  
proverb.—*Daily News*, 10/4/'84.

That horses can go in all shapes is an established maxim of the  
stable; but when women are good movers it needs no  
anatomist to assure us that in external structure at least  
they have been "nobly planned."—Whyte Melville, *Roy's  
Wife*, ch. i.

A horse should always have his head, a husband never.—*Vulgarian  
Atrocities*, by H. R. Belward. 1876.

Not one horse in a thousand suits a single snaffle, and not one man  
in a million is fit to be intrusted with a curb.—*N.*, IV., x. 412.

Cheval faict, et valet à faire.—Cotg., 1611.

He that loves his horses generously will love Woman in abundance.  
—E. Howard, *Man of Newmarket*, ii. 1678.

As for having one's horse for one's mistress, quoted Shak., *Henry V.*,  
iii. 7: see that passage, which is somewhat obscure. It occurs  
in a passage between the "Dauphin" and the "Constable."

The master's eye maketh the horse fat.—*C.*, 1614; *Tav.*; *Melb.*,  
*Philotimus*, U. 3.

The master's eye feeds his horse.—Brathwait, *Whimzies*, No. 14. 1631.

Corn him weel; he'll work the better.—*Ry.*

Tether your horse by t' teeth an' he'll not go asthray.—*P. Robbin's  
Ollminick*.

Two crowpecks\* (scandix pecten Veneris) are as good as an oat for a  
horse; to which the reply is, That a crowpeck and a barley-  
corn may be.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 180.

[\* Shepherd's purse. Hants.—Ed.]

A bad horse eats as much as a good one.—Spurgeon, *Saltcellars*.

Each horse his load.—School of Shakespeare. *The Honest Lawyer*,  
iii. 1616. Cf. Put the saddle, &c.

La mula por el tollo\* y la burra por el polvo y el cavallo por todo.—  
Nuñez, 1555.

\* *i.e.* Atolledero, a deep, miry place.

Awe  
makes Dun draw.—*Cl.*

Absque baculo ne ingreditur (Metus poenæ).—*Cl.*

A fou man and a hungry horse ay mak haste home.—*Ry.*

A fey man and a coosser\* fears na the deil.—Cunningham, *Burns*.

\* Cursour, a stallion.

You may beat a horse till he is sad,  
and a cow till she be mad.—R., 1678.

You may break a horse's back, be he never so strong.—Cl.

He that hires the horse must ride first.—Cl.

An two men ride of a horse one must ride behind.—Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 5, 35.

If two ride upon a horse one must sit behind. Meaning that in each contention one must take the fore.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.

It takes three tumbles from the saddle to make one a horseman.

It is bad to swop horses when crossing a stream.—President Lincoln.

It is as usual to see a young serving-man an old beggar as to see a light horse first from the great saddle of a nobleman to come to the hackney coach and at last die in drawing a car.—Fuller, *Holy St.*, vii. 6.

In some men's ought † mon the old horse die.—Ferg.

† or ownership.

[dent.

Many a good horse dies of the fashions†.—W. of England correspon-

„ „ „ has died of the fashion.—Akerman, *Wiltshire Tales*.

† farcy.

(Applied to slaves to fashion.—N., IV., vii. 221.)

See Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2, 49.

Which makes them [goldsmiths] by an admirable skill  
To live by that which many a horse doth kill,  
Which is the Fashions.—Taylor, *Praise of Hempseed*.

A galled horse never wincheth till he be touched.—Melb., *Phil. L.*

If you want to be cheated, buy a horse.

He that 'lacks my mare  
would buy my mare.—K. *i.e.* disparages.

Quien dize mal de la yegua  
esse la lleva.—Percival, *Spanish Grammar*, 1599; *Dial.*, vi.

Fair Diomed, you do as chapmen do,  
Dispraise the thing that you desire to buy.

Shak., *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1, 77.

It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth.—*Prov.*, xx. 14.

Quien compra cavallo, compra cuydado.—Nuñez, 1555.

Passo levato, trotto sciolto, galoppo gagliardo, carriera veloce.—Torr.

Overtrain, overstrain.

Quelles sont les qualités que doit un bon cheval ?

Quatre choses en soy longues, quatre courtes et quatre larges.

Long col, longues jambes, longs crins et coue Large de pied, de croupe narines, et de gueule. Courte poitrine, court dos, courtes oreilles et courte teste.—Meurier, *D. F.*, 1590.

*Enobarbus* (aside to Agrippa). Will Cæsar weep?

*Agrippa* (aside to Eno). He has a cloud in 's face.\*

*Eno* (aside to Agrippa). He were the worse for that were he a horse;  
So is he being a man.—*Shak., Ant. and Cleo*, iii. 2, 57.

\* A dark spot between the eyes, giving the horse a wicked look.

Up hill spare me; down hill tak' tent o' \* thee.—*Ry. i.e.* tak' care.

\* To.

Up hill . . . . . whip me not;  
down hill . . . . . hurry me not;  
loose in stable . . . forget me not;  
of hay and corn . . . rob me not;  
of clean water . . . stint me not;  
with sponge and brush neglect me not;  
of soft, dry bed . . . deprive me not.—*Haz.*, p. 144.  
tired or hot . . . . . leave me not.  
Sick or cold . . . . . chill me not.  
with bit or reins . . . oh jerk me not;  
when you are angry . . strike me not.

A Horse's Petition to his Driver. A placard on the walls,  
March, 1885.

Up the hill trot me not;  
doon the hill gallop me not;  
in the fair road spare me not;  
in the stable forget me not. (N. E. Scotland.)

*Hippic Folk Lore*, by Walter Gregor, *Folk Lore Journal*, ii. 106.

All' ingiù tutti i santi ajutano  
ma all' insù ci vuol Gesù.—*The Century*, xxxi. 651.

A cold stable makes a sound horse, is the country saying.—*Saturday Review*, 12/3/'87.

One night out and another night in is bad for horses, but good for  
sheep.—(Manx) *Mona Miscellany*, 1873, ii. 20.

*Shoeing.* Place a bit upo' the tae,  
t' help the horse t' climb the brae;  
raise the cawker i' the heel,  
t' gar the horsee trot weel.

*Hippic Folk Lore*, by W. Gregor; *Folk Lore Journal*, 106–9.

Let your horse drink what he will, but not when he will.—(Spanish.)

'Tis a maxim in Farriers' Hall that the livelier and quicker a horse  
is the deeper will he thrust his head into the water when he  
drinks, as the duller and slower the more shallow.—*Help to  
Disce.*, 1648, p. 371.

Tell me, thou gentle Troian, dost thou prize  
Thy brute beast's worth by their dams' qualities?  
Say'st thou this colt shall prove a swift-paced steed  
Only because a jennet did him breed?  
Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize  
Because his dam was swiftest Trunchevice?  
Or Runcevall his sire, himself a Galloway?—*Bishop Hall, Sat.*

A hackney under 14 hands, of Spanish or Moorish race, dun with a black ridge on back, now nearly extinct. Of him it was said in Galloway :

The eel backit din  
Ne'er laes his master far ahin'.

A *horse master* is he that buyeth wild horses or colts and breedeth them and selleth them again wild, or breaketh part of them and maketh them tame, and then selleth them. A *corser* is he that buyeth all ridden horses and selleth them again. The *horse-leech* is he that taketh upon him to cure and mend all manner of diseases and sorances that horses have. And when these three are met, if ye had a *poticary* to make the fourth, ye might have such four that it were hard to trust the best of them.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, f. 50. 1534.

In selling your horse praise his bad points, and leave the good ones to take care of themselves.

A dead man's stock always sells well.—*World*, 18/10/'93 (on Lord Calthorpe's Stud sale).

What said Oud Jones? Yo' never seen a grey foal nor a bad-tempered young ððman: its despart odd wheer all the scoldin' wives and white 'orses come from.—Johnson, *Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 588.

Grey horses are roans when foaled.

A cursed toad of a horse, whose colour, though white, never boded me any good, not only threw me, but rolled over me.—Ozell, translation of Brantome's *Spanish Rhodomantade*, 1774, Advertisement.

## LOWER ANIMAL LIFE.

If bees swarm in May  
they're worth a pound next day.—*N.*, I., ii. 512.

A swarm of bees in May  
is worth a load of hay,  
but a swarm in July  
is not worth a fly.—*R.*, 1678.  
[a swarm in August  
is not worth a dust.]

A swarm of bees in June  
is worth a silver spoon.—Miege, *Gt. French Dictionary*, 1687.

A play of bees in May  
is worth a noble the same day,  
a play in June  
's perty soon,  
a play in July  
's nod worth a butterfly.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

A May's swarm is worth a mare's foal.—W. Lawson, *The Orchard*, p. 100. 1625.

Big bees fly high,  
little bees make the honey ;  
poor men do the work,

rich men get the money.—Wr. White, *Month in Yorkshire*, p. 11.

The Posie thereto annexed, "Prolixior est brevitæ suâ," as much to say as, "Burn Bees and have bees," and "hair, the more it is cut, the more it comes."—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, Ep. 1596.

A still bee gathers no honey.—(Gloucester) Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

A bee was never caught in a shower.—Inwards.

If bees stay at home,  
rain will come ;  
if they fly away,  
fine will be the day.—Inwards.

The loudest bummier's na the best bee.—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

If you kill one wasp, three come to his funeral.

If you kill one flea in March, you kill an hundred.

La pulga si la mataren en la uña  
espere la su marido a la luna ;  
y si la matare en el fuego  
no la espere, casa se luego.—Nuñez, 1555.

Nits will be lice. (Ascribed to Cromwell.)

Plenty of ladybirds, plenty of blight.—N., I., xi. 416. But the latter (aphidæ) being consumed by the former, the hops are saved. The East wind brings both across the German Ocean.

If the ether 'ad the blindworm's ear,  
an' the blindworm 'ad the ether's eye,  
neither man nor beast could safe pass by.

Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

Fools and fougards\* can't see by dayleet.—N., IX., ii. 88.

\* Fougarts (polecats).

When the glow-worm lights her lamp  
the air is always damp.—Inwards.

Quando llueve y haze sol  
coge el caracol\*.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* Snail.

'Tis time to cock your hay and corn  
when the old donkey blows his horn.

*Farmer's Mag.* in N., II., xii. 304.

A los años mil  
buelva la liebre a su cubil.—Nuñez, 1555.

The monkey won't talk lest he should be set to work.

You may tiddle\* a monkey till he befouls your trenchud†.—Salisbury, *S.E. Worcestershire Words and Phrases*.

\* i.e. pet.—Hill. † Trenchard.

Rats quit a falling house.—J. Wilson, *Belphegor*, i. 1691.

I hold a mouse's wit not worth a leke  
That hath but one hole for to sterten to.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath*, Prol., 572.

Catch a weasel asleep.

### TREES, HERBS.

Apples, pears, hawthorn quick, oak: Set them at All-Hollontide  
and command them to prosper, set them at Candlemas and  
entreat them to grow.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

Set trees poor and they will grow rich; set them rich and they will  
grow poor.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

Remove them always out of a more barren into a fatter soil.—  
*R.*, 1678.

Planting of trees is England's old thrift.—*El. Ex.*

Plant a tree: it will grow while you sleep.

The tree is known by its fruit.

Like tree, like fruit.—*Cl.*

He that delights to plant and set

Makes after-ages in his debt.—G. Wither, *Emblems*, i. 35.

Trees never bear, unless they first do blow.—Herrick, ii. 130.

### ALDERS.

We'en wullers\* han lāves as large as a mouse's ear,  
then sniggles† they'n run they dunna car' weer.

Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

\* Alders.

† Eels.

When the bud of the aul\*'s as big as his eye,  
the trout is in season in the river Wye.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Herefordshire Glossary*.

\* Alder.

APPLE. An apple-tree is up and down in a man's life. *i.e.* its  
growth and decay correspond.

It is commonly said by farmers that a good pear or apple costs  
no more time or pains to rear than a poor one.—Emerson,  
*Nominalist and Realist*.

ASH. May your footfall be by the root of an ash-tree. *i.e.* because  
of the firm footing, the roots acting as drain-pipes.

This lop when green burns the best of any, which makes the  
country folks rhyme it and say, It's a fire for a Queen.

Avoid an ash,

it courts the flash\*.—Folkard; Ellis, *The Timber-Tree*, i. 6. 1750.

\* Lightning.

Burn ashwood green,

'tis a fire for a queen;

burn ashwood sere,

'twill make a man swear.

See Oak.

If green ash may burn before a queen, withered willows may be allowed to burn before a lady.—F. W., *Cambridgeshire*, p. 148.

ASPEN.

When the aspen leaves are no bigger than your nail  
is the time to look out for truff\* and heel.

N., I., ii. 511; R. J. King.

\* ? bruff.

BEECH in summer, oak in winter. (Season for felling.)

The wood of the beech felled about Midsummer will last three times longer than that felled in winter.—Ellis, *The Timber-Tree Improved*, p. 59.

The Beech by its large bud about Christmas indicates a wet summer to follow.—Friend, 220.

BIRCH.

Birk\* will burn if it was burn-drawn†;  
saugh‡ will sob if it was summer-sawn§.—K.

\* Birch. † i.e. through the water. ‡ Willow. § i.e. it won't burn.

Heart of oak is stiff and stout;

Birch says, If you keep me dry I'll see it out.

Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*, p. 49.

ELDER.

An eldern stake and blackthorn ether\*  
will make a hedge to last for ever.—(Wilts.)

Akerman, *Wilts Glossary*, p. 18, reports a saying that an elder stake will last in the ground longer than an iron bar of the same size.

\* Ether, Edder The top band of a fence, the wands of hazel, &c., woven in along the top of a "dead hedge" or wattled fence to keep it compact —Dartnell and Goddard, *Wiltshire Words* (E. Dialect Soc.)

ELM. A good elm never grew on bad ground. See Oak.

The elm and the vine do naturally so entwine and embrace each other that it's called "the friendly vine." Who can tell why?—Daniel Rogers, *Matrimonial Hon.*, 147.

FIR. See Oak.

HEDGE.

If you would a good hedge have,  
carry the leaves to the grave.—P. in R., 1678.

A hedge lasteth three years, a dog three hedges, a horse three dogs, a man three horses, a hart three men, an elephant three harts.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 64.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

Rowan-tree or reed  
put the witches to their speed.

MULBERRY. After the mulberry-tree has shown green leaf, there will be no more frost.—(Gloucestershire) *Ill. L. N.*, 19/11/'81.

OAK.

It is but a sympill oke  
that [is] cut down at the first stroke.—*Paston Letters*, 1477.  
And under same year it occurs again as "a febyll oke."



Little strokes  
fell great oaks.—R., 1670. *See* Many strokes.

Three hundred years an oak expands in growth,  
three hundred years in majesty stands forth,  
three hundred years declines and wastes away,  
then dies and takes three hundred to decay.

(Welsh) Iolo MSS.

Oak, ash, and elm-tree  
the Laird may hang for a' the three;  
but fir, saugh\*, and bitter weed  
the Laird may flyte but mak' naethen be'et.

Britten and Holland, *Dicty*.

\* Sallow (poplar).

When the oak puts on his gosling gray  
'tis time to sow barley night and day.—Den.

One oak growing upon clay is worth any five which grow on  
sand.—Markham, *English Husbandman*, II., 43. 1635.

You must look for grass on the top of the oak-tree. Because  
the grass seldom springs well before the oak begins to put  
forth.—R., 1670.

If buds the ash before the oak you'll surely have a summer's  
soak,  
but if behind the oak the ash is you'll only have a few light  
splashes.

If the oak's before the ash  
then you'll only get a splash,  
if the ash precedes the oak  
then you may expect a soak.—N., I., v. 71.

In N. Yorkshire the reverse is held.—*Science Gossip*, iv. 233.

If the oak is out before the Ash  
'twill be a summer of wet and splash,  
but if the Ash is before the oak  
'twill be a summer of fire and smoke.

Friend, *Flowers and Flower Lore*, 219.

If the oak's before the ash,  
then the summer's dry and nash,  
be the ash before the oak  
then the summer's wet and soak.

Oak,  
smoke;  
ash,  
squash.—Dyer, *E. F. L.*, [Kent.]

PEAR. Plant pears  
for your heirs.

POPLAR. *See* Oak.

SAFFRON. Mucho duelo cubre acafran.—Nuñez, 1555.

SALLOW. *See* Oak.

Be the oak neer so stout,  
theollar red will wear it out.

A sallow, red-barked and when about a foot in diameter, is red-hearted, and when cut before it is worm-eaten and kept dry is said to last as long as the oak for hurdles, rails, &c.—Ellis, *The Timber-Tree Improved*, i. 98.

WALNUT.

A woman, a whelp, and a walnut-tree,  
the more you bash 'em the better they be.

'Tis better to cudgel off the fruit when dropping ripe than to gather it by hand. Some believe that the beating improves the tree.—Ellis, *The Timber-Tree Improved*, p. 178 (The Walnut). 1750.

He who plants a walnut-tree expects not to eat of the fruit.—F. Sobre a sombra da nogueira não te dietas a dormier.—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

WILLOW. A willow will buy a horse before an oak will purchase his saddle.—F. W.

BELLADONNA. An escape from monastic gardens: the apothecaries' gardens Valley near Furness Abbey, called Valley of Nightshade.

BETONY.

Vendi la tonica \*  
per comprar la Bettonica.—Ho.  
\* Coat.

Aver piu virtù  
Più conosciuta che la betonica.—Torr.

BORAGE.

I, borage,  
give courage.

Dicor borago,  
"Gaudia semper ago."—[Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, pt. II., sec. 4, mem. 1, sub.-sec. 3.—ED.].

BUTTER-DOCK. (*Petasites vulg.*) Beware of a breed if it be but a butter-dock.—(Shropshire) Britten and Holland, *Dict.*, p. 28.

CAT-MINT.

If you set it  
the cats will eat it,  
if you sow it  
the cats will not know it.—Millar, *Botanical Dicty.*

CAMOMILE.

The camomile, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows.—Shak., *1 H. IV.*, ii. 4, 389.

. . . . . and pressed down the  
more it spreadeth.—Lyly, *Euphues*.

. . . . . the sweeter smell it  
yieldeth.—Greene, *Philomela*. 1595.

. . . . . trod down the more it grows.—  
Marston, *Parasitaster*.

The camomile shall teach thee patience,  
which thriveth best when trodden most upon—Epigr., 1608.

Like a camomile bed,  
the more it is trodden the more it will spread.—Friend, p. 216.

CHARLOCK. The gule is the Charlock (*Brassica sinapestris*).

The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie crow  
are the three worst enemies Moray e'er saw.—*N.*, IV., xii.

CUCKOO-GRASS.

When the hair beard\* appear  
the shepherd need not fear.

\* A harbinger of Spring.

*Luzula compestris*.—Britten and Holland.

CUCKOO-PINT (*Arum maculatum*).

Dog's dibble,  
thick in the middle.—(N. Devon) Britten and Holland.

DARNEL. The dunghill will carry the darnel to the field. *i.e.* it is  
of so hardy nature and so difficult to kill that it will often  
endure a winter's lodgment in the dung and yet grow when  
brought with it to the field.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, viii. 303.

DRAGON-TREE.

Cuando la sangre del drago salta  
llegar la desdicha nunca falta.—(Tenerife.)

ELECAMPANE.

*Enula campana reddit præcordia sana* (Elecampane).—T.  
Adams, *Works*, p. 1045. 1629.

FENNEL.

Sowing fennel is sowing sorrow.—Friend, *Fl. L.*

FERN. Where the fern grows tall, anything will grow.

FOXGLOVE.

Aralda  
tutte le piaghe salda.

FUMITORY.

She that is fair and fair would be  
must wash her face with fumitory.—Forby, *E. A.*

If you wish to be pure and holy,  
wash your face with fevertory.

Dartnall and Goddard, *Wiltshire Words* (E. D. S.).

HOLLY.

Wilhelms Gray, sine gratiâ,  
Myne ain deir cusing, as I wene,  
Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,  
But quhen the Holyne growis grene.

W. Dunbar, *Poems*, i. 139, ii. 321. 1475—1530.

MERCURY (*Chenopodium*).—See Dietary.

MINT. la menta

se si ama di cuore non rallenta.—(Abruzzi) De G., *Myth*.

NETTLES. Nettles don't sting *this month*. A catch on the last two words.

PIMPERNEL OR BURNET.

No heart can think, no tongue can tell,  
the virtues of the pimpernel.

*i.e.* the common burnet. Evelyn (*Acetaria*, p. 55, 1699)  
commends its use in wine.

La pimpinella  
fa la donna bella.—Tor.

L'insalata non è tuonne bella  
dove non è la pimpinella.

POPPY (Papaver Rheas).

Called head-aches, from the odour.

When head-aches rattle,  
pigs will saddle\*.—Britten and Holland, *Plant Names*, p. 248.

\* *i.e.* fall in price, about July.

More head-aches than arnings (bad, sandy land).—Peacock,  
*Lincolnshire Glossary*.

Joan silver-pin,  
fair without and foul within.

Parkinson, *Theatrum Bot.* 1640.

QUAKING-GRASS (*Briza media*). Trembling jockeys.—(Yorkshire.)

A trimmling jock i' t' house  
an' you weant hev a mouse.—Dyer, *F. L. of Plants*, 1889, p. 143.  
Because they dislike it.

REEDS. No reeds, but there is some water.—B. E., *New Dict. of the  
Canting Crew*.

ROSEMARY. Where rosemary flourishes, the lady rules.—Friend,  
*Flowers and Flower Love*, p. 217.

RUE. La ruta  
ogni male stuta.—De G.

Si supiesse la muger las virtudes de la ruda, buscalla ya de  
noche a la luna.—Nuñez, 1555.

RUSH. Step on a rasher-bush and it will no deceive ye. *i.e.* a rush-  
plant affords a firm foothold in crossing boggy ground.—  
Johnston, *Flora of Berwickshire*.

THISTLES.

Cut thistles in May  
they grow in a day,  
cut them in June  
that is too soon,  
cut them in July  
then they will die.

Chamberlain, *W. Worcestershire Words* (E. Dialect Soc.).

Cut 'em in June  
 they 'l come again soon,  
 cut 'em in July  
 they may die,  
 cut 'em in August  
 die they must.—Jackson, *Shropshire F. Lore*, p. 579.

THETCH. *See Crops.*

A thetch will grow through  
 the bottom of an old shoe.

VALERIAN (Setwall). *See Dietary.*

VENUS' COMB (*Scandix pectens*).

“Two crow-pecks are as good as an oat for a horse.” To which  
 the reply is “That a crow-peck and a barley-corn may be.”  
 —Wise, *New Forest*, 3rd edn., p. 281.

VETCH. Vetches are most hardy.

VINE.

Pruning. In the Alto Douro the vines are planted on terraces,  
 and never allowed to grow higher than from 4 to 5 palmos  
 —say 3 feet 4 inches. As the grapes ripen, the branches  
 are carefully tied to the stakes so that the fruit may be at  
 least one palmo (8 inches) from the ground.

O cesto n'una mano  
 én outra o podáo.

“The basket in one hand and the pruning knife in the  
 other” is a favorite proverb in the Alto Douro, implying  
 that the vines should be pruned immediately after the fruit  
 is gathered.—Harper's *Handbook for Trav. in Europe*, p. 1232.

WEEDS. Weeds have the preëminence over all other vegetables.—  
 Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, viii. 304.

Un fiore non fa la primavera, ne un demonio non fà l'inverno.—  
 Torr.

One year's seed [ing  
 makes] seven years' weed[ing].—(Oxfordshire) Friend, p. 230.

WORMWOOD.

Where chamber is swept and wormwood is thrown,  
 no flea for his life dare abide to be known.

## LOVE.

Live, love, and leave.—Daniel Rogers, *Matrimonial Honour*, 162, 320.  
 1642.

True love is the joy of life.—Cl.

Love is the peace of the senses.—Breton, *Crossing of Pr.*, ii.

Love without end hath no end.—(Spanish) Bacon, *Apophth.*, 155.  
*i.e.* if disinterested is lasting.

Love once, love always.—G. Eliot, *Silas Marner*, ch. xi.

Qui ayme tart oublie.—*Prov. Com.*

This has been supplemented punningly: Qui bien ayme tarte et oublie, tard les oublie.—Meurier, *Collo.*, 21. 1558.

Love has a balsam for every wound.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., ii. 4.

Love and scandal are the best sweeteners of tea.—Fielding, *Love in Several Masques*, iv. 2.

Il n'est que les premières amours.—Cotg., 1611.

All other pleasures are not worth love's pains.—Donne.

It [love] adds a precious seeing to the eye.—Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 329.

d'amours

Pour un plaisir mille doulours.—Gringoire, *N. E.*, f. 72. 1527.

Her eyes carried darts of fire,  
Feathered all with swift desire,  
Yet forth those fiery darts did pass  
Pearled tears as bright as glass,  
That wonder 'twas in her eyne  
Fire and water should combine,  
If the old saw did not borrow\*

"Fire is love and water sorrow."

Rob. Greene, *Never too Late*, p. 296; ed. Dyce.

\* Assure us.

A damosel amongst young men is as tow or hurds amongst hot fire-brands.—Dr.

Aux yeux d'un homme de dix-huit ans toute femme semble belle (un axiome).

Fille unique et assez jolie, comme on l'est à seize ans.—Geo. Sand, *Consuelo*, ii.

Quand on est fraiche et parée de ce qu'on appelle la beaute du diable.—*Ib.*, ch. xxvii.

Men love the fairest.

Quod pulchrum est placet.—Cl.

Love one and love only.—Cl.

Love not at first look.—Cl.

Ama chi t'ama.—Flo., *F. F.*, 1578.

You say to me-ward your affection's strong:

Pray love me little, so you love me long.—Herrick.

Love unshown

remains unknown.—Arthur, *B. of Brev.*

Princes in love no rivals can endure.—Ned Ward, *Nupt. Dial.*, II., iii.

Cf. Bear like the Turk no brother near the throne.—Pope.

Once all men have doted.—Daniel Rogers, *Matrl. Hon.*, 56. 1642.

Semel insanivimus omnes.

In love affairs most men are idiots once in their lives.

The worser child, the better lover.—Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, i. 3.

A landward\* lad is aye laithfu†.—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

\* Country. † Bashful, sheepish, abstemious.

Not Jove

At one time can be wise and love.—Herrick, iii. 19.

Coração partido  
símple combatido.

So Orlando in *As Y. L.*, iv. 1, 39, says: "My fair Rosalind, I  
come within an hour of my promise."

*Rosalind*. "Break an hour's promise in love!"

Now to horse!

I shall be 'nighted: but an hour or two  
Never breaks squares in love.—Middleton, *The Widow*, ii.

Love will creep where it cannot go.—Cl.

Love will go through stone walls.—Breton, *Crossing of Pr.*, i.

At lovers' perjuries

They say Jove laughs.—Shak., *Rom. and Jul.*, ii. 2, 92.

Lovers' quarrels. And little quarrels often prove

To be but new recruits in love.—But., *Hud.*, III., i.

Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.

Like other nursery maladies,

Love is not badly taken twice.—C. Patmore, *Angel in the House*.

He or she that would be thought twice so, was never once a lover.—

Killigrew, *The Parson's Wedding*, v. 4. 1663.

Successore novo vincitur omnis amor.—Ovid.

The new successor drives away old love.—Herrick, ii. 148.

'Tis best to be off wi' the auld love

before ye are on wi' the new.

It is impossible almost for two young folks, equal in years, to live  
together and not be in love, especially in great houses.

—Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*

The lief full ofte for the lever

Forsaketh, and so it hath done ever.—Gower, *C. A.*, ii.

*i.e.* leaves the loved for the more loved.

Of honey and gall in love there is store:

the honey is much, but the gall is more.—Dr.

Omnibus rebus jam peractis

Nulla fides est in factis

Mel in ore, verba lactis;

Fel in corde, fraus in factis.—*Help to Discourse*, 1648, p. 322.

*Malf.* You are my friend, yet, as the proverb says,

When love puts in, friendship is gone: suppose,  
you should yourself affect her!\*

B. & F., *The Lover's Progress*, i. 1.

\* As a go-between.

L'amour passee le gant et l'eau le houseau\*.—Meurier, *Coll. Dr.* 1558.

\* Over-hose in place of boots.

L'amour passa il guanto.—Flo, *2d Fr.*

Leroux de Lincy gives it only from *Dict. de l'Academie*, 1835,  
reducing Amour to Amitie, and adding "l'est dit lorsqu' ~~on~~  
saluant on se touchait la main sans se deganter."

Amor non vuol rispetti\*.—Torr.

\* By-ends.

Rispetti, dispetti, cospetti guastano il mondo.—Bolla.

e sospetti  
guastan le contazze e dilette.—Torr.

**LUST.**

3ef þe luste a sunne don,

ant þy þoht bue al þeron,

3et is god to blynne ;

for when the hete is overcome,

ant þou have þy wyt ynome,

hit shal þe lyke wynne

Let lust overgon, eft hit shal þe lyke,

Quop Hendyng.—*Proverbs of Hendyng*, 8.

Whose fire smokes not ?—(Voluptas) Cl.

Flesh and blood will be sporting.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*,  
iii. 1633.

If thou wilt get a good name, let not thy son take thee in thy  
chamber.—Codr.

Some women will conceive if you but shake a pair of breeches  
at them.

Parit puella etiam si male adsit viro.—Erasm., *Ad.*

A foolish bed-mate has no peer.—*Jack Drum's Entertain'*, i. 1601.

Go to your banquet, then : but use delight

So as to rise still with an appetite.

Love is a thing most nice, and must be fed

To such a height, but never surfeited.—Herrick, 388.

There's but three steps to a woman's bed : liking, alone, and  
consent.—Killigrew, *Pilgrim*, i. 4.

The Presbyter's wife had rather see her husband in his shirt than in  
his surplice.—Codr.

Come, come, let's have a kiss : that always ends

The feuds 'twixt man and wife, and makes them friends.

N. Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, I., xxix.

This great man [Sir M. Hale, 1609—1676] was most unfortunate in  
his family ; for he married his own servant-maid, and then  
for excuse said there was no wisdom below the girdle.—

R. North, *Life of Guilford*. See Burnet, *Life of Hale*, 1682.

Some of them be treue of love

Beneath the gerdelle, but nat above,

And in an hood above can chove.—(15th Cy.) *Rel. Ant.*, i. 248.

There is no religion\* below the girdle†.

\* Discretion. † Or navel.

Take her below the girdle : you'll never speed else.—Beaumont and  
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, v. 3.

Of women and fish the middle is best.—Codr.



A sin so tamed by custom that few or none hide it, as if honour had no pretence below a man's girdle. — Killigrew, *The Parson's Wedding*, v. 4. 1663.

Stolen goods the sweetest bits.—Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iii. 1.

*Ant.* I would fain know  
What kind of thing a man's heart is.

*Laz.* Were you never  
At Barber-Surgeon's Hall to see a dissection?  
I'll report to you: 'tis a thing fram'd  
With divers corners, and into every corner  
A man may entertain a friend; and thence came  
The proverb, A man may love one well and yet  
Retain a friend in a corner.

Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, II. 1633.

Kindness will creep where 't cannot go.—(Gratitudo) Cl.

Kindness is the best sauce to beauty, and will increase, nay beget,  
an appetite.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., ii. 3.

Take kisses for your kindness.

Kisses three's  
a maiden's fee.

*Paris* (to Ænone):

I will go bring thee on thy way: my flock are here behind,  
And I will have a lover's fee; they say, Unkissed, unkind.

Peele, *The Arraignement of Paris*, p. 355.

*See* There's no great harm.

Kisses are keys.—Cl.

If you say There's no such danger in a kiss or an embrace.—J. Day,  
*Peregrinatio Scholastica*, ix.

They are like the grices: if ye kittle their wame, they fa' on their  
backs.—Ry.

Lastly, if thou can'st win a kiss  
From those mellifluous lips of his,  
Then never take a second one  
To spoil the first impression.—Herrick, iii. 144.

She that will kiss, they say, will do worse.—R. Davenport, *The City  
Nightcap*, i. 1661.

*Cf.* After kissing comes more kindness.—Cl.

Take away fuel, take away flame.—Cl.

It makes all the house  
Lie as snug as a mouse,  
And a petticoat sleep without porters.

Song, "The Bowl," Wilson, *Andron.*, ii. 4.

Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.—Cl.

Venus must be nourished with Ceres and Bacchus.—D. Rogers,  
*Matrimoniall Honour*, p. 345.

Ceres and Bacchus tickled, Venus stirs.—*Histrio-mastix*, iii. 1610.

A fou wame maks a stiff back.—Ry.

A man must not always eat one sort of meat.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, iii.

An egg (as physicians say) will make one lusty.—Lyly, *Midas*, ii. 2.  
Camphora per nares emasculat mares.

Old broth is sooner heated than new-made.

A thief and bawdy house are never far asunder.—[School of Shaks.],  
*Honest Lawyer*, ii. 1616.

A man cannot so soon name a whore but a knave comes presently.  
—Rowley, *Birth of Merlin*, ii. 1662.

The less honesty, ever the more wit.—Chapman, *All Fools*, iv.

Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake.—He. See Haz., 275.

Cf. Pour l'amour du Chevalier  
baise la Dame l'escuyer.—Cotgrave.

He that doth suspect, does haste

A gentle mind to be unchaste.—Herrick, *Hesp.*, cclxii.

A nice wife and a back door

Oft do make a rich man poor.—Cl.

Le più schifose e ritrose

bene spesso le più lussuose. —Torr.

The man is fire, the woman is tow,  
it wants but the devil to come and blow.—(Spanish.)

Twine, tow your minny was a good spinner.—Ry.

Gallina secca

spesso becca.—Torr.

*Sancho.* But observe how kindly she takes it to be ploughed, too ;  
and the deeper you put in the spade or culture the better.—  
Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., i. 3.

Whores and priests will never want excuse [for breaking their word].  
—De Foe, *True Born Englishman*, II.

Women, priests, and poultry have never enough.—Cod.

Women love sweet things.—[School of Shaks.], *Honest Lawyer*, iv.  
1616.

Gaunting bodes wanting.—Ry.

Par comun proverbe on dit

Qu'on cognoist femme à son cornette

S'elle ayme d'amour le deduit

Tant ait la conscience nette

On ris au train, à la sornette.—Coquillart, *Droits Nouveaux*, i. 101.

*L.* Come, come, my little (what shall I call thee),  
For it is now doubtful what thou art, being neither  
Maid, wife, nor (saving your reverence) widow.

Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, iii. 1633.

*Laz.* Forbear, I say ; you are a crackt virgin,  
And I'll bestow the widow's alms on you  
In charity, if you not hold your tongue.

Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, iii.

Once a whore and ever is the world's adage.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., ii. 4.

When one beloved will not suffice,  
Shall run to all adulteries.—Herrick, iii. 6.

My old mare would have a new crupper.—Cl.

There's a teugh sinew in an auld wife's heel.—Ry.

The old yowe's the better tupe.—Denham, *F. L. N. of England*, p. 16.

One whoremaster will take part with another.—Rowley, *A Shoemaker a Gentleman*, iv. 1638. •

And poets say there are no pains  
Like itch of love in aged veins.

Non v'è maggior dolor  
che in vecchie membra pizzicor d'amor.—Torr.

If a wife make her husband cuckold, he shall hear of it last in the parish.—Cl.

The good wife wears the breeches, the good man the horns.—Cl.

There's no greater shame than to be a cuckold.—Cl.

A long-nosed man is seldom a cuckold.—Codr.

Little may an auld nag do that mauna nicker\*.—Ry.  
\* Neigh.

Fumblers are ay fond o' weans.—Ry.

Lame, and lecherous.

Un boccone di stroppiato.—Torr.

A moist palm, which assures me she will not  
Be satisfied with a kickshaw.

Davenant, *News from Plymouth*, iv. 1635.

Liper lok and tuinkling,  
tihing\* and tikeling,  
open brest and singing,  
pese midouten lesing  
arin toknes of horelinge.

MS. Cotton, *Cleopatra*, C. vi., f. 21 vo.; *Rel. Ant.*, ii.

\* Teehaeiñg : giggling.

Verde buche fait chaud feu.—Wodr.

Nipping an' scarting, Scotch fouk's wooing.—Ry.

Greening wives are ay greedy.—Ry.

Love is a growing or full constant light,  
And his short minute after noon is night.—Donne, *A Lecture upon the Shadow*.

The first minute after noon is night.—Killigrew, *Parson's Wedding*, ii.  
A woman's proverb.

## WEDLOCK.

(Clandestine.) Fieri non debuit, sed factum valet.—*Civil Law*.

Made marriages prove mad marriages.—Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, i. 3.

Marriage is honourable.—Breton, *Crossing of P.*, ii.

So many draps [of rain at the wedding]  
so many raps. *i.e.* blows in the married life.—(Somerset.)

Change the name and not the letter,  
change for the worse and not the better.  
(Of a woman's marriage.)

The bride must wear  
something old, something new,  
something borrowed, something blue.

He is an ill husband that is not missed.—Dr.

He is happy that's wed and without trouble.—Cl., c. 1620.

A man feels himself seven years older the day after his marriage.—  
Bacon.

One delay in wedding bringeth an hundred dangers.—Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, iv. 1.

It's a proverb made in favour of a good wife that if the husband  
look well they say, "He hath a good wife."—Daniel Rogers,  
*Matrimoniall Honour*, 296.

Tutte le spose sono belle.—Bolla.

A wife brings but two good days: that is her wedding-day and  
death-day.—Middleton, *The Family of Love*, i. 2.

A married man, some say, has two days gladness,  
And all his life else is a lingering sadness:

The one day's mirth is when he first is married,  
Th' other's when his wife's to burying carried.

Taylor (W. P.), *The Motto*.

Marriage is a lottery.

It will not always be honeymoon.—Cl.

A single life's no burden.—Ford, *Fancies*, i. 3.

Senza busia non si fa matrimonio in pace.—Bolla.

Married and done for.

Better one house be cumbered\* with two fools than two [houses].—  
Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, v. 3.

\* Troubled.—Daniel Rogers, *Matrl. Hon.*, 1642, pp. 32, 77, 278.

All maids are mad till they be married.—R. Brome, *The Northern Lass*, iv. 4.

Long courtships† make bad marriages.—Harland and Wn., *Lancashire Legends*.

† or engagements.

If you will tame anyone, marry him. A common saying in England.  
—Rueda.

A woman in Scotland lay dying, to whom her husband said: "Wife,  
now thou art about to leave me alone, I pray thee tell me  
with whom I shall marry." She replied: "Are you in haste  
to marry before the breath be out of my body? Then marry  
the devil's dam." "Not so, wife," said he; "I have had his  
daughter already, and if I should match with his mother too  
then I should be guilty of incest."—Taylor, *Wit and Mirth*, 106.

Wedlock without love, they say,  
Is like a lock without a key.—Butler, *Hud*.

La prima [notte] faccia a faccia—la seconda spalle a spalle—la terza dorso a dorso.—Torr.

Er'll ruin 'er 'usband ððth 'er junketin' ways: its an owd sayin', but a very true un., "The ððman can throw out ððth a spöön whad the man'll throw in ððth a spade."—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*, p. 228.

You crown the proverb that the nicest maid  
Becomes the greatest slattern when she's wed.

Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, I., xxvi.

Some people say a Beau  
When married doth the greater coxcomb grow.—*Ib.*

Sluts are good enough to make slovens pottage.—R., 1670.

He that marries a daw eats meikle dirt.—Ferg.

Never marry a widow unless her first husband was hanged.—Ry.

He hath fault of a wife that marries mam's pet. *i.e.* spoilt child.—K.

A wife's ae dother's never graue.

Il a chid en son chapeau et puis sen va couvert.—Bacon, *Promus*, 1461.

I will never drite in my bonnet and set it on my head.—K.

Said of a man who marries the mistress he has kept.

Anything for a quiet life, as he that spits in his hat and claps it on his head, is meant he that lieth with a whore and then marrieth her.—Codr.

A single life is best.—Cl.

Single long, shame at last.—(Welsh.)

Ne'er seek a wife till ye ken what to do with her.—Ry.

No lack to a wife.—Cl.

Many one leads a hungry life and yet must needs wed a wife.

Llawer ûn a ddwg newyn ag er hynny gwraig a fyynn.—Ho., *Brit. Prov.*, p. 19.

A married woman has nothing of her own but her wedding-ring and her hair-lace\*.—S., *P. C.*, iii.

\* Hair-lace. Fascia crinalis vel texta.—With., 1608.

Now altered by the "Married Women's Property Act, 1882." It must be as the woman will when all is said and done.—Melb., *Phil.*, S. 3.

If you sell your purse to your wife give your breeks into the bargain.—K.; from Kyd., *Span. Tragedy*.

A horse should always have his head: a husband never.—*Vulgarian Atrocities*, by H. R. Belward. 1876.

In time the savage bull doth bear the yoke. Quoted against Benedict (in Shak., *Much Ado*, i. 1, 226) to show that he may come to be married and done for.

In time the bull is brought to bear the yoke.—T. Watson, *Sonnets* (1560–91).

Caçete, pesquete  
nunca buen casete.—Nuñez, 1555.

Ministers' wives, who, if bad, of all other commonly are worst.--  
D. Rogers, *Matrl. Honour*, 310.

If you carry a nutmeg in your pocket you'll be married to an old man.—S., *P. C.*, i.

Old men are mistrustful.—*Jacob and Esau*; [H., *O. P.*], ii. 230.

Old people's frisking doth presage their ending.—Codr.

Old men make the best husbands.

It is good to marry late.—Dr.

The common prov.: He that marrieth late marrieth evil.—Nash,  
*Anatomie of Absurditie*, p. 17.

It is good to marry late or never.

Uxorem duxi sed crebro postea luxi.—Cl.

A woman that hath an ill husband hath sorrow enough.—Dr.

Marriage and want of sleep tame both man and beast.—Dr.

Sometimes the English will ask, "Are you married?" and answer  
sometimes is made, "I am not so mad yet."—Torr.

An old man is a cold bedfellow.—Nabbes, *Covent Garden*, ii. 5.

Antes barba blanca para tu hija  
que mochacho de crencha partida.—Nuñez, 1555.

(Hair divided on the forehead.)

He who doth an old wife wed  
must eat a cold apple as he goes to bed.—Ho.

Four legs in a bed want something to keep 'em warm.—T. Brown,  
i. 345.

The English say, Love will cool 'twixt a pair of sheets if there be  
not wherewithal to keep them warm.—Torriano, *Piaz.*, 1666.

Ci suol altro che due paia di ginocchia ad accasarsi.—Torr.

A witch is a fit wife for a conjuror.—Cl.

They love the face, not the grace.—Cl.

*Facies non uxor amatur.*

All is well, Jack shall have Gill.—He., *Dial.*, II., iii.

Marry with your match.—Cl.; Dr.

Love either finds equality or makes it.—Dryden, *Marriage à la Mode*,  
iii. 1.

A jealous wife is a very witch.—Cl.

Other men have their wives as well as you.

*Non soli Atridae uxores amant.*—Cl.

In marriage the husband should have two eyes, and the wife but  
one.—Lyly, *Euph.*, p. 284.

Married men need not many eyes.—Codr.

He that lieth\* with his wife in the market-place shall have many  
teachers.—Codr.

\* kisseth.

She'll go round and round the Apple-tree till she find the Crab.

If a woman will beg a condemned person for her husband, she must come in her smock only and a white rod in her hand.—Mann., *Diary*, 1602-3, f. 99a, Camb. Society.

While they gape at the riding anes the gaeing anes gaed by†.—Mrs. Gilroy.

† Lost their chance.

La primera muger escoba\*  
la segunda senora.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* besom.

The second wives are commonly best beloved.—Dr.

„ „ wife is „ „ „ —Cl.

A man that marries a second wife with children need take no thought to purchase house and land.—Daniel Rogers, *Matrl. Honour*, p. 302. 1642.

Blood without groats is naught.—Atkinson, *Cleveland Glossary*.

Con mala muger el remedio  
mucha tierra por el medio.

Moni mon for londe  
wyveth to shonde.

Quop Hendyng.—*Proverbs of Hendyng*, 34.

For a little land  
take a fool by the hand.—Cl.

Many an one for land  
takes a fool by the hand.—R., 1678. *i.e.* marries.

A little love and a little money, says a good old proverb.—T. Brown, i. 345.

Fæmina pro dote nummorum dicit “Amo te.”

A woman for dowry of money doth say,  
“I love thee.” Quis negat? Who is it saith Nay?—W., 1586.

A man must ask his wife's leave to thrive.—Cl.; R., 1670.

He that makes his wife his master must be set a-grazing.—Cl.

„ maketh „ „ „ had need to „ „ —Dr.

For though the husband be belied,  
The world will be o'th' woman's side.

Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dial.*, II., vii.

In Leap-year it is the women who propose.

In Leap-year they have power to chuse,  
the men no charter to refuse.—Chaucer.

Joe. Master, be contented; this is Leap-year.  
Women wear breeches; petticoats are dear.

*The Maid's Metamorphosis F.*, 1600.

Kensa Blethan Byrla à baye,  
nessa Blethan Lull à laye,  
ridgya Blethan Hann a Drubba,  
poswarra Blethan Mol a Dewwar.  
Him Reeg dryhy uppa.

The first year hugg and kiss,  
 „ second „ lull and lay,  
 „ third „ take and bring,  
 „ fourth „ the curse of God on him that brought her here.  
 Wm. Allen (St. Agnes), 1704.

One wise and two happy.

Marriage was made for man, but woman was made for marriage.—  
 Milton.

A good wife and a good cat are best at home.—Northall, *Folk Phrases  
 of Four Counties*.

Fair is the weather  
 where cup and cover\* do hold together.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.  
*i.e.* husband and wife.

A stile toward  
 and a wife forward† are uneasy companions.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.  
 † ? froward.

Things ne'er go ill  
 where Jack and Gill piss in one quill.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.

We hundredors maintain as an orthodox position, That he that  
 sometimes flattereth not his wife, cannot always please her.—  
 Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.

The better husband, the more courtly ever.—Chapman, *All Fools*, ii.

Advent marriage doth deny,  
 but Hilary gives thee liberty;  
 Septuagesima says thee Nay,  
 eight days from Easter says you may;  
 Rogation bids thee to contain,  
 but Trinity sets thee free again.

From Vaux (J. E.), *Church Lore*, p. 91. 1893.  
 (On the fly-leaf of Register at Everton, Notts.)

First cousins may marry,  
 second cousins can't;  
 third cousins will marry,  
 fourth cousins won't.—(S. Devon) Haz., p. 13.

Again, by canon law we note  
 First cousins, counted more remote,  
 Are consequently always reckon'd  
 Freer to interwed than second.  
 This therefore of all truths is clearest,  
 Things the most distant are the nearest.

John Brown, *Psyche*, Can. II. 1812.

Needles and pins, needles and pins,  
 when a man marries his trouble begins;  
 scissors and thread, scissors and thread,  
 when a man marries his pleasure's in bed.

Matches and tunder\*  
 when a man's married he's fo'st to knock under.

Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

\* tinder.



You may ding† the devil into a wife, but you 'll never ding him out of her.—K. † beat.

Maidens' tochers and ministers' stipends are ay less than ca'd.—Ry.

Sease velado

y sease un palo.—Pineda.

You must get a husband, if he's only a stick.

E'er a one

Is better

than ne'er a one.

*Will.* I tell you a wife's out of date nowadays; time was—but that's all over. A wife's a drug now; mere tar-water, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it.—Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him*, i. 1760.

The devil's in you all; mankind's a rogue;  
you love the bride, but you detest the clog.

Dryden, *Epilogue to Henry the Second*, 17.

Amour fait rage,

mais l'argent fait mariage;

Argent fait rage

et amour mariage.—Cotgr.

A man's best fortune or his worst is a wife.—F.

For a wife is the best or the worst fortune that can betide a man throughout the whole train of his life.—Ho., *Fam. Letters*, IV., vii.

Touching their (Spanish) women, nature hath made a more visible distinction between the sexes here than elsewhere; for the men for the most part are swarthy and rough, but the women are of a far finer mould—they are commonly little; and whereas there is a saying that makes a complete woman, let her be English to the neck, French to the waist, and Dutch below, I may add, for hands and feet let her be Spanish, for they have the least of any. They have another saying: A French woman in a dance, a Dutch woman in the kitchen, an Italian in a window, an England-woman at board, and the Spanish a-bed.—Howell, *Familiar Letters*, I., iii. 32.

## WOMEN.

Without women we men can't be.—Cl.

Ignis, mare, mulier tria mala.—Erasmus.

She is a woman and nothing is impossible.—Gasc., *Glass of Gov.*, ii.

As the common proverb is: The wit of a woman is a great matter.  
—Breton, *Praise of Vertuous Ladies*.

Bonne terre, mauvais chemin

bonne teste mauvaise femme.

A woman's counsel is sometimes good.—Cl.

A woman is the key of the house and a man the soul of it.—Dr.

Women out-superstition men.—F. W., *Lincoln*; He.; Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*, V., iii.

Fair and false.—Cl.

Trust no secrets with a woman.—Cl.

No war without a woman.—Cl.

A woman is the weaker vessel.—Cl.

Where there are women there is much taling.—Dr.

Revenge is womanish.—Cod.

A man must fear a woman and thunder.—Dr.

Women be wasps if angered.—Cl.

Women if they be entreated refuse.—Cl.

You\* may as well turn the wind as a woman.—Dr.

\* A man.—Dr.

Women are apt to run into extremes.

There's neither grace nor savour in a kiss when a woman begs it.—  
Killigrew, *Thomaso*, II., iii. 5.

If you would have a woman do one thing you must always propose  
another, and that the very contrary.—Richardson, *Clarissa*  
*Harlowe*, iii. 186.

"As it is a shame to quarrel with a woman, so it is more discredit to  
take the foil."—Rob. Greene, *Carde of Fancie*, 1608; R., 3.

No; you cannot forgive because you have injured me: 'Tis right  
woman's justice: accuse first.—Killigrew, *Parson's Wedding*,  
ii. 1.

Make the door upon a woman's wit and it will out at the casement.  
—Shak., *As You Like It*, iv. 1, 144.

No Wit, no Help like a Woman's.—Title of a play by Middleton. 1657.

You cannot, I conceive, satisfy yourself with the common namby-  
pamby, little missy phrase, Ladies have nothing to do with  
politics.—M. Edgeworth, *Helen*, ch. 28.

Witty women are sweet companions.—Breton, *Crossing of Pr.*, ii.

A good housewife is a jewel.—Cl.

If you tell a woman that a thing is made "by machinery" she wants  
[to hear no more about it] no further explanation.—Whyte  
Melville, *Black but Comely*, ch. 2.

Women are all alike.

Tutte le bocche sono sorelle.—Tor.

Fly women, they will follow, still say  
But if ye follow women, they will fly.

Rd. Brathwait, *Sheph. Tales*, Ecl. i.

An eel and woman

A learned poet says unless by th' tail  
And with thy teeth thou hold will either fail.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

They should kiss the gudewife that wad win the gudeman.—Ry.

He that will make aught of the husband should begin with the wife.  
Wilson, *Andron.*, iii. 1.

The moon directs more than the sun.—Dr.

Mulieris consilium aliquoties sanum.—Cl.

Though women are angels, yet wedlock's the devil.—Concluding line of Byron's *To Eliza in Hours of Idleness*.

He speaks of it as "having been so often said," and it is put in inverted commas.

Women will be quiet when they are well-pleased.—Dr.

" " " " " " have their wills.

Wilson, *Cheats*, v. 5.

If women were as little as they are good,  
a pescod-shell would make them a gown and a hood.

W. W., *New Help to Disc.*, 1659, p. 39.

Women's tongues are longer than their arms.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, i. 1633.

If you like her tongue you must needs like her tail, for the one utters the other.—*Ib.*, ii.

Many [a] man makes an errand to the hall to bid the lady Good-day.—Ferg.

What is a tinker without his wench?—(Staff.) ? Armin, *Two Maids of More-clake*, p. 89. 1609.

'Tis rare to be a tinker boy: "Work enough, wench enough, drink enough."—*Ib.*, p. 88. 1609.

And here [N. of England] it is they say in jest, their women never die, as much as to say they live to exceeding great ages by eating no other sort of bread than oat-cakes.—Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, October, p. 24.

For of all flesh a shrowis, they say,  
Is very hard to heal;  
Therefore no wise man willingly  
Will have therewith to deal.

S. Rowlands, *Knave of Clubs: [A She Devil]*. 1611.

Se that her wende,  
se hir lende.

*i.e.* he that turneth her about, let him lend to (or maintain her).  
Lambarde (*Per. of Kent*, 1656, p. 645) gives an O. French charter of gavelkind, temp. Edward I., explaining this. A widow is entitled to half her husband's lands and tene-ments, but forfeits these at once if she ceases to be chaste, in which case she must be maintained by her betrayer.

Si pat is wedewe  
si is leuedi.—Consuetudines Kancie, *Queensborough Statute Book*, c. 134.

*i.e.* she that is a widow, she is a lady, so well is she provided for.—Pegge, *Anon.*, 67.

Woman's work. See Haz., p. 39. Indeed, it may be justly said of these [dairymaids] that their work is never done, for where twenty or thirty cows are kept they must begin about four o'clock in the summer-time to milk, and at the same hour next morning, and between these times they have enough to do to scald and scour their utensils and make butter and cheese.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, August, p. 92. Cf. *Ib.*, October, p. 143, of *Odd Man*.

A woman conceals what she knows not.

Do but dally not (that 's the widow's phrase).—Barrey, *Ram Alley*, ii.

A slice from a cut cake is never missed. Breach of 7th Commandment.—Northall, *F. P. of F. Counties*.

Gold makes a woman penny white.—N., *F. P. of F. C.*

The smock is nearer than the petticoat.—N., *F. P. of F. C.*

As I live 'tis a dainty girl; she speaks so wisely and her words are so well placed, and she lisps so prittily and so thweatly, and they say that lithping wenches are good to kith.—Quarles, *Virgin Widow*, v.

None kisseth like the lisping lass.—Ford, *Lady's Trial*, iv. 2.

There is an old saying that widows' children turn out well.—Mrs. Earle, *Pot Pourri from a Surrey Garden*, p. 333.

Maidens should be mim till they're married, and then they may burn kicks.

Women are like to Venice glasses; one crack spoils them.—J. S., *Wit's Labyrinth*. 1648.

Tear ready, tail ready. A reflection on a woman who is ready to cry.—Kelly.

*Jac.* Then let my tears prevail.

*Rod.* The sacrifice of fools, the proverb's scorn.

None pity women's tears but idiots born.

Rowley, *All's Lost*, ii. 1633.

Assez demande qu'il se plaind.—Cotgr.

Ni a la muger que llorar

ni al perro que mear.—Nuñez, 1555.

As long as a woman has a tear she is sure to have her own way.

Let him shun Opportunity as his Bawd and Occasion as his Pander.—T. Adams, p. 463.

Time's ancient bawd, Opportunity.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, i. 1633.

Opportunity is whoredom's bawd.—C., 1636.

One woman will not serve his turn.

L'occasion fait le larron.

"Mother"! call her "Whore" first.

Infixo aculeo fugere (Obtrectatio).—Cl.

Titty Tatty, Kitty Katty: fause to a man, fause to a' men.—"Scot's Song," quoted Defoe, *Marriage Bed*.

Women always poke the fire from\* the top.—Christy.

\* ?at. Kissing.

A woman feels where a man thinks. That accounts, say the Americans, for so many men being bald.

Between a woman's "Yes" and "No" there isn't room for a pin to go.

Un gentilhomme ne peut recevoir argent que de son Roy et de sa maitresse.—*Figaro*, 12/1/'89.

A woman never loves the man who pays her.

She that takes gifts, herself she sells,  
and she that gives, does nought else.—Ferg.

Femme qui prend, se vend ; femme qui donne, s'abandonne.  
Maidens love them that have their maiden-head.—Brathwait,  
*Strappado for the Divel*, p. 165.

Pride prinks her pow\* for the deil to pouse†.—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

\* Decks her head. Pouzle : trifle, play with.

She that looks too much at herself looketh too little to herself.—Codr.  
A woman will not be kept in a cage.

Mavult videri quam videre fœmina.—Dr.

A woman is no older than she looks.—? French.

But wherefore our age be revealing ?

Leave that to the Registry-books ;

A man is as old as his feeling,

A woman as old as she looks.—Mortimer Collins.

Christy says Italian.

Foote being asked at what age he thought female beauty began to decline, answered : A woman is to be counted like a game at piquet—25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 60.

A man is as young as his feeling,

a woman as young as she looks ;

Don't eagles live longer than rooks ?—*Westminster Gazette*, 27/11/95.

What bridegroom are you or what king's son that you should think  
I am obliged to bear this familiarity ?

You wear no petticoat for privilege.—Davenant, *News from Plymouth*, iv. 1635.

Petticoats are privileged.

Ladies will rather pardon want of sense than want of manners.—F.

Ladies have leave to change their minds.

[*Montrose*, ix.

A lady's answer is best expresst in the postscript.—Scott, *Legend of*

The pith of a lady's letter is contained in the postscript.

La muger placera dize de todos y todos d'ella.—Pineda.

A gossiping woman talks of everybody and everybody of her.

La donna guarda più sott' occhio che non fà l'uomo dritto filo.—Torr.

Women can see right through the back of their heads if a man is looking at them.

There are certain critical minutes when a woman can deny nothing.  
—Wilson, *Belphegor*, ii. 4.

*El Loveless*. Did'st thou move her for me ?

*Abigail*. By this light that shines there's no removing her if she  
get a stiff opinion by the end. I attempted her  
to-day when they say a woman can deny nothing.

*El Loveless*. What critical minute was that ?

*Abigail*. When her smock was over her ears ; but she was no  
more pliant than if it hung about her heels.—  
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Scornful Lady*, i. 1.

Belle, bonne, riche et sage  
est un femme à quatre estages.—Torr.

Belle femme mauvaise teste,  
bonne mule mauvaise beste,  
bon pais, mauvais chemin,  
bon advocat mauvais voisin.—Meurier, 1568.

He [the devil] keeps his old trick still : when he would pervert a  
whole family to superstition he teaches his Jesuit to begin  
with the woman.—T. Adams, p. 1169.

Brutta e buona. Name of a kind of pear—and of an ugly wife.—  
Torr.

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.—(Italian) Ho., *Fam.  
Letters*, II., iv. ; K.

There was ne'er a silly Jocky but there was as silly a Jenny.—Ry.

The Devil's Law-Case, or When Women go to Law, the Devil is  
full of business.—Title of Play by J. Webster, 1623.

Women's war—revenge.—S. Daniel, *Civil Wars*, viii.

*Cf.* Byron : Sweet is revenge, especially to women.—*Don Juan*,  
i. 124.

The fairest are ever the gentlest.—Sir P. Sidney, *Lady of May*, 1578.

Chi fila grosso  
si marita tosto,  
chi sottile  
si marita d'Aprile.—Torr.

Cold of complexion, good of condition.—Hunt, *West of England*.

One knows not where to have him ; he is cold of complexion but  
not good of condition who spits poison.—*Strange Metam. of  
Man*, "The Snake," p. 27. 1634.

þe longe man ys ȝeld wys, þe schort myld ȝeld ys,  
Raro breves humiles, longos vidi sapientes ;  
þe whyth ys ful of cowardys, þe red ful of feloun ys,  
Albos audaces, rufos sine prodicione ;  
to þe blak draw þy knyf, with þe brown led þy lyf,  
Cum fusco stabis, cum nigrotela parabis.—MS. Harl. 3362, fo. 33.

Is foisge do bhean leithsgeal nà bràiscin.—*Ulster Journal of Archæology*,  
vii. 278.

(A woman has no excuse readier than her apron.)

Far am bi bo bidh bean  
's far am bi bean bidh mallachadh.

*i.e.* Where there is a cow there will be a woman, and where  
there is a woman there is mischief.—(Iona.)

St. Columba is said to have forbidden a cow or a woman on the  
island.—Chambers, *P. Rh. of Scotland*.

La muger y la salsa  
a la mano de la lanza\*.—Pineda.

\* Right hand.

A lady is always known by her boots and her gloves.—? French.

The Dutch say: A foolish woman is known by her petticoats, showing her wealth by the number she possesses.

Femme sotte  
se connaît à la cotte.—Cotgr., 1611.

A primsie\* damsel makes a daidlen† dame.—Cunningham, *Burns Glossary*. \* Demure. † Silly.

A dink‡ damsel makes often a dirty wife.—Cunningham, *Burns Glossary*. ‡ Neat, ladylike.

After all, a woman's forte is her piano.—*Punch*.

S'il est vrai depuis un adage, qu'on peut juges la maitresse de la maison en voyant le seuil de la porte, les appartements doivent en traduire l'esprit avec encore plus de fidélité.—Balzac, *Scènes de la Vie Privée La Femme Vertueuse*.

A good face is a good dowry.—Rowley, *All's Lost*, iii. 1633.

The fair, to folly easy to be led,  
The long one lazy, both at board and bed,  
The little, for the most part they are curst,  
Black females proud, even from their cradles nurst,  
The fat are frolic and to mirth inclin'd,  
The lean with sadness are, like famine, pin'd,  
The red are subtle, and the brown are sure,  
Both to their friend and to their wedlock pure,  
The fearful and the peevish pale and wan,  
The black a woman-lover more than man.  
Yet thus though I discuss, as proverbs go,  
I'll not engage myself to make them so;  
But thus I counsel for thy more white life,  
Trust no complexion too far with thy wife.

*Help to Discourse*, 1619, p. 154.

Fille brunette  
est de nature gaye et nette.—Cotgr.

Bread and cheese is very well, but cheese and cheese is no sense.  
Said of two women kissing each other.—Baker, *N'hants Glossary*.

Without women the two extremes of life would be without help, and the middle without pleasure.

Old women's luck—wind in the face,  
both going to and from a place.—Brogden, *Lincolnshire Proverbs*.

There is a tough sinew in an auld wife's heel.—Ry.

Mulier cupido quod jactat amanti  
In vento et rapidâ scribere oportet aquâ.

Written in Gringore's *Notables Enseignements*, 1527, B. M.

Amour de femme et ris de chien  
tout ne vault rien qui ne dit rien\*.—*Prov. Com*.  
\* "Tien!"—Ho.

Amour de garse et saut de chien  
ne dure si on ne dit "Tien."—Cotgr.

The lass in the red petticoat pays for all.—R., 1678.

Brent brow and lily skin,  
a loving heart and leal within,  
is better than gowd or gentle kin.—Scott, *Rob Roy* (chapter 36).

That estate  
Which you believe so fair (and wer't not for  
My father's debts and some small slips of mine  
Might have look'd somewhat like it) is at present  
At that low ebb, that if I don't look to 't  
In time it will be past recovery.  
Come: the red petticoat must piece up all.

John Wilson, *The Cheats*, i. 3. 1633.

It's hats that go to gaol, not caps. *i.e.* husbands, not wives, are  
[or rather were] imprisoned for debts of the household.—  
(Gloucestershire) Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

For 'tis ill manners, courting lovers say,  
Before the question's ask'd, to answer Nay.

Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, II., xiv. 1710.

Coy one in the winning  
Proves a true one being won.—Wither, *Faire Virtue*, Sonn. II.  
The woman who deliberates is lost.—Addison, *Cato*, iv. 1.  
Many a heart is caught in the rebound. *i.e.* after a refusal by a first love.  
If thou be young then marry not yet,  
if thou be old thou hast more wit;  
for young men's wives will not be taught,  
and old men's wives be good for naught.

*On Fortune Cards*, temp. Eliz.; *Rel. Ant.*

Afterwit. You know wise men always marry their daughters both  
ways. *i.e.* by a hedge-priest and then by a regular minister.  
—Wilson, *Cheats*, v. 3.

Gare à la femme dont le berceau a été une malle et le pensionnat une  
table d'hôte.\*—A. Vandam (?), *An Englishman in Paris*, ii. 86.  
1892. \* Said of the Empress Eugenie.

Too oft, alas! a daughter's charms  
Increase a parent's cares;  
For daughters and dead fish, we find,  
Were never keeping wares.—Wolcott, *Orson and Ellen*.

*Imp.* But one's husband, tho', is the best friend.

*Quar.* And the worst company.—Wilson, *Belphegor*, ii. 3. 1691.

Dolor de cobdo\* y dolor de esposo  
duele mucho y dura poco.—Percival, *Spanish Dial.*, III. 1599.  
\* Cobdo.

Quando il marito fa terra  
la moglie fa carne.\*—Flo., G.

. . . bella.—Bolla.

\* *i.e.* she gains flesh.

No water like thy own; no nurse to the mother.—Dan. Rogers,  
*Mat. Hon.*, 1642, p. 279.

There's no trusting a woman nor a tapp (*sic*).—Bacon, *Promus.*, 526.  
*Cf.* The tap's a thief.—Ho.



**DIETARY.**

Men have their guts in their brains.—*Poor Robin*, April, 1768.

*i.e.* character depends on feeding. Cf. S., P. C., i.

Epicures bear their brains in their bowels.—F. W., *N'hants*, 281;  
T. Brown, *Works*, i. 278.

*Edward*. By this light my guilt has picked all my guts out of my  
brains.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, II., iii. 4.

Quoth Ralpho: "Truly that is no  
Hard matter for a man to do  
That has but any guts in 's brains,  
And could believe it worth the pains."

Butler, *Hudibras*, I., iii. 1089.

'Tis best eating when one's a hungry.—Wilson, *Cheats*, iv. 2.

The sparing diet is the spirit's feast.—Breton, *Mother's Blessing*, p. 6.

Cf. Spare fast that oft with gods doth diet.—Milton, *Il Penseroso*.

A little sufficeth nature.—Breton, *Dialogue between Anger and Patience*,  
1599.

Nature is content with a little.—Dr.

If you would live long, avoid controversy, lobster salad, and quarrel-  
some people.—Chambers.

The full soul loatheth an honeycomb, but to the hungry soul every  
bitter thing is sweet.—*Prov.*, xxvii. 7.

Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour.—Shak., *Richard II.*,  
i. 3, 236.

Many dishes, many diseases.

Multa fercula multos morbos.—T. Adams, p. 832.

Modicum non nocet ut medicus daret.—Greene, *A Looking Glasse for  
London*, 145.

Little and often: a good potecary's shop.—Bullein, *Bulwarke of Def.*,  
f. 48. 1562.

Kitchen physic is the best physic.—S., P. C., ii.

The cook's boy in the kitchen . . . was the best physician among  
the doctors, for by his kitchen physic the sick was cured.—  
Barnard, *Life of Heylin*, 1683, p. 113.

A good cook (as Dr. Boord saith) is half a physician.—Cogan,  
*Haven of Health*, p. 149.

It is good fasting when the table is covered with fish.—(Danish) R.,  
1813.

He who eats but of one dish never wants a physician.—(Ital.) ? E.

Fill fow and ha'd fou makes a stark man.—Ferg.

Prayers and provender never hindered any man's journey.—Sp., E.

C'est la soupe que fait le soldat. A saying of Napoleon I.

Bread when you're hungry, drink when you're dry,  
rest when you're weary, and Heaven when you die.

Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*.

Table sans sel, bouche sans salive.—Cotg., 1611.

My brothers, let us breakfast in Scotland, lunch in Australia, and dine in France to our lives end.—Henry Kingsley.

Be thou sick or whole  
put mercury in thy kole.\*—Cogan, *H. of H.*, 1584.

\* *i.e.* *Chenopodium bonus Henricus* in your pottage.

They that will have their heale  
must put setwall† in their keale‡.—Gerarde, *Herbal*, 1597.

† Setwall. *Valeriana Pyrenaica*. ‡ Kail.

For want of capons, bread and onions.—Dr.

Garlic makes a man wink, drink, and stink.—T. Nash, *Unf. Tr.*, F. 2.

My Kitchen is my doctor; and my garden,  
My College, Chief Assistant, Master Warden,  
And Potheary.—J. Day, *Parl. of Bees*, 1641, p. 58, repr.

He was a bold man that first ate an oyster.—S., *P. C.*, ii.

Only oysters of all fish are good raw, yet he was no coward that first ventured on them.—Muffet, p. 47.

Animal est aspectu et horribum et nauseosum, sive id spectes in sua conchâ clausum sive apertum, et audax fuisse credo queat qui primum ea labris admovit.—Lentilius, *i.e.* Linsenhart (a German physician about 1700).

That man had sure a palate covered o'er  
With brass or steel that on the rocky shore  
First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat,  
And risked the living morsel down his throat.—Gay, *Trivia*, iii.

Des quatre piedz saisissez le mouton,  
des oiseaux perdrix en chapon,  
et des poissons l'esturgeon.—Meurier, *Colloques*, H. 4 r, 1558.

*Recipe.* Delle pillole de gallina, [*i.e.* eggs]  
elettuario di cucina,  
siloppo di cantina  
con buon pasto di farina.—Flo., *2d Fr.*, 1591.  
Una pillola formentina,  
la giornata d'una gallina,  
con qualche dramma di sermentina  
è una buona medicina.

Tudo compão  
faz o homen são.—(Portuguese.)  
Broken bread maks hale bairns.—Ry.  
Bread's house skailed\* never.—Ferg.  
\* stale.

Here is bread which strengthens man's heart, and therefore is called the staff of life.—M. Henry, *Comm. Psalm 104*.

Bread which is the staff of life.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 86.

Paõ da Ilha  
arca cheia, parriga vasia.—Bluteau.

Pan e acqua  
vita da gatta,  
asqua e pan  
vita da can.—*MS.* add. to Nuñez.

New beer, new bread, and green wood,  
will make a man's hair grow through his hood.

Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, January, 1891.

Bad are all surfeits, but physicians call  
That surfeit took by bread the worst of all.—Herrick, iii. 6.

Bread's a binder, wealth's a miser;  
drink down care, and thou art wiser.—Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*, pt. I. 5.

Pain legier, pesant fourmage  
devez tousiours prendre si vous estes sage.—Meurier, 1558.

#### Pain

Le meilleur metz a qui a faim.—Meurier, *Colloques*, I. 3 v., 1558.

A pain de quinsaines  
faim canine de trois semaines,—Meurier, *D. F.*, 1590.

J'estime un pain leger et sue sain  
et le pasteux et crouste levé vain.—*Ib.*

Le pain de nuit      Nacht broot  
grandement nuit    is een letsel groot.—*Ib.*

*i.e.* last night's baking.

La bocca porta le gambe.—Torr.

A fame pane, a sete acqua, a sonno panca†.—Tommaseo, *Dict.*  
† banco.

Raw dawds †  
make fat lads.

Spoken when we give a good piece of meat to a young boy.—K.  
‡ lumps.

One shoulder of mutton draws down another.—R., 1670.

„ „ „ „ drives „ „ —S., *P. C.*, ii.

As two shoulders of mutton drive down one another, so two powerful  
griefs destroy one another by making a division.—Tom  
Brown, *Works*, iii. 57.

El buen espejo la carne sobre el hueso.—Nuñez, 1555.

No ay carne pre [ci] ada  
sino la perdiz cozida y la liebre assada.—Nuñez, 1555.

La perdiz emperdizada \*  
de dos vueltas es assada.—Nuñez, 1555.

\* Basted with bacon fat.

Cocta caro sapida est, sed frixa salubrior illâ.—W., 1616.

Croustes de pasteuz valent bien pain.—Cotg.

They that eat black puddings will dream of the devil.—S., *P. C.*, i.

Beurre de vache, fromage de brebis, caillé \*  
de chèvre.—O. de Serres, *Theat. d'Agricult.*, i. 529.

\* curds.

Two hungry meals make the third a glutton.—He., c. 1629.

The second meal makes the glutton, and the second blow, or ill  
word, makes the quarrel.

By little eating hope to grow the stronger,  
And starve themselves to death to live the longer.

Hans Busk, Sen., *The Banquet*, c. ii., p. 68.

Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

Eat to live and not live to eat.—M.

Una buona imbrociatura  
nove giorni dura.—Torr.

Sometimes a riot  
's as good as a diet.

When at a feast all meats cast together help one to digest  
another.—F. W., ch. xxii. Or from the vomit produced  
which the "getting drunk once a month" was prescribed  
for.

Shift of meat is good.—Becon, *Boke of Matrimony*.

A man must not always eat  
one sort of meat.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, iii. 1633.

Applied to women.

*Imp.* You could not set up then with partridge and quail for  
the year round?

*Scintilla.* No, by my troth, could I not; and yet I've but a puling\*  
stomach.

This is Tonjours perdrix! Englished.—Wilson, *Belphegor*, ii. 3.  
1691. (Applied to lust.)

\* Puler, s. One who is weak; who eats without appetite.—Hll.

Surfeits destroy more than the sword.—B. and F., *Women Pleased*, i. 2.

Qui moins mange, plus mange,  
et qui plus mange, moins mange.—Meurier, 1590.

Often and little eating makes a man fat.—R., 70, tr.

## DRINK.

Quo plus sunt potæ plus sitiuntur aquæ.—W., 1616.

A false water-drinker there liveth not.—He.

Primo quando bibo cupio plus gutturis imo.—W., 1616.

Better good sale\*  
nor † good ale.—Ferg.

\* Health. † Than.—K.

Drink and be friends.—Cl.

Good drinkers think none ill.—T. Tyler and his Wife (1598), p. 8.

He is a fool [that] will take more [drink] than will do him good.—  
Porter, *Two Angry Women, etc.* [H., O.P.], vii. 308.

A man's wisdom is his sobriety.

Anima sicca est sapientissima.—Cl.

Wine and women make men runagates.—Cl.

Reddunt delirum fœmina vina virum.

Be wyne hope men mey see where þe tavern is.—*The Good Wyfe*  
*Pylgrimage*, E.E.T.Soc.

Good wine needs no bush. See Haz.

But others, less profane than so, agree  
It\* clears the lungs and helps the memory.

De Foe, *True Born Englishman*, II.

\* Drinking.

The bottle is a false consoler †.

† ? counsellor.

El buen vino cua buena sangre.

Good drink makes ‡ good blood.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, M. 3.

‡ Engendereth.—Dr.

Wine makes good blood.—Ds., *Sc. of Fo.*, p. 125, Ep. 265.

Chi beve vino beve sangue

e chi acqua cotta flemma.—Florio, *2d Fr.*, 1591.

They that drink longest live longest.—Ry.

When an old man will not drink, go to see him in another world.—  
Cod.

Drink is the best physic.—Nevile, *Newes from the New Exch.*, p. 17.  
1650.

It is a good wind that blows a man to the wine.—Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, ii. 5.

Vanhotten slotten, irk bloshen glotten, gelderlike. Whatever the  
words were, the sense was this : Good drink is a medicine for  
all.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, F.

That which doth an old man good can do a young man no harm.—  
Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, ii. 5.

A dreigh\* drink is better than a dry sermon.—Cunningham, *Glossary  
to Burns*.

\* Long.

Speak when ye're spoken to, and drink when ye're drunken to.

Of all meat in the world, drink goes the best down.—K.

Of all vittles, drink digests the quickest ; give me a glass of wine.—  
S., *P. C.*, ii.

Al pesce, mesce, alle fave non restare,  
à maccheroni fa che ti pare.—Torr.

Vino ad acquatio,  
none vale un fiato.—Florio, *2d Fr.*, 1591.

Après la soupe, un coup d'excellent vin  
tire un écu de la poche du medecin.—Millingen, *Curiosities of Medical  
Experience*.

A penny pot's the old man's gallon.—Porter, *Two Angry Women*  
[H., O.P.], vii.

The tap's a thief.—Ho.

Bocca, culo e dado  
spia, becco, e poi ladro.—Torr.

Though he be little,  
he can tipple.—Cod.

When thou dost drink, beware the toast,  
for therein lies the danger most.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS*.

PUNCH. One of sour\* and three of sweet †,  
four of strong ‡ and four of weak §.

*Letters from Jamaica*, p. 65. 1873.

\* Lime-juice. † Sugar. ‡ Rum. § Water.

Il' n'y a que la première pinte chère.—Cordier, *Sent. Pro.*, 1559.

He that pays for the drink must drink first.—Tarlton's *Fests*, p. 34.  
1611. [repr. Shak. Soc.]

A pint of wine to a vintner is but as a pippin to a costermonger.—Ho.

If the fountains were wine, yet they would be dear at the inn.—Dr.

Fiddlers' wives and gamesters' ale are free to everybody.—Ry.

Drink fair, whatever you do.—Dickens, *Chuzzlewit*.

Drink fair ;

don't swear. 1728.

On a drinking bowl in the Willett Collection of Pottery in  
Brighton Museum.

One drunkard loves another of the name.—Shak., *Love's Labour  
Lost*, iv. 3, 46.

Some can stand the sword better than the pint-stoup.—Cunningham,  
*Burns Glossary*.

Drink wine and have the gout ; drink no wine and have it too.—  
R., 70.

If you drink wine you will have the gout, and if you do not drink  
wine the gout will have you.—Sydenham.

A miller is never dry. *i.e.* does not wait to be thirsty before  
drinking.—Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*, i. 6.

A sorrowful heart is ay dry.—K.

Zu viel kann mann wold trinken

Doch trinkt man nie genug.—Lessing, *Liedern*.

He hath learning enough that has learned to drink to his firstman.—  
Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, F. 2.

It is an ill guest that never drinks to his host\*.—R., 1678.

\* Hostess.—F.

The best wine is that a body drinketh at another man's cost.—  
Udall, *Erasmus' Apophthegmes*, p. 141.

Good drinking of wine of another man's purse. Gran sabor es  
comer y no escotor.—Percival, *Spanish Grammar*, 1599.

Lay thy penny to mine,

and we will to the wine.—T. Adams, p. 831.

Non ti metti a sedere

se non vedi da bere.—Torr.

Dry bargains are seldom successful.—By.

Never count the lawin\* wi' a toom quech †.—Cunningham, *Burns  
Glossary*.

\* Reckoning. † A wooden two-handled cup.

The drunkard's argument : He that drinks well, sleeps well ; he that  
sleeps well thinks no harm ; he that thinks no harm is a good  
man ; therefore he that drinks much is a good man.—T.  
Adams, p. 1154.

There's plenty of raible\*  
when drink's on the table.—Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.  
\* Rattling nonsense.

Buon vin, favola lunga.

Fools be they that will them part  
that do make a drunken mart.—Boorde, *Breviarie of Health*, ch. 377.  
He that drinks with cutlers must not be without his ale dagger.—  
T. Nash, *Pap with a Hatchet*.

From the berry of the grape and the grain of the barley  
comes many a sore fray and hurly-burly.  
J. Howell, *Parley of Beasts*, p. 8. 1660.  
(The modern proverb.)

Preacher's wages: thanks and wine.—Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

Ale-sellers  
shouldna be tale-tellers.—K.

See N., VIII., x. 516; xi. 322.

He that drinks beer  
thinks beer.—Longfellow, *Hyperion*.

Deep drinkers have ever shallow memories.—Forby, *E. Ang.*  
Better be drunk than drowned.—Brathwait, *Whimzies*. [Sailor.]  
i.e. with wine rather than beer.

Good ale doth need no sign, good wine no bush.—Harington,  
*Ep.*, i. 73.

By the ale-stake know we the ale-house —Barclay, *Sh. of Fo.*, i. 328.  
Ask the landlord if his beer is good. He has but one answer.  
Pennywheep's\* guid enough for muslin kale†.—Cunningham,  
*Burns Glossary*.

\* Thin ale. † Poor vegetable broth.

Fill in beer by leisure,  
but wine out of measure.

Cervisiam lente, vinumque infunde repente.—W., 1586.

Lay not churl upon gentleman.

Post vina ne potes mera.—Cl. ; S., *P.C.*, ii.

Bier auf Wein  
das las sein,  
Wein auf Beir  
das rath' ich dir.—(Prussian.)

New beer, new bread, and green wood  
will make a man's hair grow through his hood.  
Ellis, *Modern Husbandman*, January, '91.

Sir John Barleycorn's the strongest knight.—R., 70.  
A red herring is a shoeing horn to a pot of ale.—Urquhart and  
Motteux, *Rabelais*.

Le bœuf salé fait trouver le vin sans chandelle.—Cotgr.  
A cup of ale without a wench is like an egg without salt, or a red  
herring without mustard.—Greene, *Looking Glasse for London*  
p. 120. 1594.

Alum si sit stalum, non est malum,  
Beerum si sit clerum, est syncerum.—R., 1678.

Eat-well is drink-well's brother.—K.

Le manger reveille le boire.—Meurier, *D. F.*, 40 v.

Quand la pomme, passe la poire  
vend ton vin ou le fais boire,  
quand la poire passe la pomme  
garde ton vin bonhomme.

Costello, *Pilgrimage to Auvergne*, i. 305. 1841.

Non bene prandebit potu qui cunque carebit.—With., 1586.

El vino de las peras\*  
dalo a quien bien quieras.

See Fruit.

\* ? Perry.

Roasted pears are put into wine of Malaga.—Redding.

Rhein wein, fein wein ;  
Necker wein, lecker wein ;  
Franken wein, tranken wein ;  
Mosel wein, unnosel wein.

Cider or perry  
to make you merry.—T. Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West*, I., iii.

Cider on beer,  
never fear\* ;  
beer upon cider  
makes a bad rider†.—(Devon and Cornwall.)

\* or, is very good cheer. † or, 's a rider.

Of Gloucester cider it is said that three helpers are needed to drink  
it—two to hold and one to drench.—*St. James' Gazette*, 4/10/'95.

Cider is a treacherous drink : it smiles in your face and cuts your  
throat.—S., *P. C.*, ii.

It is a dissembling falsehood in man to smile and betray, as Judas  
began his treachery with a kiss. Such are likened to those  
bottled windy drinks that laugh in a man's face and then cut  
his throat.—T. Adams, iii. 267. 1653.

“ Welcome, friend ! ” says milk to wine.—Cod.

Au matin duit le bon vin blanc  
et le rouge au soir pour le sang. —Meurier, 1558.

Qui vin touche  
pour vin desbourse et debouche.—Meurier, 1558.

Burgundy for kings, Champagne for nobles\*, Claret for gentlemen,  
and Port for shopkeepers†.—Attributed to Bentley.

\* Duchesses, women. † or heroes.

Claret would be Port if it could.—Alluded to in Thackeray's  
*Roundabout Papers*, XIV.

The Caliban among wines is Port, the Ariel is Champagne.

If you'd be healthy, happy, and stout,  
use nothing but water within and without.

What fizzes i' the mou' winna fill the wame.—Cunningham, *Glossary  
to Burns*.



Vin trouble ne brise dents.—Meurier, *Coll.*, 1558.

*i.e.* thick and sweet.

Trouble de Flandres.—*Ib.*

Vinum Mosellanium

in omni tempore sanum.—Schreger, *Studiosus Jovialis*.

L'acqua fa male

il vino fa cantare.—Flo., *First Fruits*.

Di agnello\*, porco, scimia, leone

tiente il vin la complessione.—Fl., G.

\* Grille.—Torr.

El vino tinto quiere estar apretado

y el blanco holgado.—Nuñez, 1555.

Ce n'est Gehenne que le vin.—*Ib.*

*i.e.* forming a judgment on it.

Brandy both heats and cools.—Pegge, *Anonymiana*, x. 64.

Brandy is Latin for a goose (S., *P. C.*, ii.), and Tace is Latin for a candle.

The sickle and the scythe that love I not to see,  
but the good ale tankard, happy might it be.—(Ignavia) Cl.

The water is so strong, it requires two whiskies.—(Donegal) Christy.

Wine that will make a cat speak.

*Steph.* (offering his bottle). Here is that which will give language to  
you, cat. Open your mouth.—Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 2, 67.

Le sang fervent et tres bon vin

à digaree remede est fin.—Meurier, 1590.

Wine is the masters, but the goodness is the drawers —Cod.

Wine wears no breeches.

Le vin n'a point de chassure.—Cotgr., 1611.

Il vino è la poppa de' vecchi.—Torr.

El vino anda sin calcas.—Nuñez, 1555.

Come at seven,

go\* at eleven.

\* [it] some one proposed to insert.—C. Lamb.

(Hours of rational jollification.)

Wine makes old wives wenches.—Cl.

Wine ever pays for its lodging.

The Frenchman is most particular to add wine to the water—not to  
pour water on his wine, which would be an insult.

Unmix'd, I love to have it smirk and shine :

'Tis sin, I know ; 'tis sin to throttle wine.—Herrick, *Hesp.*, cccx.

In every berry of the grape there lurks a kind of devil.—Ho., *Parley*  
*of B.*, p. 68 ; Haz., p. 392.

Those that never drink are never dry.—N. Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*,  
I. xxxi.

The more that a man drinketh, the more he may.—Dr.

The first glass for thirst, the second for nourishment, the third for pleasure, and the fourth for madness.—Anacharsis.

The third glass is for Bacchus, not for Cupid.—D'avenant, *News from Plymouth*, iv. 1635.

Primum ad fundum, secundum bis medium, sic debet bibere vinum.—Nash, *Pierce Penniless*.

Nothing sobers a man so completely as funk.—Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, "Bagman's Dog."

Drunkenness is counted good fellowship.—Breton, *Crossg. P.*, i.

A la trongne\*

connoit-on yorogne.—Cotgr.

\* Face.

Drunken men must have their fits.—Greene, *Looking Glasse for Lon.*, p. 127.

If a man be drunk overnight the devil cannot hurt him in the morning.—Marlowe, *Faustus*, p. 123; ed. Dyce.

The *Calendrier des Bergers* distinguishes by their effects on the brain of four wines as Vin de lyon—Vin de singe—Vin de mouton—and Vin de pourceau.

Nash, *P. Penniless*, adds four other kinds; p. 81, Grosart's edn.

## FRUIT.

Fruit out of season,  
sorrow out of reason.—(Kent and Sussex.)

Friend, *Flower Lore*, p. 207, refers this to dreams, but it's surely of wider application.

Quattro son le buon bocconi,  
persico, figo, fongo, meloni.—Nuñez, 1555.

It is not the worst fruit the birds peck at.

It has been said in Worcestershire that when there are no more Lechmeres (a family who came in at the Conquest) left in the county, there will be no more apples.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, 13/3/'97.

He conyes fro what tree he cam.—*Gray's Inn MS.*

Trendle the appel nevere so fer, hyt wyll be know fro wheyne he cometh.—N. Bozon, *Contes Moralises*, § 17; Harl. MS. 1288.

Rypest fruit are ryfest rotten.—Hen.

The mellerest apple has a crawk inside (core, something that can't be eaten; also used fig.).—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

When the snow is in the orchard,  
a crab is worth a costard.—Jackson, *Shropshire F. L.*, p. 579.

The apples go away with the Shearer and come back with the Reaper.—*Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.*, iii. 115.

i.e. the seasons of blossoming and fruiting.

A wick-a-pip blow\*

brings apples enow.—Chamberlain, *W. Worces. Words*.

\* Imperfect.

Pome, pere, e noce,  
guastano la voce.—Fl., G.

Eat an apple going to bed  
make the doctor beg his bread.—*Trans. Dev. Association*, xiii. 211.

At Michaelmas time or a little before  
half an apple goes to the core;  
at Christmas time or a little after,  
a crab in the hedge and thanks to the grafter.—Brand.

Petits pommes, gros cidre.—*Heref. Pomona*.

The smaller the fruit, the better the liquor (said of apples and pears).

“On Recent Improvements in Cider and Perry” (D. R. Chapman), *Journal of Royal Agricultural Society*, April, 1888.

You can't see your apples before Midsummer.—Torr.

Till Culmstock Fair be come and gone,  
there mid be apples and mid be none.

*i.e.* May 21. 'Tis a fight betwixt the devil and the maltster,  
*i.e.* to decide if there shall be cider to drink or whether  
it must be beer.—Elworthy, *W. Somerset Word Book*.

Unica nux prodest, altera nocet, tertia mors est.—W., 1608.

So many nits,  
so many pits\*.—Herrick, i. 162.

See Crops.

\* *i.e.* graves.

Une noix est bonne, la deuxieme nuit,  
la troisieme à la mort conduit.—Meurier, 1590.

Sobre brevas  
no bebas.—Nuñez, 1555.

Con higos y brebas  
el agua no vebas.

De la ramja\* o que quisier  
e da lima o que poder  
e do limaon quanto tiver†.—(Portuguese) Nuñez, 1555.

\* Orange. † Toviêre.

De quinto, ni cevada, ni ordio, ni higo  
sino moças, azerollas y vino.—Nuñez, 1555.

Either service or Japanese medlar.

Two into the mouth do go\*;  
one into the pot below.

\* Of children gathering blackberries.

The devil sets his foot on the blackberries on Michaelmas-day.

(? Old Michaelmas-day, Oct. 10.) In the Midlands children  
won't touch them after, because then they are “gubby,”  
? grubby. *i.e.* flies have deposited their eggs in the ripe  
fruit, extracting the juice from one or more of the drupes.

MEDLAR. Quieres un bon bocado  
el niespero despestañado.

With the eyebrows pulled off.—Nuñez, 1555.

Quien nisperos come y bebe cerveza,  
esparagos chupa, y besa una vieja,  
ni come, ni bebe, ni chupa, ni besa.

Heard in Tenerife, 1891.

PEARS. Prepare them thus:

First part them in halves and cut out the cores,  
then pare, salt—and cast them so out of doors.

Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, B. 4, 1599.

F. W. records that some would so deal with lampreys after they  
had been cooked in wine. See Worcestershire account of  
Hen. I.'s death.—Stow, *Chron.*, p. 142.

But to avoid all inconvenience that may grow by eating of pears,  
apples, and other fruits, Cordus giveth a very good caveat in  
this manner:

“ Ut pyra non noceant, extra mudentur et intra \*  
Mox immerge sali:—projice deinde foras.”

Cogan, *H. of Health*, p. 89.

\* *i.e.* the cores cut out.

This disposes of Dr. Butler's \* claim (who applied it to  
mushrooms) to the witticism. He flourished at Cam-  
bridge 1535–1618, while Euricius Cordus, the German  
physician, died in the said 1535, having been born in  
1486.

\* Buried at St. Mary's, Cambridge, 1621.—F. W.

A pear must be eaten to the day,  
if you don't eat it then throw it away.—N., VII., ii. 506.

A pear ripens at a certain hour, and must then be eaten night or day.

La muger y la pera  
la que calle es buena  
o mamadera.—Nuñez, 1555.

Pera que dize “Rodrigo”  
no vale un nigo.—*Ib.*

Pera e donna senza rumore  
vien stimata la migliore.—Torr.

Eat no pears  
with the bears.

Après le poire  
presbtre ou boire.—Meurier, 1568.

Pera, presec \* melo[n]  
volen lo vi fello†.—(Valencian) Nuñez, 1555.

\* Peach. † Vino puro.

Qui avec son seigneur mange sobre peros vino bevas  
poires, il ne choysist pas des plus belles.—Nuñez, 1555; *Prov. Com.*

He that plants pears  
plants for his heirs.—*Edin. Rev.*, Oct. '83, p. 452.

Of slow growth.

Who sets an apple-tree may live to see its end,  
who sets a pear-tree may set it for a friend.

Havergal, *Herefordshire Words*.

**TABLE. MEALS. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.**

When the plum hangs on the tree,  
then the wasp you're sure to see.—Knapp, *Journal of a Naturalist*.  
In the year when plums flourish, everything else fails.—(Devonshire)  
Inwards.

CHERRIES. If they blow in April,  
you'll have your fill;  
but if in May,  
they'll all go away.—Pegge, *Kenticisms*, 62.

To gather mazzards you must hold on with your nose, and pick with  
both hands.—Elworthy, *W. Somerset Word Book*.

No English fruit dearer at first, cheaper at last, pleasanter at all  
times, nor is it less wholesome than delicious.—(Kent) F. W.

Cherries and news full price soonest.—Bacon, *Promus*, 149. 1594.

Eat peas with the king and cherries with the beggar.—K.

„ „ prince „ „ „ chapman.—Ramsay.

Il ne faut pas manger des prunes [ou de cerises], avec son seigneur,  
comme dit Pibrae.—W. Car le maistre mange toujours les  
plus meures, les aigres et malmeurées demeurent aux valets,  
&c.—W. Cotgrave gives a different reason: "Lest the  
stones of the best [fruit] fly faster at their eyes than their  
portion, the worst, into their mouths."

After melon  
wine is a felon.—Haz.

The reverse of what is meant.

Sobre el mellon  
vino follon\*.—(Valencian) Nuñez, 1555.

\* i.e. fellow (vino puro).

Sobra melão  
vinho de tostão.—Kinsey, *Portugal Illustrated*.

**TABLE. MEALS.**

Cease your chatter  
and mind your platter.

A tavola si va a scuda.—Flo.; G.

Two good meals are better than three bad ones.—R. Codrington,  
2nd part of *Youth's Behaviour*, 1672, p. 99.

Spoken of milking cows.

Better meals many  
than one too merry.—Ds., *Epigram*, 249.

He was an ingenious man that first found out eating and drinking.—  
S., *P. C.*, ii.

Eat all, but pocket none.

Eat your fill, but pouch nane. Ry. Is gardener's law.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and  
hatred therewith.—*Prov.*, xv. 17.

Qui vient le dernier peure le premiere.—Meur., 1558.

A churl's feast is better than none at all.—Greene, *Looking Glasse for London*, p. 130.

Pray take then, sir ; enough 's a feast,  
Eat some and pocket up the rest.—Pope, *Im. of Hor. Ep.*, I., vii. 24.

Eat a bit before you drink.—R., 78.

Eating and drinking wants but a beginning.—Ry.

„ „ scratching „ „ „ „ —S., *P. C.*, ii.

Scarting and eating „ „ „ „ —K.

Del comer y del baylar comienço niedad.—Nuñez, 1555.

Rascar y comer comienço han menester.—Nuñez, 1555.

L'appetit vient en mangeant.—Rabelais, *Garg.*, i. 5.

En mangeant l'appetit vient.—Bacon, *Promus*, 1597.

L'appetit passe en attendant.

All mouths must be fed.—Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, II., xviii.

Le trou trop ouvert sous la nez  
fait porter souliers dechirez.—Cotg.

He that will have a hare to breakfast must hunt overnight.—C., 1636.

Staybit and breakfast, ammot\* and dinner,  
mumpit and crumpet, and a bit arter supper.—(Dartmoor.)

*St. James' Gazette*, 5/7/'84.

\* A luncheon.—(West) Hill.

No one ever committed suicide within an hour of his dinner.—  
(Medical) *Illustrated London News*, 27/1/'94.

If you would eat a good breakfast, eat a good dinner : the more you  
fast, the more you may.—Torriano.

Laugh before breakfast, you 'll cry before supper.

Tel rit au matin qui pleura au soir.—Cotg., 1611.

Good cheer and good cheap gars many haunt the house.—Ferg.

Hospitality should run fine to the last.

Habla boca de tabla.—Nuñez, 1555.

What the Germans call Kartoffelgesprach.

Fair houses, small hospitality ; many chimneys, little smoke.—Dr.

Boarding's t' best laving.\*—Harland and Wn., *Lancashire Legends*, 200.

\* *i.e.* putting feast on the table is best invitation.

They may dunch†  
that gie the lunch.—*Glossary to Burns*.

† Horseplay.

Though raging hunger makes the stomach wrath,  
'Tis half assuaged by laying of the cloth ;  
For in the wars of eating 'tis the use  
A table of cloth is hunger's flag of truce.

Taylor (W. P.), *Praise of Clean Linen*.

Sal vertida

nunca ben cogida.—Nuñez, 1555.

Il n'est horloge plus juste que le ventre.—Bacon, *Promus* [1470].

TABLE. MEALS. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Volerci altro che tovaglia bianca.—Torr. Cf. Altro vol la tavola que toalla bianca.—(Italian) Nuñez, 1555.

Half an hour is soon lost at dinner.—S., P. C., i.

A tavola mai s'invecchia.

A dinner-party should not be less than the Graces, nor more than the Muses.

Septem convivium, novem convicium†.

† riot.

Crinons\* en teste  
gaste la feste.—W.

\* *i.e.* crickets (crotchets in the head—a cantankerous man).

He that riseth early dineth early.—Gascoigne, *Supposes*, i. 3.

He that hath saved his dinner shall have the more for his supper.—  
Dr.

Le riche disne quand il veut,  
le povre quand il a et peut.—Meur., 1590.

Faine fait diner  
passe temps souper.—Bacon, *Promus* [1606].

Quien come y daxa  
dos vezes pona la mesa.—Percival, *Sp. Gram.*, 1599.

A maxim too that must not be forgot:

“Whatever be your dinner serve it hot.”—*The Banquet, a Poem*.

Il letto caldo spasso fa la minestra fredda. If I were a-bed I would  
not rise for my supper.—Torr.

Grace for supper, and grace for dinner,  
or you'll be thought a graceless sinner.

Never be ashamed to eat your meat.—Cl.

Crusty before dinner, crummy after.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

Rapportez ce qu'est dit à table  
chose est vile et vituperable.—Meur., 1590.

A table ronde n'y a debat  
pour estre plus pres le meilleur plat.—Meur., 1568.

A tavola non si presente ne sale  
ne testa d'animale.—Torr.

One in regard to superstition; the other to good manners.

Qui faciendo moram prandendi protulit horam  
Aut male prandebit, aut sedis honore carebit.—N., VI., v. 278.

At feasts men sit long.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, II., i. 1.

The full belly never fights nor flies well.—Cod.

Maldita seas, Atalla,  
no has comido y beves agua.—Nuñez, 1555.

Good food requires good liquor.—Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, II., v.

A buen comer, o mal comer,  
tres vezes sea de beber.

A bien disner ou mal souper  
quatre fois convient trinquer.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*, p. 112. 1590.

“ ‘Ay’ dize nuestra Madre Celestina que esta corrupta la letra, que per dezir ‘treze’ dixo ‘tres’.”—Percival, *Sp. Gram. Dial.*, 1599.

Tu padre ceno carnero assado y acostose y muriò se pues :  
no preguntes de que muriò.—Percival, *Spanish Dial.*, VI. 1599.

Il n'est banquet feste ne chere  
que de pain frez et vin bon feu et chair  
mais la jeune et vieil poisson  
verd bou argent sont tousiours en saison.—Meur., 1590.

Eaten meat is good to pay for.—Ferg.

Light suppers make clean sheets.—R., 1670.

Por mucha cena  
nunca ta noche buena.—Nuñez, 1555.

Tiene gana de morir  
cena carnero assado y echa te a dormir.—*Ib.*

No man is sure of his supper till he has eaten it.—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.

Cum pedibus fissis est sanior omnibus ovis.—*Modus Cœnandi*, E. E. Text Society.

Qui veut vivre sain  
dine peu et soupe moins.—Bacon, *Promus* [1613].

Manners knows distance [and a man unrude  
Would soon recoil, and not intrude  
His stomach to a second meal].—Herrick, *To Sir L. Pemberton*.

Fingers were made before forks and hands before knives.—S., *P. C.*, ii.

Les mains sont faictes devant les cousteaux.—*Com. de Prov.*, ii. 3. 1611.

There are twenty vulgarities which can be committed in eating an egg.

Au serviteur le morceau d'honneur. Last piece his fee, some holding it but a rude part to leave a dish empty.—Cotgrave.

Sede de caçador y fame de pescador.—Nuñez, 1555.

Si pranza con Abati, si cena con Mercanti, si merenda con comari,  
si fa colazione con gl' Inamorati.—Torr. Cf. A hunter's breakfast.

Disinare con Abbati cena y con mercatanti merendar con comadri e far colazione con innamorati.—O. Landi, 1548, f. 9.

Almuerza con rufian, come con carpintero, cena con recuero.—Nuñez, 1555.

*Laz.* You talk of chalk, and I of cheese.

*Diona.* He's in the last dish, pray take him away here.

Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, ii. 1633.

Formaggio pere a pan  
pranzo\* di villan,  
formaggio pan e pere  
pranzo\* di cavagliere.

\* pasto.



TABLE. MEALS. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Il villan venderia il podere  
per mangiar cascio pan e pere,  
e venderia il gaban  
per mangiar cascio, pere, e pan.—Torr.

Al contadino non gli far sapere  
quanto sia buono il cacio colle pere.—Giusti.

Para ravanos y queso  
no es menester trompetero.—Nuñez, 1555.

Welcome is the best cheer.—R., 1670.

„ „ „ dish upon the table.—By.

A foul wind makes scanty messes ; for it's a cheerful saying among  
seamen, 'Large wind, large allowance': starving and drowning  
to them being equally terrible.—Ned Ward, *Trip to New  
England*, ii. 171.

And though the countenance makes the feast (say books)  
We ne'er found better welcome with worse looks.

Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

O comed como vestis  
o vestid como comeis.—Julian de Medrano, *Silva Curiosa*, 1583.

Them as ad'n most mouths ad'n most meat.—Jackson, *Shropshire  
Words*, under "Cattle."

Of enough men leave.—K. *i.e.* the scraps are the proof.

The first of the tea and the last of the cof-fee for poor Pill Garlick.  
The strippins o' the cow and the foremilk of the taypot.—*Poor  
Robbin Olminick*.

MILK. See Spring.

Lang fasting hains nae meat.—Ry.

He that has a wide them\* has never a long arm (gluttons not  
liberal).—K.

\* or theirm = gut.

Mair in a mair dish. *i.e.* a great deal more. An answer to them  
who ask you if you will have any more when you have gotten  
very little.—K.

A drap and a bite's  
a small requite.—Cunningham, *Burns Glossary*.

I am the worst carver in the world. I should never make a good  
chaplain.—S., *P.C.*, ii.

It is the point of an unmannerly guest to rise before the grace be  
said.—Melb., *Philot.*, Ff. 4.

Miss lives upon love and lumps of the cupboard.—S., *P.C.*, i.

The cut that is worst  
of a leg is the first.

*i.e.* of mutton, because it does not go deep enough so as to reach  
the Pope's eye.

After dinner, sit awhile ;  
after supper, walk a mile.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.—Shak., *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1., 74.

as men

Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour  
 After supper : 'tis their exercise.—B. and F., *Philaster*, ii. 4.

Unbidden guests

Are often welcomest when they are gone.  
 Shak., *1 Henry VI.*, II., ii. 54.

Clecking-time is aye canty time.—Scott, *Guy Mannering*, i.  
*i.e.* a birth is a festival.

Even in Science, all roads lead to the mouth.

No sorrow can descend so deep as meat.—Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

Old coffees, young teas. Planter's maxim. *i.e.* the first may be kept  
 (before roasting) to mature.—*St. James' Gazette*, 30/6/'84.

As long as there's water there's tea. *i.e.* the tea-pot's supply is only  
 limited by that of the kettle.

So frugal dames insipid water pour  
 Till green, bohea and coffee are no more.  
 Christopher Pitt, *On the Art of Preaching*, 1699—1748.

Good tea can't be too hot, nor good beer too cold.

Unless the kettle boiling be,  
 filling the teapot spoils the tea.

COFFEE. Noir comme le diable, chaud comme l'enfer, pur comme  
 un ange, doux comme l'amour.—Talleyrand.

Preneur de Cafe, jeune vieillard.

VEGETABLES.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred  
 therewith.—*Prov.*, xv. 17.

Mensa minuscula pace referta  
 melior divitiis lite repletis.

A body's nae broke while they hae a green kale-strook.  
 A. Cunningham, *Glossary to Burns*.

Mas vale dos bocados de vaca  
 que siete de patata.  
 (Que lo mas segura, aunque valga menos, es mejor que lo  
 peligroso aunque valga mas. *Patata es manjar preciso de las  
 Indias*.—Nuñez, 1555, p. 72.)

La olla sin verdura  
 ni tiene gracia ni hartura.—Nuñez, 1555.

Selon l'ancien Roman proverbe,  
 Il y a grand vertu en herbe :  
 car qui mange bonne verdure  
 de soy chasse mal aventure.—Meurier, *D. F.*, ch. xx. 1599.

Kail hains bread.—Ry.

Eat leeks in Lyde\* and ramsons† in May,  
 and all the year after physicians may play.—*Aulney*, ii. 11. 1771!

\* Lyde, March [A.S. hlyda, stormy.] † ramsons.

Un tres friande piece de chair  
 quant & quant la pimpernel & ravelle  
 elle gast l'estomach & rompt la cervelle.—Meurier, *D. F.*, 1590, 40 v.  
 Tanto è mangiar il cardone senza sale  
 quanto il non far col marito di carnevale.—Torr.

PARSLEY. Parsley fried will bring a man to his saddle and a woman to her grave.

The seed of parsley, according to a Yorkshire saying, goes nine times to the devil before it comes up.—F. C. Birkbeck Terry in *N.*, VIII., xi. 124, with reference to :

Cast away Willow, Lady, then and choose  
 Dog-tree or hemlock, or the mournful yew  
 Torn from some church-yard side, the cursed thorne  
 Or else the weed, which still before it's borne  
 Nine times the devill sees ; if you command,  
 I'll wear them all, compos'd by your fayre hand,  
 So that you'll grant me that I may go free  
 From the sad branches of the willow tree.

Richard Barnsley in *Wit Restored*, 1658,  
 Hotten's repr., p. 152.

Transplanted parsley brings ill luck. (Traditional.)

#### SALAD.

Salade sans vin  
 est venin.—Meurier, *D. F.*, 2, 140 vo.

Qui vin ne boit apres salade  
 se risque d'estre malade.—*Ib.*

A far un insalata, ci vuol un prodigo, un bisbettico ed un avaro.—Torr.

Insalata ben oliata  
 poco aceto e quattro boccone alla disperata.—Torr.

Giusti adds "ben lavata"—a heresy, to my thinking.

I can therefore by no means approve of that extravagant fancy of some who tell us that 'A fool is as fit to be the gatherer of a sallet as a wiser man.' Because, say they, one can hardly choose amiss, provided the plants be green, young and tender, wherever they meet with them.—Evelyn, *Acetaria*, p. 82. 1699.

L'insalata non vuol nulla  
 se non è rivoltata da una fanciulla.—Giani.

Vuol buona insalata  
 da bella mano sia rivoltata.—*Ib.*

Chi la insalata vuol gustare  
 colle mani la deve mangiare.—*Ib.*

Quien tras ensalada no beve  
 no sabe lo que pierda.—Nuñez, 1555.

Sin ravanos y vela  
 no ay buena cena.—*Ib.*

Manjar de burgillo, a la mañana ravanos, y a la noche higos.  
—Ho.

Fong[h]i fuggi.—Bolla, *Prov. Bergamasc.*

WATERCRESS in season only when “r” in the month.—Ferne,  
*Herbal Simples*, p. 129.

**VIANDS, COOKERY.**

The taste of the kitchen is better than the smell.—Dr.

Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ὄψα ἀρτύσαι καλῶς.—Cratinus in *Glauco*.

[It isn't every man who can season dainties well.—ED.]

On devient cuisinier, mais on nait votisseur.—Brillat Savarin.

Dirty grate

makes dinner late.—*Derbyshire F. L. Four*.

They hae need o' a canny cook that hae but ae egg to their dinner.  
—Ry.

A good cook can make you good meat of a whetstone.—Cogan,  
*The Haven of Health*, 149.

To make pottage of a flint.—F. W., III., vi. 37.

Seethe stanes in butter, the brose will be guid.

Them as pricken ððth fork or knife\*,

ððn never be 'appy, maid nur wife.—Jackson, *Shropshire Words*.

\* Instead of using a skewer.

No haste,

no waste.—Kitchen rule.

Celuy qui dresse la viande en haste

il faus necessairement qu'il la gaste.—Wodroephe, p. 250.

The first dish pleaseth all.—Herb.

New meat begetteth a new appetite.—Cod.

De las sopas y amores

las primeras son las mayores.—Nuñez, 1555.

De la olla la orlera

la primera y la postrera.—*Ib.*

Caldo de tripas

bien te repicas.—*Ib.*

Nam nimium curo, nam cænæ fercula nostræ

Mallem convivis quam placuisse coquis.—Martial, ix. 83.

Taste your pottage before you crumb in your bread.—Copley,  
*Wits, &c.*, p. 116.

They ne'er saw great dainties that think a haggis a feast.—Ry.

Non v'e minestra che quella de' Frati.—Torr.

A chi la vita rincresce

mangi la carne col pesce.—Torriano.

Carne fa carne, e pesce fa vesce\*.—Torr., who says Physicians  
admit *shell*-fish!

\* Wind.

Fish marreth water and flesh mendeth it.—*Booke of Meery Riddles*  
(*C. and W. Prov.*, 104.)

It is observed that the foolisher the fowl or fish\*, the finer the flesh thereof.—*F. W., Linc.*, p. 149.

\* Woodcocks, dotterels, codsheads, &c.).

Despues de los peces  
malas son leches.—Nuñez, 1555.

Huevos solos  
mil manjares y para-todos.—*Ib.*

Ovo assado\* meyo; ovo cazido† ovo inteyro; ovo frito‡ ovo  
meyo.—(Portuguese) Bluteau.

\* Roasted. † Boiled. ‡ Fried.

A haggis should be fat, rich, and reeking. *i.e.* smoking hot.

He that never eats flesh thinks harigals\* a feast.—Cunningham  
*Glossary to Burns.*

\* Liver and lights.

The first fuff\* of a fat haggis is the worst.—*Jam.* Applied to the  
onset of a lusty person.

\* Puff.

Carne vecchia, la buon brodi.—*Ho.*

Chair fait chair et poisson fait poison eau et pain.—*Meurier, Coll. E.*

C'est la viande du chien.—*Cotgr.*

Chair fait chair, vin fait sang, pain maintient.

De las carnes el carnero,  
de los pescados el mero.—Nuñez, 1555.

Bread is the staff of life.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*; *Ho.*

Bread, beer, and beef—yeoman's fare.—*Rowley, Witch of Edmont*  
i. 2.

Bread to bread's nae kitchen\*. Applied also to the sex:  
*Cunningham, Glossary to Burns.*

\* Cuisine.

Butter to butter's no kitchen.—*Hen.*

Country fare, mutton and veal, perchance a duck or goose.—*P.*  
*Two Angry Women* [*H., O.P.*, vii. 382.]. 1599.

Tripe's good meat if it be well wiped.—*R.*, 1678.

There is a muckle hid meat in a goose eye.—*Ferg. i.e. egg.*  
p. 13.)

Goose giblets are good meat.—*Porter, Two Angry Wome*  
*O.P.*, vii.].

There are many ways of dressing a calf's head (showing you  
At the Calves Head Club it was dressed in every im:  
way.

A good goose indeed, but she hes an ill gansell.—*Ferg., H*  
p. 15, where D. Laing reads gansell as sauce.

Too much for one and not enough for two—like Wals  
goose.—*Poole, A. and P. Words of Staffordshire.*

Jeaffreson says the proverb relating to the goose being enough for one and not enough for two is applied in France to the poulet d'Inde; p. 25. 1880.

Chair de mouton  
manger de glouton.—Cotgr., 1611.

So it was held in old time when beef and bacon were your only dainties.—Cotgr.

Un bon mouton  
est manger de glouton.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*, 1590.

La chair de veau  
demi-chair vaut.—*Ib.*

Porc et foison d'escus en sein  
est en tous temps salubre et sain.—*Ib.*

Bacon gives as much relish to boiled chicken as good sense to a pretty woman.—Miss Maples, of Spalding.

Toda es cosa vil  
a donde falta un pernil.—Lope de Vega.

Butter's good for anything but to stop an oven, or seal a letter.—Ho.  
If you take away the salt you may throw the flesh to the dogs.—R., 78.

Beurre auant et beurre apres pris  
fait bonnes engins et vifz esprits.—Meurier, 1590.

La carne salata fa buona memoria per bere.—Bolla.

Better cry, "Fie salt!" than "Fie stink." An apology for meat too much powdered, because otherwise it would stink.—K.

L'odore de gli odori e il pane,  
il sapore di sapori si è il sale,\*  
l'amor de ali amori sono i figlioli.—Florio, *First Frutes*, l. 90 vo. 1578.

\* Un antico proverbio.

Good cooks always have good tempers.

Bien cugina quien mal come.—Bacon, *Pro.*, 624.

Venison is season'd with oaths in the taking  
more than with pepper and salt in the baking.

Taylor (W. P.), *Against Cursing and Swearing*.

Of all sorts of deer I hold stolen venison to be the most honestly gotten, because the Thieves are so quiet, close, private and silent at their work that they have no leisure to swear and curse as men do when it is lawfully taken.—Taylor, *Navy of Land-ships*.

Toute chair n'est pas venaison.—Cordier, 1538.

All flesh is not venison.—Cl.

Many think of their wealth, as they say of Venison; so they have it they never enquire undè, from whence it comes.—T. Adams, *Meditations on Cræd*, p. 1158.

Here will I insert a letter of Qu. Eliz., written to him with her own hand, and Reader, deal in matters of this nature as when venison is set before thee, eat the one and read the other, never asking whence either came.—F. W., p. 162.

La perdiz dizen los medicos que sea de comer entre tres companeros.  
*i.e.* el hombre un gato y un perro.—Percival, *Sp. Dial.*, iv.,  
 1599.

Tapar la nariz  
 y comer la perdiz.—Nuñez, 1555.

Con la perdiz  
 la mano en nariz.—Pineda.

La perdiz es perdida  
 si caliente no es comida.—Nuñez, 1555.

Como dice el adagio Que cansa de comer perdicas.—*Curiosa Relacion Poetica.* (Barcelona) 1637.

La perdris est perdue  
 n'est qu'elle soit chaude repue.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*, p. 33 r.

Quem a truyte come assada, e cocida a perdiz  
 nao sabe o que faz, nem menos o que diz.—(Portuguese) Nuñez, 1555.

A turkey boil'd  
 's a turkey spoil'd,  
 a turkey roast  
 's a turkey lost,  
 but a turkey brais'd—  
 'The Lord be prais'd !

Del oca  
 mangiane poca.—Flo., 1578.

De la poule ou poulette  
 la noirette  
 de l'oison  
 le jeune ou grison.—Meurier, 1590.

Buon papero cattiva oca.—*Ib.*

The wing with the liver  
 for him who 's the giver.—Jeaффreson.

Al quente da el capon  
 da le la pierna y el alon.—Nuñez, 1555.

Coscie di pollastri, ed ali di caponi,  
 e spalle di montone, son tre buon bocconi.—O. Landi, f. 5. 1548.

God sends meat and the devil cooks.

God sent us meat, the devil cooks.—Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*,  
 Introd.

First catch\* your hare —Mrs. Glass, preliminary instruction "How  
 to make Hare Soup," *The Art of Cookery*, 1747.

\* case. *i.e.* skin.

Hare is melancholy meat.—S., *P.C.*, ii.; Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*. [Part I, sec. 2, mem. 2, subs. 1.—ED.]

The case of the coney is the cook's fee.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, I., iv. 2.

Si quieres comida mala  
 come la liebre assada.—Nuñez, 1555.

Tout est bon dans le lièvre. Axiome des chaffeurs, et des gros  
 mangeurs, et de la medecine du xvi. siecle.

The beste wordés wold I pike  
And serve þem forthe instede of chese,  
For that is helpelich to defie\*.—Gower, *C.A.*, iii.  
\* Digest.

Cold pudding will settle your love.—S., *P.C.*, ii.

Old dog at a barley bag-pudding.—(Gula) Cl.

Apple pie without cheese  
is like a kiss without a squeeze.

An American woman's proverb.—*Proverbial Treasury*, Leipsig;  
Hartmann, 1880.

Il caccio fa romperle scarpette e ingrossar la lingua.

Spoken to children to keep them from eating cheese, or but a little  
of it.

In England cheese is forbidden folks upon another account, as also  
mustard in France.—Torr.

A white loaf and a hard cheese never shames the master.—Ho.

Bachelors' fare: bread and cheese and kisses.—S., *P.C.*, i.

Au fromage et au jambon  
l'homme cognoist son compaignon.—Nuñez, 1555.

Cheese is physic for gentlemen and meat for clowns.—Harl.  
*MSS.* 6395.

You may eat bread and cheese till you become hungry again.

Bread and cheese  
for the sound are good fees.

Caseus et panis sunt optima fercula sanis.—With., 1586.

Caseus et caepe veniunt ad prandia saepe.—*Ib.*

Cheese digests everything but itself.

Cheese to digest  
all the rest, yet itself never digested.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 170.

Let 'em eat cheese and choke.—Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iv. 1.

*Cf.* To look as if butter would not melt in your mouth [but  
I warrant cheese won't choke her.—S., *P.C.*, i.]

Volerci un savio et un matto per tagliar una formadi formaggio.—  
Torr.

A pennyworth of cheese is enough.—Cogan, *Haven of Health*, p. 159.

Fourmage  
Qui moins en mange est tenu le plus sage.—Meurier, 1558.

Il faut bien un sot et un sage  
a scavoir couper un fromage.

Caseus est sanus quem dat avara manus.

Jamais homme sage  
ne mangea fromage.

Bread with eyes, cheese without eyes.—R., 1670.

Bread of a day, ale of a month, and wine of a year.—Bohn.

Œuf une heure, pain d'un jour, chair d'un an, poisson de dix. --  
Joubert, *Er. Pop.*



Pain d'un jour, vin d'un an, farine d'un mois.—*Ib.*

After cheese comes nothing.

Cheese after meat prohibits other dishes,  
And after shell-fish rarely other fishes.

Franch, *Northern Memoirs*, p. xlix.

Chi mangia caviale

mangia mosche merdi e sale.—Flor.; G.

Axi es fromaje sens roña \*

Com donzella sen vergona.—(Catalan) Nuñez, 1555.

\* Rind.

Bad cheese requires butter to eat with it ; good cheese asks none.

Tak' the bit

and the buffet wi 't.—K.

Ne'er gie the bit

and the buffet wi 't.—Robinson, *Whitby Glossary*.

Non Argus largus, non Methusalem Maddalena,

Non Habacus Lazarus, caseus ille bonus.—M. Luther.

Two pints of milk and three of slobber :

Fire wunt fret\* it,

Water wunt wet it,

Knife wunt cut it,

Dogs bark behind the door

Cos a cawnt yut it.

Salisbury, S.E. *Worcestershire Words and Phrases*, p. 89.

\* Frete : to eat away.

Chussa Wagga. Inferior or skim cheese.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,

Who cares for all the crinkling of the pie ?

King, *Art of Cookery*, 136.

Two-ast your bread and rasher yer vlitch,

an' as long as 'e lives, thee 'ool never be rich.

Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phrases*, 30.

## HEALTH, SICKNESS.

Sickness is catching.—Shak., *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1, 186.

Little avails wealth

where there is no health.—Ho.

Farewell wealth,

and welcome health.

Ut valeam valeant.—Cl.

Keep yourself well while you are well.—Cl.

Keep well while thou art well.—D. Rogers, *Naam.*, p. 249.

A man must keep himself well when he is well.—Dr.

I will not say upon true report that Physic holds it possible that a  
clean body kept by these three Doctors, Dr. Dyet, Dr. Quiet,  
and Dr. Merryman, may live near a hundred years.—W.  
Lawson in Markham, *Way to get Wealth*, III., p. 49. 1668.

Si tibi deficient medici, medici tibi fient  
Hæc tria mens læta requie labor et moderata dieta.

MS. Lansd., 762, fol. 99 ro. (Hen. VII.); *Rel. Ant.*, i. 287.

The rules of health and long life are  
Moderate diet, open air,  
easy labour, free from care.—Sir P. Sidney.  
Exercise is all.—Porter, *T. A. W.* [H., O.P., vii. 359.]  
Chi non sta stano, si puo dir insano.—Torr.

If you wear on the ball\*,  
You'll live to spend all.

That is, a healthy, stout walker.

\* The centre of the foot-sole.

Si quigres vivar sano  
anda una legua mao par año.—Nuñez, 1555.

Tread on the ball,  
live to spend all;  
tread on the heel,  
spend a great deal;  
tread where you may,  
money won't stay.—Spurgeon.

Spare thy fist and spare not thy foot.—Ho., *Brit. Prov.*, p. 12.

Keep thy feet dry and thy mouth moist.—Codr.

To rise at six and dine at ten,  
to sup at six and go to bed at ten,  
will make a man live ten times ten.—Codr.

To rise at five  
is the way to thrive.—Ellis, *Country Housewife*, [Intro.] 1750.

Early to bed and early to rise  
makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.—Cl.  
[is no good unless you advertise.—American.]

See MS. notes, Haz., p. 116.

We rise with the Lark and go to bed with the Lamb.—Breton,  
*The Court and the Country*, p. 6.

Waking folks do most live.—Cl.

They can't rise early that use to rise late.—Cl.

In vain they ,, ,, ,, used,, ,, ,, .—Dr.

Cinque ore dorme un viandante,  
sette un studiante,  
non' ogni fur fante.

Too much bed  
makes a dull head.—*Derbyshire F. L. Journal*.

Every hour out of bed after midnight is a nail in your coffin.

An hour's sleep before midnight is of equal value to two hours after.

Folks never catch cold at church.—Denham, *F. L. Northumbd.*, p. 22.

Huyr de la pestilencia  
con tres III. es buena sciencia.—Nuñez, 1555.

i.e. luego, lejos y luengo tiempo.

The quartan ague is called the shame of physic.—T. Adams, p. 1189.  
*i.e.* Opprobrium medicorum.

Physicians say None die of an ague nor without an ague.—T. Adams,  
*Works*; p. 912.

Physicians say No man dies of an ague or without it.—Ho., p. 1034.  
 ? a chill.

*Cf.* Shak., *Cor.*, i. 4, 38.

Pro quartana non pulsatur campana.—Cl.

Quartan agues kill old men and cure young.—Millingen.

La continue\*

atterre homme et tue.—Meurier, 1590.

\* Fever.

No marvel if old men be sick.—Cl.

La regola di sani è non haver regola.—Bolla.

Siempre desvarios con la calentura. Fevers have always their fits of  
 dotage.—Ho., *F. L.*, II., xxix.

Haz la puerta al Solano  
 y viviras sano.—Nuñez, 1555.

(The East wind.)

Shut the sun out of your room, and you open the door to the doctor.

Dottore ché spalleggia,  
 soldato ché sgambeggia,  
 donna ché fiancheggia,  
 son gentī di scorreggia.—Torr.

Qui veut la guarison du mire  
 il luy convient tout son mal dire.—Cotg., 1611.

Les medecins et marechaux  
 occient maints hommes et chevaux.—*Prov. Com.*

Physicians kill more than ever they can cure.—*World Bewitched*,  
 p. 27. 1699.

Diseases in a press are quickly caught.—G. Wither, *Abuses*, II., iii.

That city is in a bad case whose physicians have the gout.

Ful seldome is that welthe  
 can suffre his own estate in helthe.—Gower, *Confessio Amantis* [*Prol.*].

The rich man's wealth  
 is most enemy unto his health.

G. Whetstone, *English Mirrour*, i. p. 14.

Better pay the butcher than the doctor.

Better wait on the cook than the doctor.—Ry.

Leave [off] with an appetite.—Cogan, *Haven of Health*, p. 167.

Après la past, ou le repas,  
 le dormir sain ne tiendras pas.—Meurier, 1590.

Qui soupe et tost s'en va coucher  
 on se risque de s'amaller.—Meurier, 1568.

Shameful leaving is worse than shameful eating.—Northall, *Folk  
 Lore of Four Counties*.

First get your patient hungry and then keep him so.—Sir W. Gull.

Cold after eating is a sign of long life.

Live upon sixpence a day—and earn it.—Abernethy.

Eat till you're cold,  
and you'll live to grow old.

Eat till you're hot  
and you'll die on the spot.

Bonne bouche bon trongne\*.—Cor., 1549.

\* Trogne—snout, nose.

Moderation produces clear complexion.—Cotg., 1611.

He that wattis quhen he is full, he is no fule.—Bannatyne, *MS.*  
in Hen.

Double charge will rive a cannon. An excuse for declining a  
surfeit.—K.

No wrack like unto gluttony: it kills a very coward, insensibly,  
blows him up as it were with white gunpowder, which they  
say makes no noise.—Torr.

Eat and drink moderately and defy the mediciners.—Ferg.

„ „ „ with mesour „ „ „ leich\*.—Bann. *MS.* 1568.

\* i.e. physicians.

This old and approved Proverb, Honour (and use) the Physician for  
necessity's sake: Which importeth extreme danger and not  
every trifling distemperature which Nature, exercise and  
orderly diet will cure.—G. Whetstone, *English Mirrour*, I.,  
p. 14. 1586.

Eat less and drink less  
and buy a knife at Michaelmas\*.—Ho.

\* ? for the goose.

Si tu veux engraisser promptement  
manger avac faim bois à loisir et lentement.—Cotgr.

Frohsinn, Massigkeit und Ruh  
schliessen dem Arzt die Thüre zu.

Peace, Temperance and Repose

slam the door on the Doctor's nose.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 6/5/'84.

Buen comer trae mal comer.—Nuñez, 1555.

See p. 11.

Wash your hands often, your feet seldom, and your head never.—  
R., 70 tr.

Surfeits slay more than swords.—K.

Non plures gladio quam cecidere gula.

Mas mato la Cena

che curò Avicena.—Nuñez, 1555.

Cover your head by day as much as you will, by night as much as  
you can.—R., 78.

Dò giorno quanto vuoi, di notte quanto paoi.

Too soon, too fine, too daintily,  
too fast, too much, is gluttony.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 24.

The poor man's physic lies in his garden.—T. Adams, p. 1038.

The husband is often the best physician.

Recipe trois pulles d'Apothicaire

vaut mœux qu'un decipe de faux Nataire.—Meurier, 1590.

For myself if I be ill at ease I like kitchyn physic. . . . I make  
my wife my doctor and my garden my apoticarie's shop.—  
Greene, *A Quip*, &c.

La lesina non va adoperata ne con medici, ne con mastre.—Torr.

Sickness soaks the purse.—Breton, *Crossing of P.*, i.

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death  
will seize the doctor too.—Shak., *Cymb.*, v. 5, 29.

God does the cure and the physician takes the fee for it.

Though God heals, yet the physician carries away the fees.—Ho.,  
*Parley of Beasts*, 77.

A physician is a man who pours drugs of which he knows little into  
a body of which he knows less.—Voltaire.

One doctor makes work for another.

Accipe dum dolet.

Throw physic to the dogs.—Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3, 47.

The best physic is to take no physic.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 289.

"Furtum non facies" juristæ scribitur hæc lex :

Hæc, "Non occides," pertinet ad medicum.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 178.

Thou shalt not steal the lawyer's square to right them,  
Thou shalt not kill is the physician's item.

Doctors make the very worst patients.

If doctors fail

what shall avail ?

Doctors never dose themselves nor their families.—*Quarterly Review*,  
xcvi., p. 4.

Though Physicians know themselves never so well and the constitu-  
tion of their bodies, yet when they are sick they commonly  
take their receipts by prescriptions of others, being distrustful  
of themselves.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 74.

Leaches kill with license.—K. *i.e.* Surgeons.

Physicians have a rule among themselves concerning their patients :

Take whiles they be in pain. For whatsoever they promise  
sick, when they are well they will not perform it.

Aegrotus surgit sed pia vota jacent.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 634.

Men take bitter potions for sweet health.—Cl.

The knowledge of the disease is half the cure.—T. Adams, *Soul's*  
*Sickness*; *Works*, 468.

There is, say Physicians, no perfect health in this world.—*Ib.*, p. 440.

Pessimus morbus est medicus.—*Ib.*, 190.

The first step to health is to know that we are sick.—*Ib.*, p. 267.

The disease being known, it is half cured.—*P.* 267.

Every disease will have its course.—Muffet, *Health's Improvement*, p. 8. 1655.

A cold: three days to come; three days to stay; and [takes] three more to go away.

A cold must have its course.

A cold begins with the cat and goes through the house[hold].

S'il faut laisser faire son cours au rheume?—Joubert, *Er. Pop.*, II.; *Pr. Vulg.*, 214 and 519. •

If the patient and the disease join, then in vain is the physician.—T. Adams, *Man's Comfort*, 1653, iii. 280.

CHANGE. With change of place be sure,  
Like rich men mending, you shall find recure.  
Chapman, *Monsieur D'Olive*, iii.

Per star bene una sera fa una torta, un giorno fa un pane, otto lavati il capo.—Torr.

Let him that would be happy for a day go to the barber, for a week marry a wife, for a month buy him a new horse, for a year build him a new house, for all his lifetime be an honest man.  
—(Italian) F. W., *Wales*, p. 6.

Souvent laver la main  
maintient le corps gay et bien sain.—Meurier, 1590.

Le bel habit  
esgaye l'esprit.—*Ib.*

Feed a cough and starve a fever.

Stuff a cold and starve a fever.

Comer hasta enfermar  
y ayunar hasta sanar.—Percival, *Sp. Dial.*, III.

Efficacissimum in febribus jejunium.—W., 1574.

Duol de testa vuol minestra.

El dolor de la cabeca,  
el comer la endereça.—Nuñez, 1555.

Doglia di testa vuol mangiar,  
doglia di corpo vuol cagar\*.—*Ib.*

• Dormer.

[Better] to die quickly  
than to live sickly.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 911.

The second fall in sickness is ever most dangerous.—Hen.

The relapse is worse than the disease.—Torr.

Our sinnes I fear will work worse afterclaps;  
And there's most danger in a re-relapse.

Sylvester, *Miracle of Peace*, Sonnet 35.

Every man must have something to bring him to his end.—Dr.  
(Death.)

One good under-shirt is worth a great coat (for warmth).

Patience and flannel, cure for the gout.—S., *P. C.*, iii.

„ „ water-gruel „ „ „

Patience and posset drink cures all maladies. K. gives this as English.

En la goutte le maistre ne void goutte.—Meurier, *Dev. Fam.*, 1590.  
Medicorum ludibrium.—Torr.

Qui goutte et belle femme a  
jamais sans douleur ne sera.—Wodroephe.

Tosse d'inverno

vuol goserno :

tosse d'estate

conduce al sagrato.—Strafforello.

Patience is good for abundance of things beside the gout.—F.

*Suckdry*. (A miser.) A good rich disease. I warrant I shall ne'er  
be troubled with it.—Wilson, *Projectors*, ii.

Quien quiere el ojo sano, ate se la mano.—Nuñez, 1555.

Rub your eye only with your elbow.

It is not the velvet slipper that can heal the Kibe-heel.—Brooke,  
*Serm.*, iii. 179.

The student's disease—the stone\*.—F. W., *Surrey*, 86.

\* The stone, never heard of in England until hops and beer made therewith  
(about the year 1516) began to be commonly used.—Ib., *Sussex*, 108.

Mort de langue\* et de eschine  
sount maladies saunt medicine.

Fitzherbert, *B. of Husbandry*, f. 49. 1534.

\* Longe, edition 1598.

Always sleep with your stern to the wind.—St. J. G., 2/1/'84.

Cum cutis est plana, fiet dormitio sana.—W., 1616.

Scarting and eating wants but a beginning.—K.

Scalpitur interdum caput ex prurigine nullâ.—W., 1616.

Chi vuol star san  
pisci come il can.—Ho.

Qui souvent se pèse bien se connait, Qui bien se connait bien se porte.  
Chi sovente si pesa, si conosce bene, Qui si conosce bene in salute  
si mantiene.\*

\* On automatic weighing machines at foreign stations.

Keep your back from the fire and don't mix your liquors.—(Irish)  
*Truth*, 14/2/'89.

No pain to the gout or toothache.—Cl.

If thou be hurt with wound of hart, 'twill bring thee to thy bier;  
but barber's hand can boar's hurt heal, therefore thou need not fear.  
Cheales.

As they say of some diseases, as that of the lungs, that while they  
are curable they are hard to discern, and when they come to  
be discerned they are past cure.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 251.

The Physician's rules against the Plague: "Citò, procul, Longè,  
tarde." Fly away soon; live away far; stay away long;  
come again slowly.—F. W., *Kent*.

*Plague.* Hæc tria labificum tollunt adverbia pestem ;  
Mox, longè, tarde,—cede, recede, redi.

Millingen, *Curiosities of Medical Experience*, p. 184.

Les maux terminant en ique  
font au medecin la nique.

These are hectique, apoplectique, paralytique, lethargique.

*Cf.* Shak., *Tr. and Cr.*, v. 1.; *Tim. of Ath.*, iv. 1.

Faire la nique. To mock by nodding or lifting up the chin, or, more properly, to threaten or defy, by putting the thumb-nail into the mouth, and with a jerk (from the upper teeth) make it to knock.—Cotgr. What we should now call “snapping the fingers at.”

Rouge visage, grosse pauncke  
ne sont signes de penitence.—Bacon, *Prom.* 1590.

There is death in the pot.—2 *Kings*, iv. 40. Mors in ollâ.

This, I take it, does not mean the stewpot, but the drinking vessel. *Cf.* Shak., *1 H. IV.*, i. 3, pot of ale; *ib.*, ii. 2, cup of sack. If so, it is the earliest authority for total abstainers.

END OF VOL. I.















